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APPENDICES

- Appendix A—Copy of letter no. 4/72/52 RG dated the 10th March 1957 from the Registrar General India Ministry of New Delhi to the Chief Secretaries of all Part A and Part B States (except Jammu and Kashmir) and Mussouris for all Part C States
- Appendix B—Household Verification Slip Birth Slip and Death Slip

I—Introduction

1 The registration of Births and Death is very defective in this country and the problem of improving it has been under active consideration of the Government of India for sometime past. The Bhore Committee (1946) which made a comprehensive survey of the whole field of public health also devoted considerable attention to Vital Statistics and made a series of inter related recommendations on the improvement of registration of Births and Deaths. The recommendations of the Bhore Committee were considered at a Conference of Health Ministers in 1948 who appointed an expert Committee of officials called the 'Vital Statistics Committee' to further examine them in detail. This Committee endorsed the recommendations of the Bhore Committee with certain modification. In May 1949 the Government of India decided that they should initiate steps forthwith for developing and improving the systematic collection of statistics bearing upon the size and growth of population and for this purpose they established a single organization at the Centre in the Ministry of Home Affairs under a Registrar General and *ex officio* Census Commissioner to deal with population statistics including vital statistics and census. The Government of India also constituted an Advisory Committee to advise the Registrar General in technical and scientific matters.

2 In pursuance of the above decision Shri M W M Yeatts who was then Census Commissioner was appointed as Registrar General and *ex officio* Census Commissioner. He took office soon after and was succeeded by Shri R A Gopalaswami in November, 1949. Shri Gopalaswami applied himself to the task of giving a practical shape to the recommendations of the Vital Statistics Committee and the Bhore Committee as soon as he was free from the urgent work connected with the organization of 1951 census. He prepared an elaborate scheme which was considered and approved by the Population Advisory Committee in October 1951*. The principal features of the scheme are as follows:

- (i) There should be a permanent organization in each State (or group of States) to deal with population statistics including vital statistics and census in the charge of a Superintendent of Census Operations and *ex officio* Director of Population Records. The cost of the organization should be shared equally by the Centre and the States.
- (ii) The National Register of Citizens prepared from the enumeration slips at the time of the last census be regularly maintained along with the Register of Births and the Register of Deaths and these three Registers should constitute the principal Population Records.
- (iii) An Annual Review of Population Records be carried out in order to bring to light as large a proportion of omissions in registration as possible.
- (iv) The National Register of Citizens be revised simultaneously with the Electoral Rolls where house to house visits and enquiries are carried out for revising the latter.
- (v) An Annual Sample Census be held in conjunction with the Annual Revision of Population Records.
- (vi) An Annual Population Report be prepared for each State (or group of States).
- (vii) Improvements be made in the system of area under registration staff, forms compilation etc.

* The detailed scheme of Shri Gopalaswami has been published in a brochure entitled 'Scheme for Ministry of Home Affairs'. This is published available in the Manager of Publications C.

3 Shri Gopalaswami recommended that before launching his scheme the essential parts consisting of (a) simultaneous revision of National Register of Citizens and Electoral Rolls and (b) Sample Census be given a trial in the States. This recommendation was endorsed by the Population Advisory Committee and accepted by the Government of India. Shri Gopalaswami thereupon addressed a letter in March 1952 to the State Governments (*vide* Appendix A) which together with its enclosures explains the genesis of the operations under report.

4 The scheme was accepted by all the States of India except Mysore, Hyderabad, Orissa, West Bengal, Bhopal and Delhi. It was carried out in twenty States whose population in 1951 totalled to 2 783 lakhs or 78% of the population of India. The enumeration took place in the States at various periods between September 1952 and January 1953 with the exception of Uttar Pradesh where it took place about a year later (*vide* Sub-indiary Table 1). The portion of the scheme relating to simultaneous revision of National Register and Electoral Rolls could however be tried only in Madras, Coorg, Vindhya Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Madhya Bharat.

5 Unfortunately the scheme was launched at a time when the Census Superintendents and their offices were deeply absorbed in the important work of tabulation of census data and drafting of the Census Reports. The Census Superintendents were therefore unable to give the scheme due attention. Several of them reverted to the State Government or were transferred to other work in the Government of India before the data of the sample census could be processed. Only a few were able to send considered Reports on the operations under this scheme. Shri Gopalaswami himself left the post of Registrar General in June 1953 before the State reports or data had all arrived in his office. For some time the reports and the data remained unattended on account of the pre-occupation of the office of the Registrar General with important work connected with

51 census. After examination it was found that the data could yield useful material if subsidiary tables bearing on the fertility pattern were prepared. These tables had not been originally planned but were indicated by a study of Shri S. P. Jain, the Actuary of 1951 census, contained in his paper entitled 'A study of the birth order statistics in India' published in the Indian Journal of Medicine (April 1951). The data received from the States was therefore further processed in the head office and subsidiary tables prepared (*vide* Part III of this brochure). Originally each Census Superintendent was to publish a separate Report but in the changed circumstances it has been found expedient to publish after some editing the data and Reports of all the States in one Census of India brochure. An exception has been made only in the case of Uttar Pradesh for which a separate Census of India brochure has been issued besides incorporating its data in this brochure. In Uttar Pradesh the State Government placed its whole administrative machinery at the disposal of the Census Superintendent who revised the National Register of Citizens of all the rural areas and also carried out the prescribed sample census in the rural areas of all the 51 districts.

II—Organization of the Operations

6 For the purpose of this scheme each State Government appointed the Census Superintendent as Officer on Special Duty and instructed the District Officers to give them full assistance. The Census Superintendent appointed suitable rural staff (panchayat secretaries, patwaris, shanbogs, etc.) and urban staff (usually employees of local bodies) as enumerators and supervisors for the operations and issued written instructions* to them. Wherever possible a brief training was also given to this staff. On the whole, however, the training and superior supervision was not of the same quality as given at the time of the 1951 census. The higher district staff usually took no interest in the scheme and even the Census Superintendents and their offices were too busy in other work to devote sufficient attention to it.

7 The sample census was confined to one per cent of the households in the selected districts. The households were selected on a random basis from the National Register of Citizens which provided the frame for this sampling. The enumerator had then to visit each selected household and record for each birth within the last preceding year a birth slip and likewise for each death occurring within the last preceding year a death slip. Besides he had to prepare a household schedule

containing necessary details regarding each member of the selected household (*vide* Appendix B). Originally it was proposed to prepare a migration slip also but this was later dropped from the sample census. The slips and schedules were collected at the office of the Census Superintendent and a number of tables prepared from it. Eight of these tables are presented for each State in Part II of this brochure. From this data twenty subsidiary tables also have been prepared and are presented in Part III.

III—Simultaneous Revision of National Register of Citizens and Electoral Rolls

8 As already noted this part of Shri Gopalaswami's scheme could be tried only in Madras, Coorg, Vindhya Pradesh, Madhya Bharat and Madhya Pradesh. It is significant that Madras, Coorg and Madhya Bharat States where the post of Census Superintendent and Election Commissioner was held by the same person have found the scheme of simultaneous revision so satisfactory that they have continued to repeat it in the subsequent years. In Madhya Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh also the simultaneous revision was successful though it has not been followed up in subsequent years. In other States it was not tried due to one reason or the other—largely the result of lack of co-ordination between the Census Superintendent and the Chief Electoral Officers.

9 The National Register of Citizens was prepared in all the States of India at the time of the 1951 census enumeration. It is a copy of most of the items contained in the census slip of each individual and has been prepared household wise for each village in rural areas and for each ward in urban areas. The Electoral Rolls were originally prepared in 1950 and have undergone several revisions after that time. They consist of all the qualified adult voters who form about 50% of the total population and have been prepared by households for a group of villages in rural areas and for wards or other sub-divisions in urban areas. Although both the records were prepared usually by the same official—at least in the rural areas—there is considerable divergence among them as they were prepared under different authorities without any attempt at co-ordination. Even the house numbering in the two records is in many cases different. This renders the task of comparison of the two records most formidable, specially in urban areas.

10 An important point of divergence in the two records is the age of individuals which determines the eligibility for inclusion in the electoral roll. A comparison between the National Register of Citizens and the draft Electoral Rolls of a few tehsils was carried out in 1951 in Uttar Pradesh. It was found that about 5–8 per cent voters had been left out in the Electoral Rolls although the same patwari had prepared both the records. The patwaris explained that they had to estimate the ages in most cases and that one is apt to omit marginal cases if only a list of electors is made out. Apart from this divergence in the two records there are differences in other items also. On the whole the discrepancies are larger in the urban than the rural areas.

11 It is conceded on all hands that there should be complete alignment between these two important records. This can be achieved only if the National Register is revised annually and the Electoral Roll extracted out of it. The Election Commission has expressed its willingness to co-operate fully in any scheme intended to achieve this object.

IV—Commentary on the Statistics

12 The Subsidiary Tables in Part III have been designed so as to present in a comparable form the essential data relating to all the States and to enable some conclusions to be formed for India as a whole. In view of the different size of the sample in the various States it has not been considered proper to prepare consolidated tables for all the States. Subsidiary Table 1 shows the coverage of the sample in the various States. Tables 2–7 relate to the validity of the sample in comparison with the known data of 1951 census. Table 8 relates to birth rates. Tables 9–11 relate to fertility pattern and Tables 19–20 to death rates. Comparable figures of U.S.A., England and Wales and Japan have been given in as many fertility tables as possible. A of each table is being given below.

Table 1—Coverage of Sample—

The sample census was carried out in 20 States. In ten of the State the sample covered all the districts while in the remaining it covered about 1/5th of the districts, the exceptions being Rajas than where only one out of twenty five districts and PEP&SU where only one out of eight districts was covered. In Uttar Pradesh the scheme confined to the rural areas only but in all the other States it covered both the rural and urban areas. The enumeration under the scheme took place at various periods between January 1952 and January 1953 with the exception of Uttar Pradesh where it took place in November 1953 for 17 districts and in April May 1954 for four hill districts. In Madhya Bharat the sample census was taken twice, once in 1952 and again in 1953 after a year.

The size of the sample in relation to the total population differs from State to State. Taking the combined rural and urban population into consideration the sample exceeded or was nearly one per cent in Manipur Tripura, Kutch Madhya Bharat (1953) and Vindhya Pradesh only, it was under 0.20 per cent in Rajasthan Punjab and PEP&SU, in the remaining States it was between 0.20 and 1.0 per cent. The size of the rural sample is about the same as that noted for the general sample. The urban sample is between 1.0 and 5.0 per cent in Assam, Manipur Tripura Kutch Madhya Bharat (1953) and Vindhya Pradesh, it is under 0.20 per cent in Bombay Rajasthan and Punjab, and is between 0.20 and 1.0 per cent in the rest of the States.

Table 2—Size of Household at the Sample Census and 1951 Census—

The size of the sample household is generally in agreement with the size of the 1951 household in all the States with the exception of Travancore Cochin and Tripura (urban). In 3 1/4th of the States the percentage deviation is under 10.

Table 3—Size of Household by Economic Groups at the Sample Census—

In the sample census the eight livelihood classes of 1951 census were simplified into three groups:

A—Agricultural landholders and tenants (Livelihood Classes I, II and IV)

B—Agricultural labourers (Livelihood Class III)

C—Non agricultural classes (Livelihood Classes V to VIII)

In a majority of the States the Economic Groups by size of household are in the following order:—(i) Agricultural landholders and tenants, (ii) Non agricultural classes, (iii) Agricultural labourers. In a few States (ii) and (iii) have changed places (Assam rural Tripura rural Coorg rural Himachal Pradesh total and rural and Uttar Pradesh rural, Vindhya Pradesh and Madhya Bharat urban). The urban figures of Manipur have been vitiated apparently by the small number of slips.

In a majority of the States the household of agricultural landholders and tenants and non agricultural classes is larger in urban than in rural areas while the size of the household of agricultural labourers shows contrary trends.

No comparable data of 1951 census is available.

Table 4—Distribution of 10,000 Persons by Economic Groups at the Sample Census and Census 1951—

The economic classification of the sample census is based on the principal means of livelihood of the head of the household while that of 1951 census was based on the principal means of livelihood of each individual.

The proportion of non agricultural population shows marked increase and that of agricultural population marked decrease as compared with 1951 in all the States except Assam Tripura Coorg, Kutch and PEP&SU in the case of rural areas and Bombay and Coorg in the case of total and urban areas and in Manipur in the urban area only. How far this result is due to change in the system of classification and how far it represents a genuine shift from the agricultural to non agricultural occupations within the period of about 2 years from 1951 is difficult to say. The figures of agricultural labourers are erratic.

Table 5—Distribution of 10,000 Persons by Age Groups in Sample Census and Census 1951—

In the case of lower age groups (0—14) and the higher age groups (55 and above) the deviation between the figures of the individual age groups of the sample census and those of the 1951 census is quite large. But for middle ages (15—54) which are the most important for our studies the deviations are in a large majority of cases of the order of 10 per cent and less.

Table 6—Distribution of 10,000 Females of each Age Group according to Status at the Sample Census and Census 1951—

For married females of the middle ages (15—44) who are the most important for the study, the deviation between the figures of the individual age groups of the sample census and the 1951 census does not exceed 10 per cent in a majority of the States.

Table 7—Sex Ratio at the Sample Census and 1951 Census—

The agreement between the sex ratio in the sample census and 1951 census is quite good. In a large majority of the States the deviations do not exceed 5 per cent.

Table 8—Birth Rates—

The number of unregistered births per 100 registered births was recorded in order to find the true birth rate by correcting the registered rate. With the exception of Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and Bilaspur where the existing registration is already complete, this method of computation does not yield any satisfactory results. The fact is that the registration figures of most States suffer also from serious errors in compilation and therefore form the basis of any scientific estimation.

The birth rates as calculated from the sample census are in a majority of the States between 30 and 40 but are in all cases (except that of Travancore Cochin and PEPSU) underestimated by the Actuary of 1951 census for the decade 1941—50. The trend of the birth rate may be real or the figures may have been affected by under enumeration of births due to difficulties of locating all births in an enquiry like this. The figures of at least 10 States which have returned a birth rate under 30 have been affected by this factor.

Table 9—Average Maternal Age at the Various Birth Orders—

This table gives the average maternal age at the various birth orders.

The average for all orders is between 27 and 28 in a large majority of the States. Tripura, Madhya Bharat, PEPSU, Bilaspur and Himachal Pradesh have a somewhat lower average while that of Uttar Pradesh (rural) and Kutch is somewhat higher. The average in Japan and England is relatively higher and in U.S.A. relatively lower than in India. In England and Wales and now in Japan also births start at a later maternal age which raises the average maternal age. In U.S.A. maternity starts almost as early as in India and the proportion of the higher maternal age groups is much smaller than in India.

The average age for first order births varies in the States of India between 20 and 27.1 but in most States it is between 23 and 25. (The figures for Bilaspur for second order births are apparently incorrect, the figures of Ajmer, Vindhya Pradesh and also appear to be too high). In England, Japan and U.S.A. the average maternal age for the first and second orders is relatively higher. This difference is observable for all States also. The average age for all higher order births is almost invariably higher in England. In U.S.A. however, maternity comes to an end at an earlier age than in India.

No defined rural-urban differentials are traceable.

Table 10—Child Birth Indices—

The child birth indices for completed maternity of Manipal, Travancore-Cochin, Punjab, Saurashtra, Kutch, Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh relate to less than 1000 live births.

The number of children per completed family exceeded 6 in mid Victorian United Kingdom when the crude birth rate was about 31 per mille. The index has steadily fallen since. It was 4.0 for the first decade of this century and is now about 2.6 with the crude birth rate at 15.4. In USA the comparative figure is 3.3 and in Japan 5.3.

No marked rural urban differentials are noticeable

For mothers of completed fertility the child loss varies in a majority of the States from about 20 per cent to about 33 per cent that is about 1/5th to 1/3rd of the children born pre descense their mothers. The percentages of losses are high in Travancore Cochin (38.1) Madhya Pradesh (35.4) Pepsu (35.3) Punjab (33.3) Madhya Bharat (19.3) (28.9) Kutch (28.0) and Uttar Pradesh rural (27.6). They are low in Assam (22.9) Bombay (22.1) Bihar (21.0) Saurashtra (20.0) Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh (16.7)*. The figure of other States do not appear to be reliable. These figures indicate a very high loss of human resources in this country.

Table 12—Percentage of Births in the Maternal Age Periods—

The proportion of births is almost equally balanced for the age groups 15-24 and 25-34 in all the large States of India except Assam where it is higher for the age group 15-24. In the small States of Manipur, Tripura, Bilaspur and Himachal Pradesh the proportion of births in the age group 15-24 is much higher than that in the age group 25-34 while the reverse is true for Coorg, Kutch and Ajmer. In England and Japan the important maternal age group is 25-34 and in U.S.A. the births are almost equally balanced between the age groups 15-24 and 25-34.

Unfortunately the tables give figures by decennial age groups. A better study would have been possible if quinquennial age groups had been employed. The Uttar Pradesh Report has employed quinquennial age groups †

The proportion of first order births is the highest in all the States in the maternal age group 15-24 about 80 per cent of the first births occurring during this period. In USA, England and Japan also the largest proportion of first births take place in the age group 15-24 but the percentage of the first births occurring during this period is much smaller than in India.†

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No defined rural urban differential is observable

Table 14—Percentage Births in the Various Birth Orders—

In a majority of the States of India between 40—50 per cent of the births are of the first and second order, in the remaining States they are between 30—40 per cent. Bombay Saurashtra Kutch Madhya Bharat Punjab PEPSU and Coorg are in the latter category. As against this the percentage of first and second birth is about 53 in Japan 59 in U S A and 70 in England. Taking the total of the births of the first three orders the percentage works out to between 60—70 in half the States and 50—60 in the remaining half as against about 74 of Japan 76 of U S A and 85 of England. Another distinctive aspect of the Indian pattern is that the proportions of the first three orders do not show much difference from each other. But in U S A and England the proportion is very high for the first birth and then declines steeply for each subsequent birth. In Japan and India the decline starts after the third birth and even then it is not as steep as in the countries mentioned above. A considerable proportion of births in India are recorded under the 4th and higher orders.

Shri R. A. Gopalaswami in his Report of the Census of India 1951 has evolved an interesting theory of Improvident Maternity (page 81 *et seq* and page 217). All births after the third will lead to an unwanted increase in the size of the family which for an undeveloped country like India amounts to improvidence. The proportion of births of 4th and higher order is therefore the incidence of Improvident Maternity. This incidence is 40—50 in half the States and 30—40 in the remaining half. In the latter category are Bihar Assam Manipur Tripura Madras Coorg Vindhya Pradesh Rajasthan Bilaspur and Himachal Pradesh. As against this the incidence is only 26.1 per cent in Japan 23.5 per cent in U S A and 14.9 per cent in England.

It is interesting to note that in almost all the States for which this data is available the incidence of Improvident Maternity is higher in the urban than in the rural areas—a rather unexpected result.

Table 15—Percentage Births in the Various Birth Orders by Maternal Age Periods—

This table reveals strikingly the family building habits of India on one side and of U S A England and Japan on the other—the result largely of family planning in the latter countries and its absence in India. In India first and second births occupy a relatively unimportant place in the later age groups after 34 while they continue to be pronounced even in the later periods in U S A and England—in particular the latter country. In India births of higher order assume prominence with increase in maternal age.

There is no marked rural urban differential.

Table 16—Birth Rate Specific for Age of the Mother—

This table gives birth rates specific for age of mother in the various States: births per 1 000 females in the same age group. A majority of the States show a fertility for all ages as between 100—125 or 125 and over. The figures of a few States showing a smaller fertility should be treated as undependable. Among the States of high fertility of over 125 are Assam Manipur Travancore Cochin Madhya Pradesh Rajasthan and PEPSU. Had it not been for a certain amount of under enumeration of births the figures of fertility of Indian States would have been still higher. As against this the fertility of Japan is only about 76 of U S A 80 and of England only 50. India is thus a country of high fertility.

Examining fertility by maternal age groups it will appear that it is the higher age group 25—34 in nearly all the States. It is the highest in this age group in Ja also but in U S A it reaches the peak in the earlier age group. The magnitude however much less than India in all age groups so far as U S A and England. Japan is passing through a transition stage. Its fertility in age group 15—24 is that of India but only slightly lower in the age groups 24—34 and 35—44. In the 45 and over the fertility in India is very much higher than that of England appreciably higher than that of Japan also. If quinquennial age groups are taken

and are therefore not dependable. Uttar Pradesh, Assam and Madras show an index between 6 and 7. Bihar has an index between 5 and 6 while Bombay and Madhya Pradesh have indices over 7. At the time of 1951 census a ten per cent sample in Madhya Pradesh and Travancore Cochin showed the index to be between 6 and 7. Tribulation for the 1911 census in Mysore State showed the child birth index for completed maternity to be 6.2. The Indian index may be placed between 6 and 7.

The number of children per completed family exceeded 6 in mid Victorian United Kingdom when the crude birth rate was about 34 per mille. The index has steadily fallen since. It was 4.0 for the first decade of this century and is now about 2.6 with the crude birth rate at 15.4. In U.S.A. the comparative figure is 3.3 and in Japan 5.3.

The figures for the average number of children born to mothers of all ages range between 3.0 in Manipur and Vindhya Pradesh to 4.0 in PEPSU. The differences may be due largely to varying proportions of married women in different age groups.

No marked rural-urban differentials are noticeable.

Table 11—Child Survival and Loss Indices—

For mothers of completed fertility the child loss varies in a majority of the States from about 20 per cent to about 33 per cent, that is about 1/5th to 1/3rd of the children born pre-decease their mothers. The percentages of losses are high in Travancore Cochin (38.1), Madhya Pradesh (35.4), PEPSU (35.3), Punjab (33.3), Madhya Bharat (1953) (28.9), Kutch (28.0) and Uttar Pradesh rural (27.6). They are low in Assam (22.9), Bombay (22.1), Bihar (21.0), Saurashtra (20.0), Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh (16.7)*. The figure of other States does not appear to be reliable. These figures indicate a very high loss of human resources in this country.

No defined rural-urban differentials are discernible.

Table 12—Percentage of Births in the Maternal Age Periods—

The proportion of births to married women of age under 15 in India is very small though not negligible as in western countries.

The proportion of births is almost equally balanced for the age groups 15—24 and 25—34 in all the large States of India except Assam where it is higher for the age group 15—24. In the small States of Manipur, Tripura, Bilaspur and Himachal Pradesh the proportion of births in the age group 15—24 is much higher than that in the age group 25—34 while the reverse is true for Coorg, Kutch and Ajmer. In England and Japan the important maternal age group is 25—34 and in U.S.A. the births are almost equally balanced between the age groups 15—24 and 25—34.

The proportion of births in the higher maternal age groups is quite substantial in India while it is comparatively smaller in U.S.A., England and Japan. The wide use of contraceptives in the latter countries explains the difference.

Unfortunately the tables give figures by decennial age groups. A better study would have been possible if quinquennial age groups had been employed. The Uttar Pradesh Report has employed quinquennial age groups†.

Table 13—Percentage Births in Maternal Ages by Order of Births—

The proportion of first order births is the highest in all the States in the maternal age group 15—24, about 80 per cent of the first births occurring during this period. In U.S.A., England and Japan also the largest proportion of first births take place in the age group 15—24 but the percentage of the first births occurring during this period is much smaller than in India.†

A similar trend is observable for second and higher order birth. In India the different order births occur earlier than in western countries. The family in India grows *earlier and faster*.

† The difference in the total fertility rate of 1951 census does not correspond with the figure of the Census of India, P. N. 1, p. 29.
 ‡ The U.P. Report employing quinquennial age groups shows that in U.P. the contributions of age groups 15—19 and 20—24 to first births are higher than in western countries but as far as the remainder of age groups 20—24

No defined rural urban differential is observable

Table 14—Percentage Births in the Various Birth Orders—

In a majority of the States of India between 40—50 per cent of the births are of the first and second order in the remaining States they are between 30—40 per cent. Bombay Saurashtra Kutch Madhya Bharat Punjab PEPSU and Coorg are in the latter category. As against this the percentage of first and second birth is about 53 in Japan 59 in U S A and 70 in England. Taking the total of the births of the first three orders the percentage works out to between 60—70 in half the States and 50—60 in the remaining half as against about 74 of Japan 76 of U S A and 85 of England. Another distinctive aspect of the Indian pattern is that the proportions of the first three orders do not show much difference from each other. But in U S A and England the proportion is very high for the first birth and then declines steeply for each subsequent birth. In Japan and India the decline starts after the third birth and even then it is not as steep as in the countries mentioned above. A considerable proportion of births in India are recorded under the 4th and higher orders.

Shri R. A. Gopalaswami in his Report of the Census of India 1951 has evolved an interesting theory of Improvident Maternity (page 81 *et seq* and page 217). All births after the third will lead to an unwanted increase in the size of the family which for an undeveloped country like India amounts to improvidence. The proportion of births of 4th and higher order is therefore the incidence of Improvident Maternity. This incidence is 40—50 in half the States and 30—40 in the remaining half. In the latter category are Bihar Assam Manipur Tripura Madras Coorg Vindhya Pradesh Rajasthan Bilaspur and Himachal Pradesh. As against this the incidence is only 26.1 per cent in Japan 23.5 per cent in U S A and 14.9 per cent in England.

It is interesting to note that in almost all the States for which this data is available the incidence of Improvident Maternity is higher in the urban than in the rural areas—a rather unexpected result.

Table 15—Percentage Births in the Various Birth Orders by Maternal Age Periods—

This table reveals strikingly the family building habits of India on one side and of U S A England and Japan on the other—the result largely of family planning in the latter countries and its absence in India. In India first and second births occupy a relatively unimportant place in the later age groups after 34 while they continue to be pronounced even in the later periods in U S A and England—in particular the last country. In India births of higher order assume prominence with increase in maternal age.

There is no marked rural urban differential.

Table 16—Birth Rate Specific for Age of the Mother—

This table gives birth rates specific for age of mother in the various States: births per 1,000 females in the same age group. A majority of the States show a fertility for all ages as between 100—125 or 125 and over. The figures of a few States showing a smaller fertility should be treated as undependable. Among the States of high fertility of over 125 are Assam Manipur Travancore Cochin Madhya Pradesh Rajasthan and PEPSU. Had it not been for a certain amount of under enumeration of births the figures of fertility of Indian States would have been still higher. As against this the fertility of Japan is only about 76, of U S A 80 and of England only 50. India is thus a country of high fertility.

Examining fertility by maternal age groups it will appear that it is the highest in the decennial age group 25—34 in nearly all the States. It is the highest in this age group in Japan and England also but in U S A it reaches the peak in the earlier age group. The magnitude of fertility is however much less than India in all age groups so far as U S A and England are concerned. Japan is passing through a transition stage. Its fertility in age group 15—24 is much that of India but only slightly lower in the age groups 24—34 and 35—44. In the age groups 45 and over the fertility in India is very much higher than that of Japan also. If quinquennial age groups are considered, the fertility in India is appreciably higher than that of Japan also. If quinquennial age groups are considered, the fertility in India is appreciably higher than that of Japan also.

and are therefore not dependable. Uttar Pradesh Assam and Madras show an index between 6 and 7. Bihar has an index between 5 and 6 while Bombay and Madhya Pradesh have indices over 7. At the time of the 1951 census a ten per cent sample in Madhya Pradesh and Travancore Cochin showed the index to be between 6 and 7. Tribulation for the 1941 census in Mysore State showed the child birth index for completed maternity to be 6.9. The Indian index may be placed between 6 and 7.

The number of children per completed family exceeded 6 in mid Victorian United Kingdom when the crude birth rate was about 34 per mille. The index has steadily fallen since. It was 4.0 for the first decade of this century and is now about 2.6 with the crude birth rate at 15.4. In U.S.A. the comparative figure is 3.3 and in Japan 5.3.

The figures for the average number of children born to mothers of all ages range between 3.0 in Manipur and Vindhya Pradesh to 4.0 in PEPSU. The differences may be due largely to varying proportions of married women in different age groups.

No marked rural-urban differentials are noticeable.

Table 11—Child Survival and Loss Indices—

For mothers of completed fertility the child loss varies in a majority of the States from about 20 per cent to about 33 per cent, that is about 1/5th to 1/3rd of the children born pre-decease their mothers. The percentages of losses are high in Travancore Cochin (38.1), Madhya Pradesh (35.4), PEPSU (35.3), Punjab (33.3), Madhya Bharat (1953) (28.9), Kutch (28.0) and Uttar Pradesh rural (27.6). They are low in Assam (22.9), Bombay (22.1), Bihar (21.0), Saurashtra (20.0), Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh (16.7)*. The figure of other States do not appear to be reliable. These figures indicate a very high loss of human resources in this country.

No defined rural-urban differentials are discernible.

Table 12—Percentage of Births in the Maternal Age Periods—

The proportion of births to married women of age under 15 in India is very small though not negligible as in western countries.

The proportion of births is almost equally balanced for the age groups 15—24 and 25—34 in all the large States of India except Assam where it is higher for the age group 15—24. In the small States of Manipur, Tripura, Bilaspur and Himachal Pradesh the proportion of births in the age group 15—24 is much higher than that in the age group 25—34 while the reverse is true for Coorg, Kutch and Ajmer. In England and Japan the important maternal age group is 25—34 and in U.S.A. the births are almost equally balanced between the age groups 15—24 and 25—34.

The proportion of births in the higher maternal age groups is quite substantial in India while it is comparatively smaller in U.S.A., England and Japan. The wide use of contraceptives in the latter countries explains the difference.

Unfortunately the tables give figures by decennial age groups. A better study would have been possible if quinquennial age group had been employed. The Uttar Pradesh Report has employed quinquennial age groups†.

Table 13—Percentage Births in Maternal Ages by Order of Births—

The proportion of first order births is the highest in all the States in the maternal age group 15—24, about 80 per cent of the first births occurring during this period. In U.S.A., England and Japan also the largest proportion of first births take place in the age group 15—24 but the percentage of the first births occurring during this period is much smaller than in India‡.

A similar trend is observable for second and higher order births. In India the different order births occur earlier than in western countries. The family in India grows earlier and faster

† The difference in the method of calculation by the U.P. Report and the Census of India 1955 is pointed out in the Census of India 1955, Part I, Table 1, page 29.
‡ The U.P. Report employs quinquennial age groups while the Census of India 1955 employs decennial age groups. The contribution of the first birth to the total number of births in the age group 15—19 and 20—24 to first births is much smaller in India than in U.S.A., England and Japan.

rates of Uttar Pradesh and England are about the same but that of U S A is higher. In all the other age groups the Uttar Pradesh rates are very much higher than those of the other two countries.

- (ii) In U S A and England the fertility rate of married women falls very steeply after 24 in all the successive age groups upto 40—44 while in Uttar Pradesh the fall is much less steep upto age 39 and quite steep in the age group 40—44.
- (iii) Age specific fertility calculated for all women is higher in Uttar Pradesh than in U S A or England in all the age groups. But fertility of married women in the age period 15—19 is very much lower in Uttar Pradesh than in U S A and England and that in age period 20—24 is about the same as in England but lower than that of U S A. The fertility in Uttar Pradesh calculated for all women is high in the age group 15—19 mainly due to the higher proportion of married women. The high fertility of women of Uttar Pradesh in the succeeding age group 20—24 is the result of an increase in fertility as also an increase in the proportion of married women. The fertility reaches the peak in the age group 25—29 though the proportion of married in this age group is less than in the previous age group. The fall in subsequent age groups is due both to decline in proportion of married as well as decreasing fertility. In U S A the decline in fertility rate after 24 and in England after 29 is due mainly to decline in fertility. The higher fertility in Uttar Pradesh after age 24 is due entirely to higher fertility of married women for the proportion of married is actually lower in all these groups. In U S A and England fertility of married women in age group 15—24 is the highest but the proportion of married is the lowest in this period. In the later age periods proportion of married increases but fertility decreases. Thus the low proportion of marriages during the fertile period and high proportion of marriages during the less fertile period keeps down the total number of births in these countries. In Uttar Pradesh both fertility rate and married proportion are at their highest during the age period 20—34. In 15—19 however where the proportion of married is high the fertility is low.
- (iv) The reason for the low fertility of married women in Uttar Pradesh in the age groups 15—19 and 20—24 may be further examined. In Uttar Pradesh 76.8 per cent of the women in age group 15—19 are married compared to 16.7 per cent in U S A and 4.4 per cent in England. In age group 20—24 the corresponding figures are 96.0, 65.6 and 48.1 per cent. It is possible that in India owing to delayed *gauna* a number of marriages in the age group 15—19 are consummated in the next age group which ought to increase the fertility of that group. This however does not fully explain the differential fertility of these age groups in Uttar Pradesh on the one hand and U S A and England on the other. There must be biological reasons for the differentials.
- (v) In Uttar Pradesh fertility of married women above the age of 35 remains at a fairly high level but the proportion of married declines due to an increase in the proportion of widows. Had it not been for the widows the fertility of these higher age groups would have been still higher. In U S A and England in spite of the high married proportion in these ages births remain low on account of the low fertility.

The above trends may be deemed to be true for most of the States of India.

As for birth order data for married women it will be seen that the birth rate for the first birth declines with age but in India the decline is not so steep as in U S A, England or Japan. For first births the fertility rates are much higher in U S A and England in all age groups as compared with India and in particular in the age group 15—24. In other words a larger number of women in these countries experience first order birth in the earlier as well as later ages as compared with India. For higher order births the Indian rates are well above those of U S A and England. The rate of U S A and England decline greatly for third and higher order births while the Indian rates continue at a comparatively high level. The fertility of first

falling with advance in age while that of U S A and England shows an abrupt fall after age 29 owing to voluntary limitation of family

Table 19—Death Rates—

The number of unregistered deaths per 100 registered deaths was recorded in order to estimate the true death rate by correcting the registration rates. This however does not work for reasons already stated under Table 8—Birth Rates

In a majority of the States the death rate as calculated for the sample census is between 10 and 20. This is much below the rate computed by the Actuary of 1951 census for the decade 1941—50. Presumably there has been an under enumeration of deaths in the sample census and it would be dangerous to draw any conclusions about the fall in death rate.

Table 20—Death Rate Specific for Age and Sex at the Sample Census—

It will be seen that the proportion of deaths at younger ages is very high in India. In 10 States the specific death rate for age under 1 is well over 60. In 12 States the death rate for the age group 1—4 is over 25 and in 12 States the rate for the age group 5—9 is over 6. The corresponding figures for U S A (1950) are 33.2, 14 and 0.6 while those for England (1951) are 30.0, 1.4 and 0.6 respectively. About 50 per cent of the deaths in India occur among children under 10 years as against only 7 per cent in U S A and 5.3 per cent in England. The proportion of such children to total population being 26.1 in India, 19.6 in U S A and 15.7 in England. The relatively higher proportion of young population in India and the much higher rates of deaths raise its crude death rate to a great extent.

The age specific death rates for the succeeding age groups are also the highest in India. In a majority of the States the rates are over 3 for ages 10—14 and 15—19, over 5 for ages 20—24, over 6 for ages 25—29, over 7 for ages 30—34, over 8 for ages 35—39, over 10 for ages 40—44, over 13 for ages 45—49, over 15 for ages 50—54, over 20 for ages 55—59, over 40 for ages 60—64, over 45 for ages 65—69 and over 65 for ages 70—74. The corresponding rates for U S A are 0.6, 1.1, 1.5, 1.6, 2.0, 2.8, 4.4, 6.8, 10.4, 15.6, 23.2, 33.1 and 51.0 and those for England are 0.5, 0.8, 1.1, 1.3, 1.6, 2.1, 3.1, 5.3, 8.7, 13.9, 22.6, 36.6 and 58.5.

The mortality rates for females are generally higher than those for males in the reproductive ages (15—44) in almost all the States of India. U S A and England on the other hand show reverse trends. These countries have already conquered maternal mortality while India is still far from this goal.

The rate for infant mortality (defined as number of deaths of under 1 year per 1 000 live births) is over 50 in a majority of the States. There is a certain amount of under enumeration of infant deaths otherwise the rate would have been higher. The infant mortality rate for the period 1941—50 as estimated by the Actuary of 1951 census was between 160—250 for males and 145—225 for females. The figures of the sample census therefore indicate a fall in infant mortality rates. The infant mortality rates for U S A and England are 29.2 and 29.8 only. The Indian rates therefore still represent a terrible loss of human resources.

There are no defined rural urban differentials

INTRODUCTORY NOTE TO TABLES

The Sample Census of Births and Deaths was conducted in all the States of India except West Bengal, Orissa, Hyderabad, Mysore, Bhopal and Delhi. The data collected is presented State wise in a series of eight tables. The details of information contained in each table are given below.

Table I A—Area, Households, Population and Registered Birth and Death Rates per mille by Districts—

This table has been prepared partly from the 1951 Census figures and partly from the data relating to Registration of Births and Deaths supplied by the Directors of Medical and Health Services of the various States.

2 The area figures given in col (2) are same as those published in 1951 Census. These figures were supplied by the Surveyor General India. In case of Uttar Pradesh the area figures are based on the district records.

3 The figures given in col (3) relate to households and not houses and have been taken from the Census Table C-I Household (size and composition). A clear distinction was made at the 1951 Census between a house and a household. A house is any human dwelling having a separate main entrance while a household is any communal unit living in a census house.

4 The figures relating to population given in cols 5-7 are the 1951 Census figures.

Table I B—Registered Deaths in State by Age and Sex—

This Table shows the number of registered deaths by sex (cols 2-4) in each age group (col 1) with rural/urban break up in the prescribed period of one year as supplied by the Directors of Medical and Health Services of the various States.

Table II—Distribution of Population in State by Age, Sex and Marital Status 1951—

This table has been prepared from the Census figures and exhibits the distribution of an approximately 10 per cent sample population by age, sex and civil condition. The sample was taken at the initial stage of sorting of the 1951 Census slips.

Table III—Economic Groups and Marital Status Sample Household Population by Districts—

This and the subsequent tables relate to the present sample Census. The table shows the number of sample households and the sample household population by Economic Groups in each district with separation for rural and urban areas (except U. P. where the figures are for rural areas only).

2 The three Economic Groups shown in this table

(i) Agricultural land holders and tenants (Livelihood Classes I, II and IV of the 1951 Census)

(ii) Agricultural labourers (Livelihood Class III of the 1951 Census)

(iii) Non agricultural Classes (Livelihood Classes V to VIII of the 1951 Census)

3 This table also gives marital status of the sample population.

4 The sample was extracted from the National Register of Citizens which was prepared at the 1951 Census for each village in rural areas and for each ward/mohalla in urban areas.

Table IV—Age, Sex and Marital Status of the Sample Household Population of the State—

This table exhibits the distribution of the sample household population by age, sex and marital status. Separate figures are given for rural and urban areas.

Table V—Number of Births in Sample Households by Economic Groups and their Registration by Districts—

This table shows the number of mothers and births during the prescribed period of one year in sample households by Economic Groups with rural/urban break up.

2 The births have been classified under three headings viz Registered, Unregistered and Not known.

3 Multiple births have been included in this table but not the still births.

Table VI—Number of Mothers, Children Born and Children Surviving in Sample Households by Order of Birth and Present Age of Mother—

This table presents fertility data of mothers in sample households. It shows the number of children born and surviving to mothers during the prescribed period of one year by order of births and age of mother for total rural and urban areas separately.

2 Multiple births have been included in the table.

Table VII—Number of Deaths in Sample Households by Economic Groups and their Registration by Districts—

This table shows the number of deaths during the prescribed period of one year in the sample households by Economic Groups with male/female and rural/urban break up.

2 The deaths have also been classified under the different headings viz Registered, Unregistered and Not known.

Table VIII—Number of Deaths in Sample Households of State by Sex and Age at Death—

This table exhibits the number of deaths that took place during the prescribed period of one year by age of the deceased at death with male/female and rural/urban break up.

1d Death Rates per mille by Districts (Rural), 1951

	Females	Registration population	Registered birth rate	Registered death rate
	6	7	8	9
149	26 229 894	55 844 695	15 3	10 1
289 300	332 389	629 025	33 7	23 6
197 174	212 723	404 897	20 8	15 1
131 493	109 972	264 792	11 3	6 5
564 583	381 773	767 904	23 4	14 0
107 737	82 669	197 243	11 3	8 1
1 035 371	1 036 639	2 067 372	15 3	10 5
1 011 173	1 018 6 4	2 119 247	13 1	8 4
1 194 354	1 147 579	2 306 544	13 5	8 7
923 009	869 95	1 871 092	9 8	8 4
667 594	607 147	1 298 188	15 5	9 2
783 425	779 662	1 613 766	16 1	9 8
705 310	727 672	1 461 001	14 2	9 2
506 624	509 648	1 050 659	17 6	11 4
579 166	554 443	1 113 331	12 1	7 8
985 331	1 008 960	2 057 84	11 3	6 3
657 196	563 786	1 260 396	16 0	8 3
443 286	412 062	885 401	14 3	7 0
849 473	832 650	1 20 193	11 8	6 6
J	286 127	6 4 057	15 8	10 8
J	480 051	1 034 618	13 7	10 3
564 602	541 649	1 126 571	8 6	8 0
684 714	591 496	1 297 5 1	10 5	7 0
664 689	574 241	1 266 144	16 4	9 4
677 347	667 663	1 374 434	13 6	8 6
631 565	633 089	1 306 062	9 0	7 4
530 902	553 415	1 100 068	9 3	6 6
622 042	59 063	1 203 222	12 3	9 4
554 663	461 422	1 040 299	15 2	10 3
536 694	452 297	1 005 733	19 8	14 9
397 420	350 115	760 519	11 5	5 8
231 011	198 278	451 772	14 6	9 9
70 834	168 148	373 135	17 3	8 4
176	451 705	887 005	13 0	8 9
	461 352	1 047 952	21 3	15 4
	620 218	1 843 252	19 5	13 4
	594 397	1 05 923	20 2	12 3
	580 854	1 284 155	21 3	14 7
615 104	331 37	745 477	19 6	11 0
393 220	463 687	1 02 846	13 6	9 7
539 842	426 139	944 304	17 3	10 2
492 477				
527 587	458 619	1 015 304	17 8	7 3
600 563	505 245	1 125 274	20 9	14 6
679 106	585 489	1 98 428	18 1	10 7
469 504	384 474	659 944	15 9	11 1
472 032	397 562	686 604	21 2	14 1
519 855	437 971	981 455	14 9	18 5
943 057	321 798	678 095	20 1	13 9
244 239	227 558	481 513	18 6	11 9
503 245	287 486	610 562	22 9	16 7
379 299	352 146	745 942	9 6	5 5
454 354	448 680	926 970	12 9	8 6

NOTE: Registration data (columns 7 & 9) relates to the year 1953

UTTAR PRADESH

	112,041	10-15,912
G hwal		
T hn Ga hwal		
N uti Tal	5 3	
Almo a	4	14 533
D hra Dun	711	21 30
Gorakhpur	5 31	1 7
De na	1 104	1 183
Basti		2 311
Gonda	2 410	
Bahra h	2 072	3 113
	115	3 0 3 5
Bans a	8 3	453 6 7
Jaunpur	6 1	3 4
Ghas pur		63 759
Ball a	19 7	
Azamgarh	1 510	71 139
Kanpur	1 3	61 3 9
F ichpu	1 1	1 6 397
Altababad	0	178 5 1
Lucknow		350 702
Unnao	314	740 99
	1 6 9	168 9 8
Ra Bareli	1 06	31 007
S tapur	9	1 7 0 0
H doi	1 748	203 357
Fa zabad	187	
Sultanpur	2 97	772 483
	1 078	750 071
Pratapgarh	1 02	66 030
Ba a Banki		258 637
Saharanpur	1 438	
Ba cily	1 721	2 4 80
D jno	10	751 736
	1 553	218 643
P l bht	1 804	209 769
Rampur		159 00
Kheri	1 137	
Muzaffarnaga	6 3	90 933
M erut	29 7	78 80
	1 5 7	
Buland hahe	2 19	
Al ga h		
Machua	1 810	
Agra	1 876	33 476
Mainpu	1 416	43 954
Etah	1 812	137 199
Budaun	1 667	188 577
M radabad		180 481
Shahjahanpur	1 683	
Etawah	1 98	187 438
	2 281	233 511
F rukhabad	1 745	235 603
Jhars	1 675	181 072
F laun		163 773
Haz rpu	1 652	
Banda	3 860	187 473
Muzapur	1 722	143 004
	2 699	91 236
	2 878	123 205
	4 330	143 183
		174 781

II—Distribution of Population in Utah and Idaho (Rural) by Age, Sex and Marital Status, 1954

1954

Table

Age Group	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All Ages	408,440	270,711	679,151	408,440	270,711	679,151
Under 1 year	11,111	11,111	22,222	11,111	11,111	22,222
1-4	11,111	11,111	22,222	11,111	11,111	22,222
5-14	11,111	11,111	22,222	11,111	11,111	22,222
15-44	11,111	11,111	22,222	11,111	11,111	22,222
45-64	11,111	11,111	22,222	11,111	11,111	22,222
65-74	11,111	11,111	22,222	11,111	11,111	22,222
75-84	11,111	11,111	22,222	11,111	11,111	22,222
85 and over	11,111	11,111	22,222	11,111	11,111	22,222
Age not stated	11,111	11,111	22,222	11,111	11,111	22,222

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

3

Age Group	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All Ages	408,440	270,711	679,151	408,440	270,711	679,151
Under 1 year	11,111	11,111	22,222	11,111	11,111	22,222
1-4	11,111	11,111	22,222	11,111	11,111	22,222
5-14	11,111	11,111	22,222	11,111	11,111	22,222
15-44	11,111	11,111	22,222	11,111	11,111	22,222
45-64	11,111	11,111	22,222	11,111	11,111	22,222
65-74	11,111	11,111	22,222	11,111	11,111	22,222
75-84	11,111	11,111	22,222	11,111	11,111	22,222
85 and over	11,111	11,111	22,222	11,111	11,111	22,222
Age not stated	11,111	11,111	22,222	11,111	11,111	22,222

III—Economic Groups and Marital Status of

St t & D t r c t	Nu m b e r of Sampl H o u s e h o l d s			POP U		
	Total	L. el hood Classes I II & IV	Liv el hood Class III	Liv el hood Classes V—VIII	Persons	
					M a r r i e d	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
UTTAR PRADESH	101 446	68 000	11 029	22 417	250 040	262,147
Ga h w a l	1 319	1 248	8	63	2 979	3 252
Teh Garhwal	779	747	8	24	2 113	1 940
Nasir Tal	474	375	26	73	1 001	1 165
Almora	1 563	1 428	41	91	3 729	4 041
D h r a Dun	280	161	40	79	812	665
Go k h p u	3 783	2 695	591	497	10 140	9 773
D o a	3 453	2 530	616	307	11 948	10 209
East a	4 320	3 264	468	568	11 858	10 195
Gonda	3 495	2 500	388	527	8 826	8 667
Bah h	2 625	2 081	246	298	6 087	6 139
Ban s	2 611	1 269	391	951	7 398	7 617
Jaunpur	2 537	1 603	458	476	7 240	6 860
Ch pur	1 399	864	209	326	4 580	4 287
Bail a	1 700	898	315	487	4 790	5 322
Azamga h	3 385	2 125	611	649	10 486	8 984
Kanpu	2 309	1 473	236	600	4 946	6 397
F tehp u	1 681	996	168	517	3 931	4 279
Allahab d	3 268	1 958	501	809	8 726	7 212
Lu know	1 210	880	71	259	2 855	2 931
Unnao	1 934	1 401	150	383	4 388	4 953
Rae Ba l	2 381	1 561	304	516	5 938	073
S u p u	2 435	2 040	162	433	6 177	6 473
II do	2 425	1 965	116	344	5 304	6 433
Fa abad	2 605	1 683	511	411	7 399	5 670
Sultanpur	2 523	1 629	429	465	6 762	5 133
P atapga h	2 147	1 361	323	463	6 207	4 419
B Banki	2 469	1 722	218	529	5 897	5 232
Saharanpur	2 042	792	321	9 9	4 267	5 062
Ba illy	1 641	1 249	61	331	3 523	4 084
B jnor	1 568	786	174	608	3 334	4 062
P i b h t	728	546	62	120	1 550	1 899
Rampu	784	721	17	46	1 741	1 878
Kher	1 735	1 574	75	136	3 593	4 072
Mu affarnagar	1 860	822	249	789	4 394	11 491
Meerut	3 039	1 348	222	1 469	7 360	9 127
Bulandshah	2 361	1 60	167	834	5 897	7 029
Al garh	2 761	1 178	204	879	5 164	6 346
Mathura	1 107	614	96	397	2 631	3 305
Agra	1 765	1 108	115	54	4 314	5 416
Mainpuri	1 766	1 205	123	438	3 968	4 956
Etah	1 802	1 277	140	385	4 254	5 101
Budaun	2 193	1 782	119	29	4 662	5 752
Mo ad bad	2 111	1 591	127	393	4 771	5 735
Shahjahanpur	1 778	1 475	87	216	3 337	4 556
Etawah	1 613	1 152	142	319	3 739	4 573
F rruk h bad	1 756	1 263	104	389	3 881	4 940
Jhans	1 370	842	113	415	2 843	3 228
Jalaun	899	565	83	251	2 104	11 484
Hamirpur	1 161	701	146	314	2 651	2 496
Banda	1 359	822	201	336	3 217	3 347
Muz pur	1 437	740	276	421	3 403	3 637

Sample Household Population by Districts (Rural), 1953

LATTON

Classes				Livelihood Class I II & IV		Livelihood Class III		Livelihood Class V-VIII	
Males		Females		Males		Males		Males	
Married	Others	Married	Others	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
124,915	149,067	125,125	119,030	19,211	166,032	27,002	24,432	4,769	47,741
1,303	1,673	1,676	1,679	2,772	3,173	16	11	138	121
1,074	1,015	1,039	975	1,964	1,940	111	14	57	60
572	697	479	473	1,011	878	55	27	146	97
1,714	2,215	2,015	1,876	3,607	3,567	93	87	234	197
448	384	64	281	536	442	107	76	194	17
5,035	5,141	5,085	4,637	7,527	7,095	1,423	1,479	1,246	1,143
4,440	5,637	4,508	4,607	7,640	6,884	1,04	1,517	793	,09
5,937	5,678	5,921	4,517	9,104	8,198	1,142	1,019	1,369	1,21
4,449	4,889	4,577	3,778	7,232	6,320	892	780	1,214	1,035
3,04	3,371	3,003	2,768	5,65	4,747	539	483	531	539
3,674	4,108	3,654	3,509	4,196	3,847	1,110	1,008	2,476	2,308
3,501	3,718	3,739	3,142	4,918	4,619	1,128	1,138	1,173	1,174
2,270	2,356	2,310	1,076	3,093	2,777	614	518	919	831
2,272	3,009	2,518	2,513	2,993	2,828	989	916	1,299	1,277
5,254	4,837	5,23	4,127	6,727	6,020	1,661	1,667	1,723	1,677
2,435	3,752	2,491	2,640	4,150	3,460	563	440	1,494	1,231
1,986	2,439	1,945	1,810	2,798	2,366	429	317	1,198	1,072
4,414	3,894	4,312	3,318	5,254	4,805	1,130	1,118	1,974	1,07
1,446	1,696	1,409	1,735	2,427	2,041	132	124	563	479
2,208	2,850	2,180	2,103	3,799	3,173	322	258	937	850
3,028	2,737	2,910	2,291	4,012	3,576	625	60	1,123	1,023
3,121	3,873	3,056	2,600	5,774	4,605	349	273	921	78
2,630	3,047	2,674	2,586	5,348	4,385	280	229	849	646
3,750	3,073	3,049	2,597	4,509	4,237	1,233	1,192	991	822
3,474	2,790	3,788	2,355	4,347	3,863	914	875	1,011	905
3,092	2,356	3,110	2,063	3,641	3,390	714	737	1,093	1,046
3,036	2,947	2,861	2,285	4,471	3,775	479	43	1,083	1,083
2,177	3,036	090	2,026	2,237	1,722	785	605	916	829
1,804	430	1,719	1,654	3,237	2,498	139	127	853	743
1,62	2,400	1,712	1,662	135	1,785	401	341	1,488	1,248
769	1,089	781	810	1,416	1,237	133	113	309	21
879	1,104	862	774	1,837	1,570	36	31	110	110
1,801	2,451	1,79	1,61	3,841	3,069	150	125	261	85
2,205	3,296	2,189	2,195	2,60	2,071	653	535	2,178	219
3,651	5,588	3,709	3,539	4,571	3,473	607	484	4,061	3,291
2,938	4,077	2,959	2,952	4,366	3,584	454	81	2,195	1,946
2,573	3,763	2,591	2,583	5,585	2,867	509	412	2,242	1,935
1,279	1,908	1,35	1,397	1,894	1,637	261	205	1,032	907
2,145	3,179	1,169	2,237	5,567	2,871	775	251	1,48	1,284
1,98	2,934	1,96	2,022	5,525	2,911	307	222	1,034	875
2,159	2,966	2,095	2,135	3,880	3,177	547	261	898	37
2,355	3,527	2,307	2,225	4,836	3,775	318	213	728	772
2,409	3,355	2,36	2,380	4,555	3,662	313	262	896	74
1,654	2,744	1,683	1,812	3,766	2,981	175	148	457	818
1,672	2,799	1,867	1,774	5,517	2,716	362	292	792	566
1,937	2,948	1,944	1,99	3,734	2,96	270	231	881	633
1,443	1,803	1,400	1,425	2,167	1,834	214	213	865	79
1,055	1,416	1,049	1,068	1,640	1,435	220	168	611	772
1,333	1,387	1,318	1,109	1,743	1,549	292	290	685	514
1,594	1,917	1,623	1,400	2,086	1,920	492	453	763	588
1,69	1,910	1,711	1,727	011	1,854	613	635	978	630

IV—Age, Sex & Marital Status of the Sample Household Population of Uttar Pradesh State (Rural), 1953

Age Group	POPULATION						
	Persons			Males		Females	
	Total	Married	Others	Married	Others	Married	Others
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All Ages	299 923	141 679	158 314	70 551	91 721	71 173	66 593
Under 1 year	8 653		8 653		4 831		3 822
1—4	28 616		28 616		14 955		13 661
5—9	39 463	1 437	38 033	599	20 299	833	17 734
10—14	36 011	5 361	30 775	2 129	18 565	3 232	12 160
15—19	26 492	1 873	13 619	4 811	10 871	8 062	2 748
20—24	27 543	21 881	5 662	9 009	5 003	12 872	659
25—29	24 512	21 180	3 407	10 341	2 790	10 839	612
30—34	2 947	19 817	3 130	9 675	2 199	10 142	931
35—39	18 111	15 727	2 804	8 200	1 833	7 019	1 051
40—44	14 098	14 239	3 859	7 450	1 977	6 789	1 882
45—49	13 076	9 637	3 399	5 469	1 660	4 168	1 799
50—54	13 708	8 913	4 795	5 388	1 976	3 575	2 819
55—59	7 399	4 469	2 930	2 896	1 341	1 573	1 589
60—64	7 645	3 749	3 896	2 546	1 542	1 203	2 354
65—69	2 987	1 296	1 691	936	661	360	1 030
70—74	2 577	915	1 614	644	592	269	1 072
75 & over	1 873	587	1 291	407	553	180	738
Age not stated	235	110	125	48	73	62	57

NOTE: The data relates to 34 listed districts of the State. The districts that have been excluded are Gokulpur, Deoria, Basti, Bahraich, Banar, Jyoti pur, Amga, Fatehpur, Raebareilly, Firozabad, Sultanpur, Bijnor, Shahjahanpur, Etawah, Hamirpur, Banda and Mirzapur.

V—Number of Births in Sample Households by

State & District	Number of Mothers				Persons				TOTAL
	Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII	Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
UTTAR PRADESH	13 405	9 521	1 119	2 765	13 514	9 691	1 125	2 787	
Ga hwal	161	149	2	10	161	149	2	10	
Teh Garhwal	102	99		3	105	107		3	
Nun Tal	53	49	2	2	54	50	2	2	
Almora	238	215	6	17	238	215	6	17	
Dhara Dun	58	41	8	9	59	41	8	9	
Go khpur	410	304	53	53	411	304	54	53	
De	383	305	52	26	387	305	57	29	
Basti	484	403	48	33	491	413	48	33	
Gond	443	373	31	39	446	375	37	39	
Bhara ch	213	181	12	20	216	184	12	20	
Ban ras	344	197	47	100	347	200	47	100	
Junpur	258	184	21	53	260	185	21	54	
Gh pu	231	157	28	46	232	158	28	46	
B li	316	197	57	67	319	200	57	67	
A mgarh	451	300	76	75	454	302	76	76	
B npu	781	184	16	81	787	184	17	81	
F tepu	183	113	14	56	187	113	14	57	
Allah b d	473	766	51	106	475	766	51	100	
Lu know	162	131	5	26	167	131	5	26	
Unno	239	193	11	35	240	194	11	35	
Rae B eli	217	158	21	38	220	160	21	38	
S tapur	360	99	10	45	364	303	16	45	
H rdoi	424	349	21	54	424	349	21	54	
Faizabad	302	10	55	37	303	211	55	37	
Sultanpur	197	140	27	25	193	141	27	25	
P atagarh	279	179	30	70	282	182	30	70	
Bara Bank	189	146	16	27	194	150	17	27	
Sah anpu	252	99	37	116	253	99	38	116	
W re lly	256	194	10	52	259	197	10	57	
Bun	242	141	22	79	242	141	27	79	
F lbh t	109	88	7	14	110	89	7	14	
R mp r	98	86	3	9	99	87	3	9	
Kh	183	171	4	8	185	173	4	8	
M aff rnaga	295	130	33	132	296	130	33	133	
M rut	500	244	29	227	506	248	29	279	
Bul nd hah	437	274	25	138	447	276	26	140	
Al ga h	323	177	26	120	324	178	26	120	
M thura	240	140	21	79	241	140	21	80	
Agra	418	280	17	121	420	81	17	122	
Manpuri	261	192	15	54	264	193	15	56	
Etah	391	245	11	60	393	246	17	60	
Bud un	344	297	11	41	351	298	11	42	
Mor dabad	407	313	13	76	404	315	13	76	
Shah hanpu	104	96		8	104	96		8	
Etaw h	194	150	14	30	195	151	14	30	
F rruk bad	391	232	27	67	394	235	27	62	
Jh na	159	103	9	47	161	110	9	42	
Jalsau	177	172	7	48	179	127	7	50	
H m rpur	95	55	11	28	96	56	11	28	
Band	127	85	14	28	129	86	14	29	
M rz pur	151	85	21	45	152	86	21	45	

Economic Groups and their Registration by Districts (Rural), 1953

NUMBER OF BIRTHS

WHETHER BIRTH WAS REGISTERED

Males				Females				Yes			No			Not known	
Total	I C I II & IV	L G III	L G V-VIII	Total	I C I II & IV	L G III	L G V-VIII	Male	Fe males	Males	Fe males	Males	Fe- males		
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		
7,581	5,450	604	1,527	5,933	4,151	522	1,260	5,070	3,866	2,020	1,712	491	375		
87	81	1	5	74	68	1	5	83	69	4	5				
59	57		2	46	45		1	44	33	12	11	3			
30	29		1	24	21	2	1	19	10	0	6	2	2		
147	130	4	13	91	85	2	4	114	73	29	15	4	3		
32	24	3	5	26	17	5	4	21	14	11	12				
224	178	23	23	187	126	31	30	171	134	42	42	11	11		
239	191	29	19	148	115	23	10	195	117	37	26	7	5		
291	247	25	19	203	166	23	14	229	156	37	38	25	9		
249	216	16	17	197	159	10	22	174	130	68	60	7	7		
125	109	7	9	91	75	5	11	53	48	67	39	5	4		
193	120	11	55	154	80	29	45	131	97	46	45	16	12		
143	105	10	29	115	79	11	13	101	77	38	37	6	1		
127	84	16	27	105	74	12	19	95	86	26	13	6	6		
183	114	33	36	136	86	24	6	132	75	34	39	17	22		
259	163	53	43	195	139	23	33	204	151	43	39	12	5		
146	113	9	42	136	89	8	39	59	51	11	19	5	6		
94	59	5	30	90	54	9	27	74	68	19	21	1	1		
248	151	27	70	177	115	14	38	175	121	61	53	13	3		
113	71	3	9	79	60	2	17	47	34	30	36	6	3		
193	108	5	20	107	86	6	15	98	71	32	32	3	4		
17	93	15	19	93	67	6	20	81	60	45	31	1	2		
195	164	9	22	169	139	7	23	144	112	42	51	9	6		
231	191	9	31	193	158	12	23	91	65	138	125	2	3		
177	123	31	23	126	88	24	14	116	82	57	38	4	6		
108	79	17	12	85	62	10	13	86	64	11	14	11	7		
148	8	19	32	133	84	11	38	107	97	29	25	13	11		
101	85	5	11	93	65	12	16	67	66	30	30	4	4		
146	59	19	68	107	40	19	48	116	91	21	14	8	2		
145	114	8	26	114	83	5	26	77	64	47	29	21	21		
131	84	12	33	111	57	10	44	90	75	24	26	17	10		
64	55	1	8	46	34	6	6	46	39	4	1	14	6		
59	53	1	5	40	34	2	4	27	21	15	13	17	6		
101	95	1	5	84	78	3	5	89	77	6	8	6	1		
162	70	17	75	134	60	16	58	127	96	35	38				
296	141	17	138	210	107	12	91	222	144	45	49	29	17		
236	147	14	75	206	129	12	65	185	140	41	46	10	20		
183	110	10	63	141	68	16	57	99	72	69	50	15	19		
124	74	7	43	117	66	14	37	73	61	45	45	8	11		
217	146	8	63	203	135	9	59	90	77	115	98	12	17		
149	105	11	33	115	88	4	23	77	67	59	40	13	8		
185	140	12	33	138	106	5	27	78	54	85	66	22	18		
208	173	8	27	143	125	3	15	145	105	23	15	40	23		
232	185	9	38	172	130	4	38	131	106	76	54	25	12		
61	54		43	43	42		1	40	28	6	5	15	10		
121	95	9	17	74	56	5	13	88	58	31	14	2	2		
185	134	17	34	139	101	10	28	107	56	89	71	9	12		
91	81	5	25	70	49	4	17	58	47	31	21	2	2		
90	37	5	28	89	65	2	22	56	59	31	29	3	1		
50	27	7	16	46	37	2	12	41	38	9	6		2		
74	49	5	20	55	39	9	57	40	8				6		
89	56	12	21	111	30	9	24	60	51	26	12	3			

VI—Number of Mothers, Children Born and Children Surviving in Sample House

Order of Birth	PRESENT AGE								
	All ages			14 & less			15—74		
	No. of mothers	No. of children born	No. of children surviving	No. of mothers	No. of children born	No. of children surviving	No. of mothers	No. of children born	No. of children surviving
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All Orders	13 405	46 000	35,393				4,803	8 871	7,339
1st	2 914	2 914	2 808				2 354	2 354	2 260
2nd	2 482	4 964	4 239				1 381	11 762	2 305
3rd	2 459	7 377	5 993				687	9 061	1 586
4th	1 883	7 532	5 979				263	1 059	767
5th	1 474	7 370	5 681				80	400	267
6th	924	5 544	4 144				26	156	106
7th & above	1 969	10 299	11 549				19	111	48

holds of Uttar Pradesh State (Rural) by Order of Birth and Present Age of Mother, 1953

OF MOTHER

25-34			35-44			45 & over			Age not stated		
No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving
11	1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
5,940	22 662	17 269	22,40	12 119	9 072	343	2 102	1,521	69	243	192
474	474	467	■	50	54	9	9	8	19	19	19
950	1 900	1 660	128	256	234	13	26	22	10	20	18
1 464	4 392	3 631	273	819	688	28	84	70	7	21	18
1 214	4 856	3 845	359	1 436	1 201	37	148	113	10	40	34
867	4 335	3 284	452	2 260	1 819	65	325	271	10	50	40
483	2 893	2 084	357	142	1 668	51	324	263	4	54	18
488	3 807	2 298	623	5 148	3 403	137	1 186	750	9	69	43

VII—Number of Deaths in Sample Households by Economic

TOTAL NUMBER

State & District	Persons				Males			
	Tot 1	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII	Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
UTTAR PRADESH	8,514	5,922	872	1,720	4,265	2,997	434	834
Garhwal	95	93		2	49	48		1
Tehri-Garhwal	66	62	3	1	27	25	1	
Naini Tal	19	13	3	3	5	4	1	
Almora	86	77	6	3	34	31	2	1
Dehra Dun	26	21	3	2	14	12	1	1
Gorakhpur	261	192	38	31	132	99	20	13
Deoria	223	167	45	11	119	87	27	5
Basti	292	238	25	29	149	120	13	16
Gonda	313	245	29	39	165	122	19	24
Bahraich	151	128	15	8	76	54	7	5
Banaras	192	102	10	72	106	55	9	42
Jaunpur	186	122	24	40	104	64	19	26
Ghazipur	97	63	18	16	48	29	11	8
Ballia	179	112	31	26	88	48	17	23
Azamgarh	258	119	43	56	134	83	24	27
Kanpur	164	113	17	34	91	65	11	15
Fatehpur	105	73	4	28	54	42		12
Allahabad	318	201	56	61	153	99	24	30
Lucknow	104	72	7	25	53	39	6	8
Unnao	164	130	9	25	91	76	4	12
Rohilkhand	124	91	19	14	70	52	11	7
Satapada	193	172	3	18	94	81	1	12
Haidra	285	233	14	38	148	125	7	16
Faizabad	253	172	46	35	126	87	20	19
Sultanpur	139	97	25	17	68	49	13	6
Pratapgarh	185	138	24	23	92	72	10	10
Banda Banki	170	129	7	34	86	71	2	13
Saharanpur	200	79	34	87	99	38	13	48
Bareilly	238	184	19	35	124	94	12	18
Bijnor	137	61	16	55	66	32	11	23
Faizabad	66	56	2	8	29	25		4
Rampur	74	59	8	7	39	30	4	5
Khajur	162	146	7	9	82	73	4	5
Muzaffarnagar	184	93	23	68	88	52	8	28
Meerut	318	148	22	148	132	60	8	54
Bulandshahr	229	138	13	76	122	75	7	40
Aligarh	193	99	31	73	86	45	8	32
Mithun	109	51	9	49	50	24	5	21
Agra	240	148	22	70	117	75	11	31
Mathura	161	109	18	34	82	55	12	15
Etah	245	174	20	51	126	91	9	26
Budaun	254	207	9	38	123	97	4	22
Moradabad	233	182	12	39	115	89	5	21
Shahjahanpur	95	83	3	9	50	45	1	4
Etawah	98	79	12	7	46	35	8	3
Farrukhabad	139	104	7	28	62	49	3	10
Jhansi	139	82	16	41	78	51	9	16
Jalaun	83	61	3	23	44	31	3	10
Hanuapur	75	50	10	15	39	27	4	8
Banda	81	54	7	23	34	23	1	10
Mirzapur	113	60	24	29	54	29	8	17

Groups and their Registration by Districts (Rural), 1953

OF DEATHS				WHETHER DEATH WAS REGISTERED					
Females				Yes		No		Not known	
Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
10	11	1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
4,249	2 925	438	886	3 008	2,805	1 094	1,259	163	183
46	43		1	47	44	2	2		
39	36	2	1	21	33	5	6	1	
14	8		3	3	9	2	5		
52	46	4	2	27	40	7	12		
12	9	2	1	8	8	8	4		
129	93	18	111	114	97	16	25	2	7
104	80	18	6	90	83	26	11	3	5
143	118	1	13	121	98	25	36	3	1
148	123	10	15	128	107	34	44	3	2
75	64	8	3	37	36	39	38		1
86	47	9	30	87	66	17	19	2	1
111	58	10	14	73	53	27	25	4	4
49	34	7	8	39	44	7	4	2	1
91	64	14	13	57	57	23	27	6	7
124	76	19	29	123	101	10	18	1	5
73	48	6	19	42	27	47	46	2	
51	31	4	16	37	38	17	13		
165	102	32	31	108	109	45	54		2
51	33	1	17	32	23	21	28		
71	34	5	12	68	46	23	22	2	3
54	39	8	7	45	38	25	15		1
99	91	2	6	66	68	28	28		3
137	108	7	22	72	48	73	87	3	2
127	85	26	16	85	76	31	46	10	5
71	48	12	11	61	61	7	8		2
93	66	14	13	67	72	19	11	6	3
84	58	5	21	64	63	20	20	2	1
101	41	21	19	85	81	12	19	2	1
114	90	7	17	68	65	36	35	20	14
66	29	5	32	49	43	14	17	3	6
37	31	2	4	21	30	1	4	7	3
35	29	4	2	15	15	22	18	2	2
80	73	3	4	77	70	3	9	1	1
96	41	15	40	68	65	20	0		1
186	88	14	84	91	130	33	37	1	19
107	63	8	36	99	64	19	38	4	5
107	54	12	41	52	50	26	43	8	14
59	27	4	28	33	31	13	23	4	5
123	73	11	39	56	58	57	58	9	7
79	54	6	19	56	49	23	28	3	1
119	83	11	25	59	54	60	53	7	12
131	110	5	16	89	103	18	20	16	1
118	93	7	18	73	59	33	45	9	14
45	38	2	5	40	43	5	2	3	
5	44	4	4	36	40	10	12		
77	55	4	18	4	39	19	35	1	3
61	29	7	25	43	40	35	21		
44	30	1	13	31	29	13	14		1
36	23	6	7	34	25	5	2		2
47	31	6	10	29	43	5	2		
59	31	16	12	42	31	11	19	1	1

VIII—Number of Deaths in Sample Households of Uttar Pradesh State (Rural) by Sex and Age at Death, 1953

NUMBER OF DEATHS

Age Group	Persons			Males	Females
	1	2	3		
All Ages		8 514		4 265	4,249
Under 1 year		793		428	365
1—4		1 791		881	910
5—9		604		341	263
10—14		386		167	199
15—19		369		141	228
20—24		330		129	201
25—29		341		140	201
30—34		340		150	190
35—39		373		165	158
40—44		372		199	173
45—49		353		219	134
50—54		300		289	216
55—59		351		213	138
60—64		563		295	68
65—69		264		142	122
70—74		341		159	182
75 and over		406		217	189
Age not stated		22		10	12

BIHAR

I-A—Area, Households, Population and Registered

				POPU
State & District		Area (in square miles)	Number of households	Persons
1		2	3	4
BIHAR	Total Rural Urban	70,330		40,225,947 37,521,216 2,704,731
Patna	T R U	11 164		2 528 272 2 070 478 457 794
Gaya	T R U	4 706		3 070 499 2 653 807 216 692
Shahabad	T R U	4 406		2 688 440 2 507 861 180 579
Saran	T R U	2 669		3 155 144 3 028 986 126 158
Champaran	T R U	3 553		2 515 343 2 410 483 104 860
Muzaffarpur	T R U	3 018		3 520 739 3 385 043 135 696
Darbhanga	T R U	3 345		3 769 334 3 609 443 160 091
Monghyr	T R U	3 975		2 849 127 2 587 010 262 117
Bhagalpur	T R U	2 184		1 429 069 1 307 024 122 045
Saharsa	T R U	2 092		1 808 198 1 808 198
Furka	T R U	4 998		2 523 231 2 430 552 94 879
Santal Parganas	T R U	5 452		2 322 092 2 225 312 96 780
Hazaribagh	T R U	7 016		1 937 210 1 804 084 133 126
Ranchi	T R U	7 139		1 861 207 1 736 162 125 045
Purulia	T R U	3 339		1 547 559 1 463 216 84 343
Dhanbad	T R U	790		731 700 658 098 73 602
Palamu	T R U	4 896		985 767 948 760 37 007
Singbhum	T R U	4 508		1 480 816 1 191 839 288 917

Birth and Death Rates per mille by Districts, 1951

LATION

Males	Females	Registration population	Registered birth rate	Registered death rate
5	6	7	8	9
20 223 675	20 002 272			
18,757 405	18,763 811			
1 466,270	1,238 461			
1 297 965	1 231 006			
1 050 414	1 020 064			
246 852	210 942			
1 535 362	1 535 137			
1 420 855	1 432 952			
114 507	102 185			
1 358 443	1 329 997			
1 62 944	1 244 917			
95 499	85 060			
1 501 253	1 653 891			
1 435 206	1 593 780			
66 047	60 111			
1 267 406	1 247 937			
1 210 108	1 200 375			
57 298	47 562			
1 730 750	1 789 989			
1 656 837	1 728 206			
73 913	61 783			
1 844 201	1 9 5 333			
1 759 534	1 849 909			
84 667	75 424			
1 434 824	1 414 303			
1 294 178	1 287 852			
140 646	126 471			
728 681	700 388			
662 165	644 859			
66 516	55 529			
672 677	635 521			
672 677	635 521			
1 319 262	1 205 969			
1 261 540	1 168 812			
57 722	37 157			
1 172 594	1 149 498			
1 119 688	1 105 624			
52 906	40 874			
981 264	955 946			
907 445	896 639			
73 819	59 307			
938 255	92 952			
870 453	865 709			
67 802	57 243			
780 309	767 250			
736 574	726 642			
43 735	40 608			
410 140	321 560			
365 030	293 068			
45 110	28 492			
498 564	487 203			
478 589	470 171			
19 975	17 032			
752 424	728 392			
593 168	59 731			
159 256	129 661			

NOT AVAILABLE

NOT AVAILABLE

NOT AVAILABLE

I B—Registered Deaths in Bihar State by Age and Sex, 1952

Age Group	Registered Deaths		
	Persons	Males	Females
	1	3	4
TOTAL			
All Ages	400,214	214,239	185,975
Under 1 year	52,231	28,592	23,639
1—4	64,075	34,002	30,073
5—9	22,238	12,285	9,953
10—14	14,006	8,006	6,000
15—19	15,042	8,007	7,035
20—29	34,152	17,065	17,087
30—39	37,253	20,103	17,150
40—49	36,118	20,936	15,182
50—59	40,498	22,095	18,403
60 & over	84,601	43,148	41,453
RURAL			
All Ages	387,597	207,438	180,159
Under 1 year	50,365	27,561	22,804
1—4	62,133	32,967	29,166
5—9	21,510	11,914	9,596
10—14	13,521	7,734	5,787
15—19	14,453	7,731	6,722
20—29	33,006	16,544	16,462
30—39	36,041	19,440	16,601
40—49	35,078	20,270	14,758
50—59	39,360	21,409	17,938
60 & over	82,180	41,875	40,305
URBAN			
All Ages	12,617	6,801	5,813
Under 1 year	1,866	1,031	835
1—4	1,942	1,035	907
5—9	78	371	357
10—14	483	272	213
15—19	589	276	313
20—29	1,146	571	625
30—39	1,12	663	519
40—49	1,090	666	424
50—59	1,138	693	415
60 & over	2,471	1,273	1,148

II—Distribution of Population in Bihar

Age Group	Persons				Males
	Total	Married	Unmarried	Widowed	Total
	1	2	3	4	5
					6
					TOTAL
All Ages	3 972 621	2 126 719	1 551,307	294,595	2,007,335
Under 1 year	191 115		191 115		96 469
1—4	388 968		388 968		193 389
5—14	954 476	184 871	766 844	2 761	493 010
15—24	617 581	468 336	136 664	13 581	307 121
25—34	593 439	528 528	36 066	28 845	297 846
35—44	468 100	408 304	14 713	45 083	238 942
45—54	341 753	272 920	7 724	61 109	175 539
55—64	221 884	154 076	3 653	64 155	110 948
5—74	123 490	74 807	1 349	47 334	58 521
75 & over	64 216	31 969	783	31 464	31 533
Age not stated	7 599	2 908	3 428	1 263	3 957
					RURAL
All Ages	3 707 352	1 984,485	1 444 392	278 475	1 861 850
Under 1 year	178 757		178 757		89 639
1—4	362 037		362 037		179 886
5—14	892 475	174 947	714 878	2 650	461 439
15—24	5 1 077	434 349	124 947	11 781	281 533
25—34	551 956	490 874	33 927	27 153	274 094
35—44	436 040	379 8 9	13 763	42 448	219 643
45—54	319 542	254 266	7 384	57 897	161 825
55—64	209 856	145 594	3 384	60 878	104 410
5—74	117 337	71 348	1 280	44 709	35 646
75 & over	61 041	30 499	729	28 813	29 931
Age not stated	7 234	2 779	3 306	1 149	3 794
					URBAN
All Ages	265,269	142,234	106 915	10 120	145,485
Under 1 year	19 358		12 358		6 830
1—4	26 931		26 931		13 509
5—14	62 001	9 974	51 966	111	31 571
15—24	46 504	33 987	11 717	800	25 588
25—34	41 483	37 654	2 139	1 690	22 752
35—44	32 060	28 474	950	2 635	18 299
45—54	22 211	10 654	340	3 217	13 774
55—64	12 028	8 482	269	3 277	6 538
65—74	6 153	3 459	69	2 625	2 865
75 & over	3 175	1 470	54	1 651	1 602
Age not stated	563	129	122	114	163

State by Age, Sex and Marital Status, 1951

Females

Mar ed	Unmarried	W dowed	Total	Married	Unmarried	W dowed
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1 060 818	849,533	96,984	1,963,286	1 063 901	701 774	197 611
	96 469		94 646		94 646	
	193 389		195 579		195 579	
77 109	414 903	998	461 466	107 762	351 941	1 763
207 377	98 060	4 684	310 460	260 959	41 604	7 897
261 037	26 467	10 347	295 593	267 496	9 599	18 498
213 044	11 204	14 694	229 158	195 260	3 509	30 389
151 056	6 044	18 499	166 154	121 864	1 680	42 610
87 868	2 725	20 355	110 936	66 208	928	43 800
42 388	961	15 172	64 969	37 419	388	37 162
19 438	622	11 475	32 683	12 531	161	19 991
1 506	1 689	762	3 642	1 402	1 739	501
980 273	790 172	91 405	1 865 502	1 004,212	654 220	187 070
	89 639		89 118		88 118	
	179 886		182 151		182 151	
72 863	387 595	981	431 036	102 084	327 283	1 669
190 673	86 647	4 213	289 544	243 676	38 500	7 568
239 661	24 656	9 777	277 862	251 213	9 271	17 378
195 558	10 385	13 700	216 397	184 271	3 378	28 748
138 756	5 746	17 323	157 717	115 510	1 638	40 569
82 535	2 477	19 398	105 446	88 059	907	41 480
40 306	907	14 443	61 681	31 042	573	30 266
18 502	576	10 853	31 110	11 997	153	18 960
1 419	1 658	717	3 440	1 360	1 648	432
0 545	59,361	5 579	119 784	61 689	47 554	10,541
	6 830		5 528		5 528	
	13 503		13 428		13 428	
4 246	27 308	17	30 430	5 678	24 658	84
16 704	8 413	471	20 916	17 83	3 304	329
21 371	1 811	570	17 731	16 283	3 8	1 120
17 486	819	994	12 761	10 989	131	1 641
12 300	298	1 176	8 437	6 354	42	2 041
5 333	248	957	5 490	3 149	21	2 320
2 082	54	729	3 288	1 377	15	1 895
936	46	620	1 573	534	8	1 031
87	31	45	202	42	91	83

III—Economic Groups and Marital Status of

State & District	Number of Sample Households				POPULATION	
	Total	Livelihood Classes I II & IV	Livelihood Class III	Livelihood Classes V—VIII	All	
					Persons	
					Married	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BIHAR—						
Total	13 418	7 134	2 871	3 413	44,888	41 006
Rural	11 465	6 944	2 744	1 777	38 78	31,585
Urban	1 953	190	127	1 63"	6 102	6 421
Patna—						
T	2 84	1 152	602	630	9 233	7 983
R	2 210	1 148	580	482	8 830	7 592
U	174	4	22	148	403	391
Champan—						
T	3 321	1 624	1 316	1 381	10 614	10 382
R	3 171	1 592	1 290	289	10 133	9 987
U	150	32	26	92	481	395
Bhagalpur—						
T	2 089	1 107	782	1 100	10 299	8 166
R	2 087	1 007	740	340	7 325	4 932
U	902	100	42	760	2 974	3 234
Ranch —						
T	4 724	3 251	171	1 302	14 742	14 475
R	3 997	3 197	194	666	12 498	12 074
U	727	54	97	636	2 244	2 401

Sample Household Population by Districts, 1952

LATION									
Classes									
Males		Females		Livelihood Classes I, II & IV		Livelihood Class III		Livelihood Classes V--VIII	
Married	Others	Married	Others	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
22,406	21 858	22,482	18 148	25 011	23 746	8,210	7 050	11 043	10 034
19 298	18 463	19 488	16 117	24,276	23 047	7 848	7,512	5 642	5 046
3 108	3,390	2,994	3 031	735	699	362	338	3 401	4,988
4 740	4 200	4 493	3 774	4 885	4 497	2 022	1 946	2 042	1 824
4 530	3 963	4 300	3 627	4 874	4 489	1 980	1 914	1 641	1,5 4
210	244	193	147	11	8	42	32	401	300
5 236	5 567	5 378	4 815	5 925	5 656	3 659	3 493	1 219	1 044
4 999	5 351	5 134	4 636	5 794	5 528	3 599	3 436	937	800
237	216	244	179	131	128	60	57	262	238
5 179	4 360	5 120	3 806	3 789	3 468	2 105	1 988	3 645	3 470
3 657	722	3 668	2 210	3 388	3 093	1 956	1 839	1 035	940
1 522	1 638	1 432	1 596	401	375	149	149	2 610	2 524
7 251	7 722	7 491	6 753	10 412	10 125	424	423	4 137	3 690
6 112	6 430	6 386	5 644	10 220	9 937	313	323	2 009	1 770
1 139	1 292	1 105	1 109	192	188	111	100	2 128	1 920

IV—Age, Sex & Marital Status of the Sample Household Population of Bihar State, 1952

POPULATION

Age Group	Persons			Males		Females	
	Total	Married	Others	Married	Others	Married	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
TOTAL							
All Age	85,894	44,688	41,006	22,406	21,858	22,482	19,148
Under 1 year	3,006		3,006		1,556		1,450
1-4	10,112		10,112		5,142		4,970
5-9	11,504		11,504	79	5,858	233	5,734
10-14	9,878	312	7,822	592	4,790	1,464	3,032
15-19	7,203	4,347	2,856	1,594	1,937	2,753	919
20-24	7,963	6,864	1,099	3,056	818	3,808	281
25-29	7,199	6,635	564	3,292	412	3,943	152
30-34	6,300	5,894	416	3,091	219	2,793	197
35-39	5,146	4,793	353	2,433	163	2,360	188
40-44	4,807	4,360	447	2,434	149	1,976	298
45-49	3,607	3,146	461	1,879	149	1,317	312
50-54	3,203	2,656	547	1,674	187	982	60
55-59	1,854	1,392	462	828	130	564	332
60-64	1,869	1,274	595	796	147	478	448
65-69	791	539	252	321	67	218	185
70-74	626	376	250	236	79	140	171
75 & over	426	254	172	151	53	103	119
Age not stated							

RURAL

All Ages	73,371	38,786	34,583	19,238	18,466	19,488	16,117
Under 1 year	2,588		2,588		1,341		1,247
1-4	8,416		8,416		4,367		4,048
5-9	9,863	303	9,560	77	4,957	226	4,603
10-14	8,218	1,814	6,404	568	3,763	1,246	2,641
15-19	6,381	3,840	2,541	1,462	1,709	2,378	832
20-24	6,922	5,963	959	2,630	713	3,333	246
25-29	6,386	5,879	507	2,946	378	2,933	129
30-34	5,419	5,040	379	2,643	207	2,397	177
35-39	4,410	4,082	328	2,104	154	1,978	174
40-44	4,027	3,602	425	2,022	142	1,580	283
45-49	3,035	2,611	424	1,465	139	1,146	283
50-54	2,688	2,195	493	1,316	166	879	327
55-59	1,629	1,219	410	705	116	514	294
60-64	1,688	1,152	536	706	138	446	398
65-69	721	502	219	296	58	206	161
70-74	584	349	236	215	76	133	160
75 & over	396	236	160	143	49	93	111
Age not stated							

URBAN

All Ages	12,523	6,102	6,421	3,168	3,390	2,994	3,031
Under 1 year	418		418		215		203
1-4	1,696		1,696		775		921
5-9	2,041	9	2,032	2	501	7	1,131
10-14	1,660	242	1,418	24	1,027	218	391
15-19	822	507	315	132	228	375	87
20-24	1,041	901	140	426	103	475	55
25-29	813	756	57	346	34	410	23
30-34	881	844	37	448	17	396	20
35-39	736	711	25	329	11	322	14
40-44	780	758	22	412	7	346	27
45-49	572	535	37	354	21	103	53
50-54	515	461	54	322	14	50	38
55-59	225	173	52	90	9	32	50
60-64	181	122	59	25	9	12	24
65-69	70	37	33	21	3	7	11
70-74	42	28	14	8	4	10	8
75 & over	50	18	12				
Age not stated							

V—Number of Births in Sample Households by

State & District	TOTAL							
	Number of Mothers				Persons			
	Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII	Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BIHAR—								
Total	2 915	1 625	529	761	2 915	1 625	529	761
Rural	2,538	1 594	511	433	2 538	1,594	511	433
Urban	377	31	18	328	377	31	18	328
Patna—								
T	616	321	155	140	616	321	155	140
R	582	320	153	109	582	320	153	109
U	34	1	2	31	34	1	2	31
Champan—								
T	850	488	262	100	850	488	262	100
R	821	482	258	81	821	482	258	81
U	29	6	4	19	29	6	4	19
Bhagalpur—								
T	540	181	97	262	540	181	97	262
R	357	166	88	103	357	166	88	103
U	183	15	9	159	183	15	9	159
Ranchi—								
T	909	635	15	259	909	635	15	259
R	778	626	12	140	778	626	12	140
U	131	9	3	119	131	9	3	119

Economic Groups and their Registration by Districts, 1952

NUMBER OF BIRTHS								WHETHER BIRTH WAS REGISTERED					
Males				Females				Yes		No		Not known	
Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII	Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1 600	879	281	440	1,315	746	243	321	230	208	1 218	1 008	152	89
1,381	858	271	252	1 157	736	240	181	211	193	1 104	901	66	53
219	21	10	188	153	10	8	140	19	13	114	107	86	36
370	203	80	87	246	118	75	53	76	55	265	165	29	26
352	20	79	71	30	118	74	38	72	49	251	153	29	26
18	1	1	16	16		1	15	4	6	14	10		
449	248	143	58	401	240	119	42	67	53	387	346		
435	246	141	48	3 6	236	117	33	64	53	371	333		
14	2	2	10	15	4	2	9	3	2	11	13		
31	108	54	153	225	73	43	109	37	32	155	120	123	73
197	93	48	54	160	71	40	49	35	32	125	91	37	37
118	13	6	99	65	2	3	60	2		30	29	86	36
466	320	4	142	443	315	11	117	50	66	416	377		
397	315	3	11	381	311	9	61	40	59	357	322		
69	5	1	63	6	4	2	56	10	7	59	55		

V—Number and Children Sur

State & District	Number	
	Total	

BIHAR—

Total			
Rural			
Ur			
	473	1 946	1
	512	1 336	1 269
Pains--	373	1 492	1 231
	272	1 360	1 083
4th	189	1 134	861
5th	210	1 702	1 137
7th & above			
Orders	2 338	8 127	6,372
	618	618	564
2nd	562	1 124	950
3rd	441	1 323	1 070
4th	317	1 268	1 039
5th	234	1 170	913
6th	167	1 002	756
7th & above	199	1 622	1 080
All Orders	377	1 129	991
1st	68	68	6
2nd	111	222	201
3rd	71	213	190
4th	46	224	192
5th	38	190	170
6th	22	132	101
7th & above	11	80	37

Households of Bihar State by Order of Birth and Present Age of Mother, 1952

OF MOTHER

25-34			35-44			45 & over			Age not stated		
No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1,223	4,310	3,434	452	22	1,752	57	329	260	11	60	57
146	146	135	22	22	16		2	1	3	3	3
235	470	414	27	54	50	1		0			
284	852	708	64	192	161	8	24	21			
221	884	730	77	308	248	10	40	39	2	11	8
176	880	700	76	380	307	8	40	33			
96	576	430	70	420	323	10	60	46	1	6	5
87	509	317	116	964	637	18	161	118	5	43	41
1,101	3,835	3,019	412	2,136	1,589	51	29	230	11	60	57
143	143	132	21	21	16	2	2	1	3	3	3
221	442	388	27	54	50	1	2	2			
249	747	607	59	177	148	8	24	21			
184	736	607	69	276	230	10	40	39	2	8	8
152	760	590	67	335	270	5	25	19	1		
90	540	399	59	354	274	7	42	30	1	6	5
62	467	296	110	919	601	18	161	118	5	43	41
124	475	415	40	204	163	6	33	30			
3	3	3	1	1							
14	111	26									
35	105	101	5	15	13						
57	148	123	8	32	28						
24	120	110	9	45	37	3	15	14			
6	36	31	11	66	49	3	18	16			
5	35	31	6	45	36						

VI—Number of Mothers, Children Born and Children Surviving in Sample

PRESENT AGE										
Order of Birth	All ages			14 & less			15—24			
	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TOTAL										
All Orders	2,915	9,256	7,363	3	4	4	1,167	2,213	1,856	
1st	686	686	626	2	2	2	511	511	469	
2nd	673	1,346	1,156	1	2	2	409	818	688	
3rd	512	1,536	1,269				156	468	379	
4th	373	1,492	1,231				63	252	196	
5th	272	1,360	1,083				12	60	43	
6th	189	1,134	861				12	72	57	
7th & above	210	1,702	1,187				4	32	24	
RURAL										
All Orders	2,538	8,127	6,372	3	4	4	960	1,796	1,473	
1st	618	618	564	2	2	2	447	447	410	
2nd	562	1,124	950	1	2	2	312	624	508	
3rd	441	1,323	1,070				125	375	294	
4th	317	1,268	1,039				52	208	155	
5th	234	1,170	913				10	50	34	
6th	167	1,002	756				10	60	48	
7th & above	199	1,622	1,080				4	32	24	
URBAN										
All Orders	377	1,129	991				207	417	383	
1st	111	68	62				84	84	59	
2nd	111	222	206				97	194	180	
3rd	71	213	199				31	93	85	
4th	56	224	190				11	44	41	
5th	38	190	170				2	10	9	
6th	22	132	105				2	11	9	
7th & above	11	80	57							

Households of Bihar State by Order of Birth and Present Age of Mother, 1952

OF MOTHER

25-34			35-44			45 & over			Age not stated		
No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1,223	4,310	3,434	452	1,732	57	329	260	11	60	57	
146	146	133	27	92	16	2	2	1	3	3	3
235	470	414	27	54	50	1	2	2			
284	857	708	64	192	161	8	24	21			
221	884	730	77	308	238	10	40	39	2	8	8
176	880	700	76	380	307	8	40	33			
96	576	430	70	420	323	10	60	46	1	6	5
67	50	317	116	964	637	18	161	118	5	43	41
1,101	3,835	3,019	412	2,136	1,589	51	29	230	11	60	57
143	143	132	21	21	16	2	2	1	3	3	3
221	442	388	27	54	50	1	2	2			
249	747	607	59	177	148	8	24	21			
184	736	607	69	276	230	10	40	39	2	8	8
132	760	590	67	335	270	5	25	19			
111	540	399	59	354	274	7	42	30	1	11	11
62	467	296	110	919	601	18	161	118	5	43	41
124	475	415	40	204	163	6	33	30			
3	3	3	1	1							
14	28	26									
35	105	101	5	15	13						
37	148	123	8	32	28						
24	120	110	9	45	37	3	15	14			
8	8	31	11	66	49	3	18	16			
5	35	71	6	45	36						

VII—Number of Deaths in Sample Households by Economic

State & District	TOTAL NUMBER							
	Person				Males			
	Total	L C I II & IV	I C III	L C V—VIII	Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bihar—								
Total	1,316	705	242	569	681	383	132	161
Rural	1,020	671	217	432	565	367	121	77
Urban	296	114	25	237	116	21	11	84
Patna—								
T	259	143	69	47	143	83	36	4
R	250	142	69	39	139	82	36	21
U	9	1		8	4	1		3
Sampralpur—								
T	305	171	104	30	175	93	60	22
R	291	167	101	23	165	90	8	17
U	14	4	3	7	10	3	2	5
Wangalpur—								
T	349	8	56	208	148	48	31	69
R	127	64	39	24	75	37	23	15
U	222	21	17	184	73	11	8	54
Ranchi—								
T	403	306	13	84	315	164	5	46
R	352	298	8	46	186	158	4	24
U	51	8	5	38	29	6	1	22

Groups and their Registration by Districts, 1952

OF DEATHS				WHETHER DEATH WAS REGISTERED					
Females				Yes		No		Not known	
Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
635	317	110	208	97	86	576	548	8	1
455	304	96	55	92	76	465	378	8	1
180	11	14	153	5	10	111	170		
116	60	33	23	34	9	109	87		
111	60	33	18	33	25	106	86		
5			5	1	4	3	1		
130	8	44	8	27	20	148	110		
126	77	43	6	26	18	139	108		
4	1	1	2	1	2	9	2		
201	37	25	139	11	14	124	186	1	1
52	27	16	9	16	14	51	37	8	1
149	10	9	130			73	149		
188	142	11	38	20	11	195	165		
166	140	4	22	17	19	169	147		
22	11	4	16	5	4	26	18		

ASSAM, MANIPUR & TRIPURA

VIII—Number of Deaths in Sample Households of Bihar State by Sex and Age at Death

Age Group	NUMBER OF DEATHS								
	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All Ages	1,316	681	635	1 020	565	455	296	116	180
Under 1 ye r	302	159	143	247	133	114	85	86	29
1—4	289	145	144	190	107	83	99	43	56
5—9	102	51	51	70	35	35	31	16	16
10—14	50	25	25	41	22	19	9	3	6
15—19	18	9	9	17	8	9	1	1	
20—24	39	16	23	33	13	20	6	3	3
25—29	31	13	18	27	13	14	4		4
30—34	46	22	24	43	21	22	3	1	2
35—39	28	16	12	26	15	11	2	1	1
40—44	31	15	16	28	13	15	3	2	1
45—49	42	28	14	34	22	12	8	6	2
50—54	31	35	16	43	32	11	8	3	5
55—59	33	14	19	19	13	6	14	1	13
60—64	81	39	42	57	35	22	24	4	20
65—69	62	39	23	49	36	13	13	3	10
70—74	41	19	22	32	16	16	9	3	6
75 & over	115	36	29	61	36	25	4		4
Age not stated	5		5	3		3	2		2

ASSAM, MANIPUR & TRIPURA

**Note on the Sample Census of Births and Deaths, 1952,
Assam Manipur & Tripura**

By

(SHRI S C SHARMA, Director of Statistics & ex officio Superintendent of Census Operations)

With a view to securing the maximum benefit at minimum cost in connection with the Improvement of Population Data it was decided by the Government of India with the concurrence of the State Governments to revise the N R Cs of selected districts in the State and to make a sample verification in one out of every twenty households of the selected areas. It was originally intended to conduct this operation along with the revision of Electoral Rolls but as the decision arrived at was not made in time it could not be so combined and had to be undertaken independently. In order to avoid complication the element of migration was omitted from the verification slip but the State of Assam being on the border of a Foreign State two columns were added showing the particulars of inter state migrants.

2 For reviewing the N R Cs &c to bring their

entries up to date and for conducting the sample household verification the same areas as were covered for the purpose of electoral rolls revision (which formed approximately one fifth the district area in each district) were selected with a view to having both the operations combined in future years. The State Government in pursuance of the proposal of the Registrar General India decided that in the experimental scheme of 1952-53 the operation should be carried out in three selected districts—Sibsagar Goalpara and United Khasi Jaintia Hills—the first representing the conditions in a Plain Rayatwari District the second a Plain Permanently Settled District and the third a typical Hill District.

3 The following areas were selected for the revision of N R Cs and household verification in a sample of households numbering approximately one twentieth of the total number of households in the areas of the three districts covered for the review of N R Cs

District & Sub-division	No of To	No of Males	No of household (1951 Census)	Population (1951 Census)	Percentage of Census	
					No of household verified	Percentage
United Khasi Jaintia Hills						
Jowai Sub (Shillong Town)	1	15,118	2,617	13,818	127	675
			10,735	58,517	485	2,586
Total United K J Hills			13,352	72,336	612	3,261
Goalpara						
Goalpara Dhub	1	11,112	17,431	87,687	00	4,254
		South Salm Dhub Thas & Forest Areas	40,916	55,339	16.6	11,047
Total Goalpara			58,347	343,026	24.6	15,301
Sibsagar						
Sibsagar	2	6,000	13,052	107,95	933	5,611
Jowai	1	5	6,000	101,72	997	50
Goalpara	1	4	11,600	64,563	505	914
Total Sibsagar			55,714	280,586	2,435	13,547
ASSAM			127,413	695,942	5,533	3,109
Manipur						
Imphal	1		25,497	131,470	1,221	6,44
Imphal East			790	35,409	353	1,30
Imphal West			9,571	46,007	429	1,90
			42,900	212,886	1,996	10,054

4 In order to prepare an up to date N R C every name in the household was investigated to see whether it was a valid entry. Any N R C compiled in course of the 1951 Census might fail in two ways

- It might contain surplus names i.e. names of persons who have died before the date of visit

and subsequent to the date of enumeration of the 1951 Census and should not therefore be in the up to date N R C. Fictitious names multiple entries

- It might fail to contain names which be on it e.g. new births

grants etc This investigation included personal visit to each sample household and extraction of information from the head of the household himself whenever possible otherwise from any other responsible member of the household

5 The sample household was taken primarily to investigate into the components bearing upon the size and growth—in particular the birth and death rates in the population and for measuring the extent of omission of the registration of vital occurrences Important characteristics of the population such as its distribution by age and by occupation were also sought to be collected

in the Experimental Sample Census The questionnaire that was used for eliciting the information from the households consisted of three Forms Form I included spaces for sex age class of occupation aside from the space required for information concerning permanent interstate migration Form II was the Birth Slip and Form III the Death Slip

6 The period of enumeration covered the year ending 30th November 1952 with the instruction to complete enumeration within six weeks from 1st December 1952 The last contingent of field returns from Assam and Manipur were received in the Superintendent's office by the last week of April 1953

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DATES OF COMMENCING AND COMPLETING THE REVISION OF N R Cs
DATES OF COMMENCING AND COMPLETING THE HOUSEHOLD VERIFICATION AND
THE DATES OF RECEIVING RECORDS IN SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

Stat & District	Sub-district	Dates of comm n and completing th evs on of N R C	Date of comm n and c m p l t n g th hou eh o l d v e r i f c a t i o n	Dates of rec ng reco d in Supe n tendent's office	Remarks
ASSAM					
United khas Jaint Hills	J w a	4 12 52 to 10 1 53		23 2 53	C 1 4—Inf rmat on not furn hed by S D O Jow Col 4 Inform tion not furn h d by D C United K J Hills
	Sh ilong	1 st 12 52 to 15 12 52		23 2 53 8 5 53	
Goalpara	Go lpar	13 12 52 to 10 2 53	17 12 52 to 13 2 53	9-3 53 24 4 53	N th Saina a Dudnai & Goalpara Th na *S uth S imara Thana *Dhubri Tha & Forest villages
	Dhubri	20 11 52 to 15 1 53 * 28 11 52 to 25 1 53*	17 12 52 to 2 2 53 20 12 52 to 2 2 53	74 3 53 7 3 53 78-3 53 74-4 53	
Sibsagar	S b s gar	1 1 53 to 31 1 53	7 1 53 to 11 2 53	3-7 13 15-4 53	S b gar Amgu i & N a Thana Jo hat & Tit bo Thanas Gol ghat & D r g on Thana
	Jo hat	18 12 5 to 28 1 53	1 53 to 29 1 53	19 2 53 21 3 53 15 4 53	
	G laghat	1 1 53 to 13-9 53	20 1 53 to 13 9 53	1 2 3 15 4 3	
MANIPUR STATE	Imphal Town East West	18 1 53 to 31 3-53	18-1 53 to 9 4 53	21 1 53	
TRIPURA STATE	Agartala Kashihar Samtara	10 3 53 to 25 5 53	0 3 53 to 31 5 53	13 8 53*	*C m p l d tables

7

8 The enumerators selected were already trained for carrying out the 1951 Census and the people enumerated were more or less census minded owing to constant propaganda Hence the 1952 Experimental Census and the Revision of N R Cs were completed more smoothly at a lesser cost and the results achieved are

expected to be more accurate In recording births and deaths the enumerators were instructed to record events that took place during the preceding 12 months but some of them recorded earlier events also The inaccuracies noticed were not serious Hence these were left unadjusted so as to keep the recorded figures intact Other minor irregularities were negligible

9 The following statement shows the number of persons and survival rate arrived at for Assam and Manipur States. The detailed calculations are shown in the annexed tables

	PERSONS	
	Assam	Manipur
(i) Number of persons in the sample households at the time of the census	32 169	10 054
(ii) Number of births occurring during the year	1 116	445
(iii) Number of deaths occurring during the year	455	205
(iv) Crude birth rate (per 1 000 population)	35	44
(v) Crude death rate (per 1 000 population)	14	0
(vi) Crude survival rate (birth rate minus death rate)	21	24

10 The total cost excluding printing on account of Census 1951 was Rs 4 54 000 which works out at Rs 44/5/ per 1 000 of population. The total cost on account of Experimental Census of 1952 including the revision of N R Cs is Rs 42/ per 1 000 of population

involved. Substantial reduction in this latter cost could have been achieved if it were possible to synchronise the field work of the experimental census with the operation of the electoral rolls revision in the selected districts.

MANIPUR

The work in connection with the Experimental census 1952 was undertaken on the 10th March 1953 and completed on the 31st May 1953. The following areas were selected for this purpose

- (1) Agartala Town and Charilam Tahsil in Sadar Division
- (2) Kailashahar and Fatikrov Tahsil in Kailashahar Division and
- (3) Sonamura Division. The revision of National Register of Citizens took place from

10th March to 25th May, 1953 and house hold verification from the 20th March to 31st May 1953. It covered 552 villages with a population of 163 665. The period of enumeration relates to the 12 preceding months ending the 28th February 1953.

2	*	*	*
3	*	*	*
4	*	*	*

Note of a Discussion held under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary

Discussion on the Improvement of Population Data in a meeting held in the office of the Chief Secretary at 11 A. M. on 29th April 1953. Among those present were the Chief Secretary, the Chief Electoral Officer, Director of Public Health, Director of Public Instruction and Director of Statistics & Ex officio Superintendent of Census Operations. The Inspector General of Civil Hospitals who was also requested to attend the meeting could not do so owing to other urgent work. The agreed decision arrived at after considering the suggestions of the District Officers and a tentative scheme on the subject prepared by the Director of Statistics and Ex officio Superintendent of Census Operations is recorded below—

Necessity of Population Data—India as a Welfare State is wedded to the principle of securing justice social, economic and political for each and every one of her citizens from the pre natal stage to the old age. Changes in the economic and the social structure of a community affects its birth rate, death rate and the current of migration and thus influence the growth structure and spatial distribution of the population. Conversely changes in population size of family unit structure and geographical distribution react upon such economic features as consumer needs, labour supply, capital formation, land utilization and the volume of production. The disadvantages of growing number especially in an agricultural country like India are that the amount of land available per head of the population diminishes with the unchecked or unwanted growth of its numbers and that the growing numbers use up merely for bare existence all the capital resources which might otherwise be devoted for productive measures to raise the standard of living.

The decennial census which provides no doubt a cross-section of the population size and composition at a given time and extremely useful benchmark statistics for projection purposes has but limited usefulness unless there is also periodic information for appraisal of the trend of population growth. By its very nature the population problem of a country will always be

changing with changes in family structure in outlook and in social and economic influences. It will require a continuous study to find out demographic facts in relation to the current population trends to investigate causes of these trends and their probable consequences in order to consider what measures for population planning should be taken in the national interest to influence the future trend of population so as to balance the growth in population and production within the limit of the country's available resources. In fact population statistics have their application in the apportionment of representatives in the Central and the State Legislatures in the distribution of revenue, expenditure and direct taxes in the initiation of any scheme meant for the social and economic well being of the people and assessment of its results besides a host of other uses in running day to day affairs of a modern public administration.

2. The basic materials for study are the census data and vital statistics. The vital statistics not only fill up the gaps between two censuses but also throw a considerable light on the various factors (such as age, sex, community, economic condition) which affect the birth and death rates. Knowledge of correct mortality and morbidity statistics is an essential prerequisite for organising the health services. Important gaps in vital statistical data have to be filled up and in respect of quality there are serious defects to be remedied. The defects of the present system of registration are (i) incompleteness in the recording of events, (ii) inaccuracy of the registered cause of death and (iii) faulty compilation.

3. **Area of registration—**At present compulsory registration is in force in towns and tea gardens. The experimental census of 1952 reveals that there was a large number of omissions even in some urban areas. As the registration agency in towns, tea gardens, forest villages and railway areas is sufficiently literate for the purpose the existing arrangement need not be disturbed but supervision requires tightening up for qualitative and quantitative improvement of the data collected. Voluntary registration system already in existence

in the entire rural areas of all the Plains districts should be revitalised with the village school teachers as registrars a population of about 1 500 or 4 villages being placed in charge of each. There are 17 948 villages in the Plains and 7 379 in the Hills and the average population per village in the former is 416 against 157 in the Hills. In the Hills the registration should be introduced gradually in the concentrated areas contiguous being the criterion for determining the size of each charge.

4 *Population Records*—Every Registrar will maintain three registers namely National Register of Citizens Register of Births and Register of Deaths and also a Migration Register if considered necessary at least for border districts to note the territorial migration. They will also act as the field agency for the annual sample census of households.

5 *Duties of the Registrars*—The Registrars will enter the relevant particulars in the Registers of Births and Deaths. These events in the particular households should be noted in the National Register of Citizens as well in which no other population changes need be recorded.

In addition to the maintenance of these registers the Registrars of the areas selected for simultaneous rotational revision of National Registers of Citizens and Electoral Rolls once in five years will have to carry out the revision in their respective charges.

6 *Number of Registrars—Plains*—If each Registrar is placed in charge of a household population of 1 500 the number required for the seven Plains districts comes to 4 284 or 4 300. In the Hills area a start will be made with 200 Registrars the ultimate aim being to cover the entire rural population of 1 155 868 in five years. In Assam there are now 16 988 L P teachers against requirement of 4 500 Registrars.

7 *Number of Registration Supervisors*—The Health Survey and Development Committee in 1946 recommended that the Registrar must be trained for his work and he should besides attending his office at stated hours inspect the area under his jurisdiction in order to ensure that unregistered events if any are brought on record. There is no need for a large scale provision for the supervision of these Registrars.

The L P teacher being a non official has an established personal and unbiased relation with the villagers and can easily contact them through his pupils and during holidays. Necessary training will be imparted to him by the Public Health Departmental agency.

A small provision has been made for 300 Registration Supervisors for the Plains and 10 for the Hills to be drawn from the S Is and A S Is of Schools Rural Health Inspectors and Health Assistants and Officers of similar rank.

8 *Chief Registration Officer*—The Sub divisional Medical Officer of Health or an Officer of similar rank of the Public Health Department.

9 *Compilation*—Compilation will be made by the Chief Registration Officer for each Sub-division from the monthly returns received direct from the Registrars and the consolidation of figures for the districts and the

State will be made in the office of the Director of Population Records. This will reduce the stages of compilation and minimise consequent errors.

10 *National Health Week*—A small sum has been provided for posters etc. to be utilised as an additional item for Vital Statistics in the occasional celebration of Education Week Health Week etc. Observance of a Health Week independently for this purpose will be too costly without corresponding benefit for want of good communication in rural areas.

11 *Rural Panchayats*—The question of improving the population data through the Rural Panchayats was also considered. They are still in their infancy and a few in number that they cannot be saddled with this responsibility until they grow into a full bodied working institution.

12 *Registration of Pregnancy*—The system adopted in Uttar Pradesh through compulsory vaccination was also considered in this connection. It does not appear to be practicable in Assam in the absence of any legal cover either for vaccination or for registration of pregnancy in the rural areas. Nor are there sufficient number of vaccinators under the Government and the Local Boards so as to secure that every village can be visited by one vaccinator once every 6 months.

It may however be worthwhile to try the plan in certain limited areas where provision for compulsory vaccination exists and where it is not likely to invite public criticism.

13 *Cost*—A statement showing the probable cost is annexed. The scheme has been worked out on the basis of ex officio arrangements except for a wholetime small office staff in the Office of the Director of Population Records. The cost under Superintendence has been estimated on the basis of the present skeleton staff maintained for the Improvement of Population Data. Also honoraria to Registrars at Rs 36/ per annum and to Registration Supervisors at Rs 50/ per annum have been provided as unanimously agreed to at the meeting.

Statement of annual expenditure in connection with the Improvement of Population Data

A—SUPERINTENDENCE—

Special Pay	Rs
Special Pay attached to the post of Director of Statistics appointed as Ex-officio Director of Population Records @ Rs 200/	2 400/
Pay of Establishment	
Assistant to the Director of Population Records @ Rs 300/ (300 20-400)	7 000/
Two Inspectors Computers @ Rs 80/ each (80 220)	
One Lower Division Assistant and one Typist @ Rs 55/ each (55 3-80-5 130)	
One Peon @ Rs 30/ (30 1 35)	
Allowances & Honoraria	
Dearness & other Allowances	Rs 5 300/
Travelling Allowance	Rs 3,000/
Contingencies	8 500/
	1 200/
Total	19 100

ENUMERATION—		Rs	
<i>Allowances & Honoraria</i>	Rs	Contingencies @ Rs 5/ for 4 500 Registrars	22 500/
Allowances of 4 500 Registrars @ Rs 36/ (4 300 in the Plains and 200 in the Hills)	1 62 000/	Propaganda work	11 000/
Supervisors 315 (300 in Plains and 15 in Hills) @ Rs 50/	15 750/	Improvement of N R Cs	1 000/
Travelling Allowance of Field Staff	9 000/	Total	2 19 250/
For rotational revision of N R Cs and Sample Census of Household in urban and tea garden areas	7 000/	C—ABSTRACTION & COMPILATION	5 000/
Total	1 93 750/	E—PRINTING OF FORMS ETC	6 500/
		GRAND TOTAL	2 49 850/
		Or	2 50 000/

TABLES

I A—Arca, Households, Population and Registered

		POPULATION		
		Area (in square miles)	Number of households	Persons
State & District		1	2	3
ASSAM	Total	85 012	1 729 780	9 04 707
	Rural		1 655 097	8,629 289
	Urban		74 683	414 418
Cachar	Total	692	2 1309	1 115 865
	Rural		211 324	1 054 489
	Urban		100 785	61 3 6
Goalpara	Total	3 987	70 436	1 100 124
	Rural		195 36	1 067 495
	Urban		7 071	40 679
Kamrup	Total	3 849	276 464	1 400 397
	Rural		64 671	1 416 512
	Urban		11 90	73 880
Darrang	Total	2 014	184 740	913 841
	Rural		180 683	891 990
	Urban		4 057	21 431
Nagaon	Total	169	154 013	886 955
	Rural		146 334	843 470
	Urban		7 679	43 535
Sibsagar	Total	3 454	228 283	1 212 274
	Rural		220 710	1 172 905
	Urban		7 573	39 319
Lakhimpur	Total	4 068	219 637	1 0 8 157
	Rural		207 492	1 0 1 728
	Urban		12 145	56 429
United Khas and Jaintia Hills	Total	5 533	64 340	363 594
	Rural		53 605	305 087
	Urban		10 735	58 517
Naga Hills	Total	4 276	50 333	05 950
	Rural		49 762	01 825
	Urban		971	4 175
Lushai Hills	Total	8 149	32 837	196 202
	Rural		31 659	189 257
	Urban		1 168	6 950
Garo Hills	Total	3 160	53 958	242 075
	Rural		53 9 8	242 075
United Mikir and Naga Hills	Total	5 892	27 954	165 440
	Rural		27 503	163 272
	Urban		446	2 168
Maimai Hills	Total	9 390	6 461	32 163
	Rural		5 401	27 119
	Urban		1 060	5 044
Abo Hills	Total	8 544	22 0	10 761
	Rural		2 250	10 761
Tirap Frontier Tract	Total	2 876	1 258	5 713
	Rural		1 258	5 213
Belpara Frontier Tract	Total	17 104	2 037	9 721
	Rural		2 037	9 721
Naga Tribal Area	Total	2 055	1 470	7 025
	Rural		1 4 0	7 025
MANIPUR	Total	8 6 4	116 034	577 635
	Rural		116 034	574 773
	Urban			2,862
TRIPURA	Total	4,632	122 684	639 029
	Rural		115 1 2	596,434
	Urban		7 552	42,595

Birth and Death Rates per mille by Districts, 1951

LATION

Males	Females	Registration population	Registered birth rate	Registered death rate
5	6	7	8	9
4 812 166	4 231 541	7 920 599	14.9	7.2
4 565 930	4 063 359	7 593 862	14.8	7.2
246 236	168 182	326 737	16.7	6.7
583 306	527 519	1 131 508	18.1	9.2
552 784	501 705	1 064 507	18.3	9.3
33 522	25 834	67 001	15.6	6.6
589 999	513 125	1 117 507	12.1	7.8
565 289	502 206	1 075 445	11.9	7.9
23 710	16 919	42 062	17.1	5.3
799 391	691 001	1 513 010	7.0	3.4
754 391	662 121	1 437 277	6.4	3.0
45 000	28 880	75 733	18.7	10.2
491 618	42 223	931 545	18.3	8.2
477 284	411 106	908 217	18.4	8.2
14 334	8 117	23 298	16.0	7.6
476 578	410 377	904 569	15.4	6.6
451 365	392 055	874 784	14.9	6.5
25 213	18 319	29 785	31.2	8.9
647 932	564 29	1 273 972	20.0	9.7
671 321	548 584	1 185 535	20.3	9.9
23 611	15 703	40 437	12.2	2.9
586 306	491 851	1 096 488	15.9	6.4
550 779	470 940	1 048 067	16	6.5
35 527	20 90	48 421	9.8	3.8
196 652	1 6 947			
153 862	151 225			
32 790	25 722			
103 104	102 846			
100 737	101 093			
2 372	1 753			
96 136	100 066			
3 368	96 883			
3 767	3 183			
124 054	118 021			
124 054	118 071			
86 430	79 010			
85 128	78 144			
1 502	866			
17 953	14 210			
14 865	12 254			
3 088	1 956			
6 348	4 413			
3 348	4 413			
3 050	2 163			
3 050	2 163			
5 862	3 859			
5 862	3 859			
3 447	3 578			
3 447	3 578			
283 685	293 950			
281 932	292 811			
1 733	1 109			
335 589	303 440			
312 385	284 049			
23 204	19 391			

**I B—Registered Deaths in Assam State
by Age and Sex, 1952**

Ag G o p	Registered Deaths		
	Persons	Males	Females
	2	3	4
All Ages	56 654	29 938	26 716
Under 1 ye	9 719	5 287	4 432
1—4	7 589	4 015	3 574
5—9	4 089	2 199	1 890
10—14	3 137	1 696	1 436
15—19	3 379	1 585	1 794
20—29	5 705	2 487	3 218
30—39	5 560	2 839	2 721
40—49	5 016	2 807	2 209
50—59	4 994	2 912	2 082
60 & ove	7 471	4 116	3 355
All Ages	54,455	28 659	25 796
Und 1 year	9 395	5 100	4 295
1—4	7 349	3 887	3 462
5—9	3 969	2 142	1 827
10—14	3 043	1 640	1 403
15—19	3 267	1 540	1 727
20—29	5 405	2 325	3 080
30—39	5 307	2 682	2 625
40—49	4 783	2 652	2 131
50—59	4 804	2 787	2 017
60 & over	7 133	3 904	3 229
All Age	2 199	1,279	920
Under 1 yea	324	187	137
1—4	240	128	112
5—9	120	57	63
10—14	89	56	33
15—19	112	45	67
20—29	300	162	138
30—39	253	157	96
40—49	233	150	83
50—9	190	125	65
60 & ov r	338	212	126

I-B—Registered Deaths in Manipur State by Age and Sex, 1952

Registered Deaths

Age Group	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
TOTAL			
All Age	2 878	1 648	1 230
Under 1 year	93	58	35
1—4	599	365	234
5—9	240	142	98
10—14	177	102	75
15—19	224	117	107
20—29	297	164	133
30—39	66	148	118
40—49	230	138	92
50—59	287	148	134
60 & over	470	266	204
RURAL			
All Age	1 738	992	746
Under 1 year	53	32	21
1—4	350	215	135
5—9	146	84	62
10—14	115	66	49
15—19	142	81	61
20—29	183	95	88
30—39	159	89	70
40—49	148	87	61
50—59	181	94	87
60 & over	261	149	112
URBAN			
All Age	1 140	656	484
Under 1 year	40	26	14
1—4	249	150	99
5—9	91	58	36
10—14	62	36	26
15—19	82	41	46
20—29	114	69	45
30—39	107	59	48
40—49	82	51	31
50—59	101	54	47
60 & over	209	117	92

I B—Registered Deaths in Tripura State by Age and Sex, 1952

Registered Deaths

Age Group

Persons

Males

Females

1

2

3

4

TOTAL

All Ages	974	536	438
Under 1 year	112	63	49
1—4	68	31	29
5—9	62	34	28
10—14	57	31	26
15—19	78	37	41
20—29	126	55	71
30—39	117	61	56
40—49	4	23	22
50—59	14	90	5
60 & over	167	103	64

RURAL

All Ages	602	344	258
Under 1 year	61	35	34
1—4	51	28	23
5—9	45	24	21
10—14	36	19	17
15—19	43	23	22
20—29	73	37	36
30—39	80	46	34
40—49	19	11	8
50—59	84	59	25
60 & over	100	58	38

URBAN

All Ages	372	192	180
Under 1 year	43	28	15
1—4	17	11	6
5—9	17	10	7
10—14	21	12	9
15—19	33	14	19
20—29	53	23	33
30—39	37	15	22
40—49	26	12	14
50—59	58	31	27
60 & over	67	41	6

II—Distribution of Population in Assam

Age Group	Persons				Males
	Total	Married	Unmarried	Widowed	Total
	1	2	3	4	5
					TOTAL
All Ages	875 750	348 661	464 871	62 218	467 086
Under 1 year	30 127		30 127		15 813
1—4	114 904		114 904		57 792
5—14	231 432	6 254	225 024	154	121 867
15—24	150 059	74 567	72 392	3 100	73 591
25—34	139 027	114 548	15 923	8 556	74 366
35—44	96 703	80 085	3 292	13 326	57 210
45—54	61 791	44 918	1 544	15 379	37 110
55—64	31 446	18 694	56	17 190	17 863
65—74	12 858	6 545	206	6 107	7 318
75 & over	6 446	2 867	155	3 4 4	3 704
Age not stated	957	183	742	22	452
					RURAL
All Ages	839 414	334 957	444 424	60 033	445 306
Under 1 year	29 129		29 129		15 307
1—4	111 701		111 201		55 922
5—14	222 752	6 063	216 535	154	117 200
15—24	141 711	71 754	66 960	9 997	68 474
25—34	137 469	109 772	14 437	8 260	70 044
35—44	92 859	76 867	3 098	12 894	54 578
45—54	59 374	43 144	1 467	14 763	35 514
55—64	30 327	18 0 2	577	11 778	17 150
65—74	12 386	6 347	193	5 846	7 055
75 & over	6 264	2 805	148	3 311	3 615
Age not stated	947	183	729	30	447
					URBAN
All Ages	36 336	13 704	20 447	2 185	21 780
Under 1 year	998		998		506
1—4	3 703		3 703		1 870
5—14	8 680	191	8 489		4 667
15—24	8 348	2 813	5 432	103	5 117
25—34	8 558	4 776	1 486	296	4 322
35—44	3 844	3 218	194	432	2 632
45—54	2 417	1 774	77	566	1 596
55—64	1 119	672	55	412	713
65—74	472	198	19	261	263
75 & over	18	67	7	113	89
Age not stated	15		11	2	5

State by Age, Sex and Marital Status, 1951

				Females		
Married	Unmarried	Widowed	Total	Married	Unmarried	Widowed
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
180 751	266 463	19 872	408,664	167 910	198 408	42,346
	15 813		14 314		14 314	
	57 792		57 112		57 112	
1 233	170 590	44	109 565	5 021	104 434	110
18 584	54 119	888	76 468	55 983	18 273	2 212
57 523	13 348	3 495	64 661	57 025	2 575	5 061
50 061	2 559	4 590	39 493	30 074	733	8 736
31 438	1 217	4 435	24 681	13 460	327	10 894
11 056	418	3 389	13 583	4 638	144	8 801
5 286	167	1 865	5 540	1 259	39	4 42
2 444	108	1 152	2 742	423	47	2 272
106	332	14	505	77	410	111
172,494	253,551	19 261	394,108	162,463	190 873	40 772
	15 307		13 822		13 872	
	55 922		55 279		55 279	
1 212	115 944	44	105 352	4 851	100 591	110
17 733	49 871	870	73 237	54 021	17 089	2 127
54 642	11 9 6	5 416	62 425	55 130	2 451	4 844
47 736	2 390	4 452	38 281	29 131	708	8 44
30 077	1 154	4 283	23 860	13 067	315	10 480
13 482	393	3 275	13 177	4 540	134	8 503
5 117	154	1 784	5 331	1 230	39	4 067
2 389	103	1 123	2 649	416	45	2 188
106	327	14	495	77	402	16
8 257	12,912	611	14,556	5 447	7 535	1,574
	506		492		49	
	1 870		1 833		1 833	
21	4 646		4 013	170	3 843	
851	4 248	18	3 231	1 967	1 184	85
2 881	1 362	79	2 236	1 895	124	217
2 325	169	138	1 212	893	25	294
1 381	63	157	821	393	14	414
574	25	114	406	98	10	293
169	13	81	209	29		180
55	5	29	93	7	2	84
	5		10		8	2

II—Distribution of Population in Manipur

Age Group	Persons				Males
	Total	Married	Unmarried	Widowed	Total
	1	2	3	4	5
					6
					TOTAL
All Ages	57,575	22,344	30,182	5,049	28,382
Under 1 year	1,581		1,581		814
1—4	6,888		6,888		3,600
5—14	14,723	58	14,662	3	7,311
15—24	9,782	3,641	5,837	304	4,851
25—34	8,563	7,039	780	746	4,254
35—44	6,444	5,227	271	946	3,111
45—54	4,495	3,375	68	1,052	2,123
55—64	2,876	1,984	57	835	1,306
65—74	1,487	737	5	745	633
75 & over	687	267	3	417	311
Age not stated	47	16	30	1	58
					RURAL
All Ages	57,575	22,344	30,182	5,049	28,382
Under 1 year	1,581		1,581		814
1—4	6,888		6,888		3,600
5—14	14,723	58	14,662	3	7,311
15—24	9,782	3,641	5,837	304	4,851
25—34	8,563	7,039	780	746	4,254
35—44	6,444	5,227	271	946	3,111
45—54	4,495	3,375	68	1,052	2,123
55—64	2,876	1,984	57	835	1,306
65—74	1,487	737	5	745	633
75 & over	687	267	3	417	311
Age not stated	47	16	30	1	58
					URBAN
All Ages					
Under 1 year					
1—4					
5—14					
15—24					
25—34					
35—44					
45—54					
55—64					
65—74					
75 & over					
Age not stated					

State by Age, Sex and Marital Status, 1951

Females						
Married	Unmarried	Widowed	Total	Married	Unmarried	Widowed
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
11,398	15,968	1,016	29,193	10,946	14,214	4,033
	844		737		737	
	3,600		3,288		3,288	
10	7,301		7,412	48	7,361	3
1,373	3,479	49	4,931	2,318	2,358	255
3,556	564	134	4,311	3,483	216	612
2,854	77	180	3,333	2,373	194	766
1,865	39	219	2,372	1,510	29	833
1,127	38	141	1,570	857	19	694
443	1	189	854	294	4	556
207		104	376	60	3	313
13	25		9	3	5	1
11,398	15,968	1,016	29,193	10,946	14,214	4,033
	844		737		737	
	3,600		3,288		3,288	
10	7,301		7,412	48	7,361	3
1,373	3,479	49	4,931	2,318	2,358	255
3,556	564	134	4,311	3,483	216	612
2,854	77	180	3,333	2,373	194	766
1,865	39	219	2,372	1,510	29	833
1,127	38	141	1,570	857	19	694
443	1	189	854	294	4	556
207		104	376	60	3	313
13	25		9	3	5	1

II—Distribution of Population in Tripura

	Persons				Males
	Married	Unmarried	Widowed	Total	
	3	4	5	6	
				TOTAL	
	22 478	27 177	3 981	28 24	
55,636		1 640		962	
1 640		6 727		3 445	
1 727	781	13 193	43	7 354	
14 019	5 279	3 581	307	4 245	
9 167	7 299	685	604	4 470	
8 589	4 676	939	777	3 869	
6 412	2 688	209	901	2 202	
5 798	1 093	49	752	1 005	
1 893	596	8	571	4 3	
5	168	39	22	231	
499	93	87	1	30	
181					
				RURAL	
	21 594	23 915	3 801	26 925	
51,310		1 532		908	
1 532		6 479		3 813	
1—4	6 479	12 615	44	7 048	
5—14	19 4 6	5 080	303	3 986	
5—24	8 693	643	586	4 280	
5—34	8 250	4 456	734	701	
5—44	6 137	2 566	858	2 094	
5—54	3 630	49	714	977	
55—64	1 622	389	8	414	
65—74	753	163	39	0	
7 & o c	40	87	1	36	
Age n t stated	181				
				URBAN	
All Ages	2 326	884	1 262	180	1 257
Under 1 year	108		108		54
1—4	248		248		130
5—14	593	14	78	1	306
15—24	474	199	271	4	259
25—34	339	278	42	19	190
35—44	275	220	12	43	168
45—54	163	1 2	3	43	108
55—64	77	39		39	28
65—74	2	7		15	9
75 & over	22	5		17	5
Age not stated					

State by Age, Sex and Marital Status, 1951

Females

Married	Unmarried	Widowed	Total	Married	Unmarried	Widowed
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
10 839	16,390	1 013	25,394	11 639	10 787	2,968
	967		678		678	
	3 445		3 287		3 282	
36	7 318		6 665	745	5 875	45
1 934	2 815	96	4 922	3 945	766	211
3 657	636	177	4 119	3 642	49	428
2 737	933	199	2 543	1 939	26	578
1 790	201	211	1 596	898	8	690
811	24	170	894	287	25	582
338	8	77	357	58		294
135	13	83	198	33	26	139
1	35		145	32	52	1
10,364	18 638	983	24 325	11 230	10 277	2 818
	908		624		624	
	3 315		3 164		3 164	
34	7 014		6 378	733	5 601	44
1 287	2 604	95	4 707	3 793	706	208
3 511	505	174	3 970	3 510	48	412
2 586	922	193	2 436	1 870	35	541
1 695	700	199	1 536	871	6	639
786	24	167	845	273	25	547
931	8	75	339	58		281
133	13	80	181	30	26	125
1	35		145	32	52	1
475	752	30	1 069	409	510	150
	54		54		54	
	130		118		118	
2	304		287	12	274	1
47	211	1	215	152	60	3
146	41	3	149	132	1	16
131	11	6	107	69	1	37
177	1	12	60	27	2	31
25		3	49	14		35
7		2	13			13
2		3	17	3		14

III—Economic Groups and Marital Status of

State & District	Number of Sample Households				POPULATION	
	Total	Livelihood Classes I II & IV	Livelihood Class III	Livelihood Classes V—VIII	All	
					Persons	
					Married	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ASSAM—						
Total	5 586	3 084	395	2 107	12 797	19,312
Rural	4 421	3 039	381	1 001	10 253	15,330
Urban	1 165	45	14	1 106	2,544	3 982
United K. & J. H. II —						
T	615	74	35	406	1 202	2 059
R	129	65	30	34	228	447
U	486	9	5	472	974	1 612
Goalpar —						
T	2 517	1 679	211	627	6 536	8 765
R	2 160	1 673	209	278	5 627	7 515
U	357	0	2	349	909	1 250
Sibsagar —						
T	2 454	1 331	149	974	5 059	8 488
R	2 132	1 301	142	689	4 398	7 368
U	322	30	7	285	661	1 120
MANIPUR—						
T	2 285	1 352	195	738	4,109	5 943
R	2,266	1 336	195	735	4,070	5 889
U	19	16		3	39	54
TRIPURA—						
T	1,382	670	167	545	3 143	4,347
R	1 053	661	152	240	2 413	3 045
U	329	9	15	305	732	1,302

Sample Household Population by Districts, 1952

LATION									
Classes									
Males		Females		L vel hood Classes I II & IV		L vel hood Class III		L vel hood Classes V--VIII	
Married	Others	Married	Others	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
6 609	10 603	6 188	8 709	10 460	9,523	1 026	870	5 726	4,704
5 129	8 450	5 124	6 880	10 284	9 183	986	849	2 309	1 972
1 480	2 153	1 064	1 829	176	140	40	21	3 417	2 732
660	1 032	542	1 027	222	207	74	75	1 396	1 287
114	212	114	235	185	184	52	67	111	103
546	820	428	797	37	23	22	13	1 307	1 184
3 363	4 845	3 173	3 920	5 758	5 187	544	481	1 906	1 475
2 802	4 151	2 875	3 364	5 707	5 153	540	478	706	558
561	694	348	556	51	34	4	3	1 200	867
2 586	4 726	2 473	3 762	4 480	3 929	408	314	2 424	1 997
2 213	4 087	2 185	3 281	4 392	3 846	394	309	1 514	1 311
573	639	288	481	88	88	14	5	910	681
1 985	2 845	2 124	3 100	3 078	3 075	259	357	1 493	1 792
1 964	2 817	2 106	3 072	3 071	3 069	259	357	1 451	1 752
21	28	18	28	7	6			42	40
1 570	2 362	1 575	1 985	1 980	1 818	380	371	1,572	1,371
1 198	1 655	1 215	1 390	1 941	1 773	350	350	562	482
372	707	360	595	39	45	30	21	1 010	889

IV—Age, Sex & Marital Status of the Sample Household Population of Assam State, 1952

POPULATION

Age Group	Persons			Males		Females	
	Total	Married	Others	Married	Others	Married	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
TOTAL							
All Ages	32 109	12 797	19,312	6 609	10 603	6 188	8,709
Under 1 year	1 201		1 201		610		591
1-4	4 235		4 295		1 999		2 096
5-9	4 942	34	4 908	7	2 566	27	2 342
10-14	3 676	187	3 439	73	1 932	164	1 507
15-19	2 810	883	1 957	99	1 297	784	660
20-24	3 073	1 912	1 111	578	888	1 334	293
25-29	2 810	2 266	555	1 109	437	1 157	118
30-34	2 357	2 076	281	1 173	167	903	114
35-39	1 771	1 585	206	970	99	507	107
40-44	1 551	1 300	251	793	98	595	153
45-49	1 107	884	223	614	73	270	148
50-54	1 015	751	264	526	75	225	189
55-59	482	324	158	253	47	71	111
60-64	528	302	226	230	64	72	162
65-69	2 9	144	85	109	18	35	67
70-74	169	80	89	58	16	22	73
75 & over	148	89	59	67	15	22	44
Age not stated	4		4				4

RURAL

All Ag	25,583	10 253	15,330	5 129	8 450	5 124	6,880
Under 1 year	1 080		1 080		549		531
1-4	3 612		3 612		1 857		1 755
5-9	4 122	31	4 091	5	1 660	27	1 925
10-14	2 880	178	2 702	23	1 533	155	1 149
15-19	2 107	744	1 363	87	9 6	657	437
20-24	2 303	1 573	730	451	614	1 127	116
25-29	2 131	1 785	346	848	275	937	71
30-34	1 799	1 617	182	888	103	729	79
35-39	1 398	1 244	154	757	77	487	77
40-44	1 213	1 015	198	607	78	413	120
45-49	895	713	182	487	60	231	12
50-54	789	597	197	419	58	173	139
55-59	379	257	122	195	36	6	86
60-64	436	249	187	185	55	64	132
65-69	181	72	66	81	17	29	54
70-74	138	72	66	51	14	21	57
75 & over	116	73	43	55	11	18	31
Age not stated	4		4				4

URBAN

All Ages	6 526	2,544	3 982	1 480	2,153	1 064	1 829
Under 1 year	121		121		61		60
1-4	683		683		34		311
5-9	870	9	817	2	400	1	417
10-14	746	139	737	12	379	9	350
15-19	733	339	594	127	371	127	223
20-24	720	339	381	127	274	212	107
25-29	690	481	209	261	162	220	47
30-34	558	459	99	283	64	174	35
35-39	373	321	52	213	22	108	30
40-44	338	285	53	191	20	91	33
45-49	212	171	41	132	15	39	27
50-54	226	159	67	107	17	32	27
55-59	103	67	36	58	11	11	11
60-64	9	53	39	45	9	8	8
65-69	48	34	14	21	1	6	6
70-74	31	8	23	7	1	1	1
75 & over	32	11	15	19	1	1	1
Age not stated							

IV—Age, Sex & Marital Status of the Sample Household Population of Manipur State, 1952

Age Group	POPULATION						
	Persons			Males		Females	
	Total	Married	Others	Married	Others	Married	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
TOTAL							
All Ag	10 054	4 109	5 945	1 985	2 845	2 124	3 100
Under 1 year	462		462		243		219
1—4	1 205		1 205		60		600
5—9	1 227	5	1 222	2	61	3	597
10—14	1 047	16	1 031	6	492	10	539
15—19	887	221	666	23	380	198	226
20—24	990	631	359	195	244	436	115
25—29	850	677	173	329	90	348	83
30—34	658	69	89	283	24	280	65
35—39	587	490	97	243	71	47	73
40—44	583	465	118	250	28	21	90
45—49	423	32	91	185	12	147	79
50—54	391	278	113	177	21	101	92
55—59	261	162	99	103	11	59	88
60—64	188	119	69	86	18	33	51
65—69	108	61	47	5	9	16	38
70—74	115	54	61	36	13	18	48
75 & over	72	99	53	22	7	7	37
Age not stated							
RURAL							
All Ag	9 959	4 070	5 889	1 961	2 817	2 106	3 072
Under 1 year	461		461		243		218
1—4	1 181		1 181		595		586
5—9	1 217	5	1 212		617	3	595
10—14	1 043	16	1 027	6	491	10	536
15—19	878	219	659	23	375	196	784
20—24	978	623	355	191	241	429	114
25—29	840	669	171	74	89	345	82
30—34	651	56	89	278	74	281	65
35—39	52	485	97	239	24	245	73
40—44	578	460	118	248	30	212	111
45—49	423	332	91	185	12	147	79
50—54	386	276	110	175	21	101	89
55—59	260	161	99	102	11	59	88
60—64	187	118	69	85	18	33	51
65—69	108	61	47	45	9	16	38
70—74	115	54	61	36	13	18	48
75 & over	71	29	42	22	6	7	36
Age not stated							
URBAN							
All Ages	95	39	56	21	28	11	28
Under 1 year	1		1				1
1—4	24		24		10		14
5—9	10		10		8		2
10—14	4		4		1		3
15—19	9	2	7		1	1	2
20—24	12	8	4	1	3	7	1
25—29	10	8	2	5	1	3	1
30—34	7	7				2	
35—39	5	5		4		1	
40—44	5	5		2		3	
45—49							
50—54	5	2	3	2			3
55—59	1	1		1			
60—64	1	1		1			
65—69							
70—74	1		1				
75 & over							
Age not stated							

IV—Age, Sex & Marital Status of the Sample Household Population of Tripura State, 1952

POPULATION

Age Group	Persons			Males		Females	
	Total	Married	Others	Married	Others	Married	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
TOTAL							
All Ages	7 492	3 145	4 347	1 570	2 362	1 575	1,935
Under 1 year	202		202		101		101
1—4	900		900		466		434
5—9	1 053	22	1 031	6	549	16	482
10—14	910	97	813	14	473	11	370
15—19	713	279	434	42	307	237	127
20—24	714	458	256	110	214	348	42
25—29	691	564	127	284	97	280	30
30—34	537	473	64	252	39	221	23
35—39	416	353	63	215	22	138	41
40—44	351	268	83	178	19	90	64
45—49	264	205	59	151	10	54	49
50—54	274	187	92	132	16	50	76
55—59	118	77	41	55	9	22	32
60—64	165	99	66	74	12	25	54
65—69	54	25	29	21	6	4	23
70—74	53	22	31	19	10	3	21
75 & over	47	21	26	17	12	4	14
Age not stated							

RURAL

All Ages	5 458	2 413	3 045	1 190	1 633	1,215	1,390
Under 1 year	152		152		75		77
1—4	696		696		364		332
5—9	786	21	763	5	414	16	351
10—14	648	84	564	14	325	70	239
15—19	472	223	249	38	187	183	69
20—24	502	358	144	89	117	69	27
25—29	531	447	84	2 2	61	225	23
30—34	391	350	41	187	24	163	17
35—39	314	266	48	161	21	105	27
40—44	261	198	63	130	15	68	48
45—49	185	148	37	117	7	31	30
50—54	192	1 9	63	93	10	36	53
55—59	90	58	32	43	11	15	24
60—64	126	78	48	56	9	22	39
65—69	41	20	21	18	3	4	18
70—74	34	16	18	14	5	2	15
75 & over	37	17	0	13	10	4	10
Age not stated							

URBAN

All Ages	2 034	732	1,302	372	707	360	595
Under 1 year	50		50		26		24
1—4	04		204		107		102
5—9	267	1	266	1	135		131
10—14	292	13	279		148	11	131
15—19	241	56	185	4	120	52	65
20—24	212	100	112	21	97	79	15
25—29	160	117	43	60	36	55	7
30—34	146	123	23	65	15	58	8
35—39	102	87	15	54	1	33	14
40—44	90	70	20	48	4	22	18
45—49	79	57	22	34	3	23	19
50—54	82	53	29	39	6	14	3
55—59	28	18	9	12	1	7	8
60—64	39	21	18	18	3	3	18
65—69	13	5	8	5	3		5
70—74	19	6	13	5	5	1	8
75 & over	10	4	6	4	2		4
Age not stated							
S C R 9							

IV—Age, Sex & Marital Status of the Sample Household Population of Manipur State, 1952

POPULATION								
Age Group	Persons			Males		Females		
	Total	Married	Others	Married	Others	Married	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
TOTAL								
All Ages	10 054	4 109	5 945	1 985	2 845	2 124	3 100	
Under 1 year	462		462		243		219	
1-4	1 205		1 205		605		600	
5-9	1 227	5	1 222	2	624	11	597	
10-14	1 047	16	1 031	6	492	10	539	
15-19	887	221	666	23	380	198	286	
20-24	990	631	359	195	244	475	115	
25-29	850	677	173	329	90	348	83	
30-34	658	569	89	283	24	286	65	
35-39	557	490	67	243	24	247	73	
40-44	583	465	118	250	28	215	90	
45-49	423	332	91	185	12	147	79	
50-54	391	278	113	177	21	102	9	
55-59	261	162	99	103	11	59	88	
60-64	188	119	69	86	18	33	51	
65-69	108	61	47	43	11	16	38	
70-74	115	54	61	6	13	18	48	
75 & over	72	29	43	22	11	7	37	
Age not stated								
RURAL								
All Ages	9 959	4 070	5 889	1 964	2 817	2 106	3 072	
Under 1 year	461		461		243		218	
1-4	1 181		1 181		595		586	
5-9	1 217	5	1 212	2	617	3	595	
10-14	1 043	16	1 027	6	491	10	539	
15-19	878	219	659	23	375	196	53	
20-24	978	623	355	191	241	429		
25-29	840	669	171	324	89	345		
30-34	651	562	89	278	24	281		
35-39	589	485	97	239	24	246		
40-44	578	460	118	248	28	212		
45-49	423	332	91	185	12	147		
50-54	386	276	110	175	21	10		
55-59	260	161	99	102	11			
60-64	187	118	69	85	18			
65-69	108	61	47	43	9			
70-74	115	54	61	6	13			
75 & over	71	29	42	22	6			
Age not stated								
URBAN								
All Ages	95	39	56	21				
Under 1 year	1		1					
1-4	24		24					
5-9	10		10					
10-14	4		4					
15-19	9	2	7					
20-24	12	11	4					
25-29	10	8	2					
30-34	7	7						
35-39	5	5						
40-44	5	5						
45-49								
50-54	5	2						
55-59	1	1						
60-64	1	1						
65-69								
70-74								
75 & over	1							
Age not stated								

1

IV—Age, Sex & Marital Status of the Sample Household Population of Tripura State, 1952

POPULATION

Age Group	Persons			Males		Females	
	Total	Married	Others	Married	Others	Married	Others
	1	3	4	5	6	7	8
TOTAL							
All Ages	7 492	3 145	4 347	1,570	2,362	1,573	1,983
Under 1 year	202		20		101		101
1—4	900		900		466		434
5—9	1 053	22	1 031	6	549	16	482
10—14	940	97	843	14	473	83	3 0
15—19	713	279	434	42	307	237	127
20—24	714	458	256	110	214	348	42
25—29	691	564	127	204	97	280	30
30—34	537	473	64	252	39	241	25
35—39	416	353	63	215	22	138	41
40—44	351	268	83	178	19	90	64
45—49	264	205	59	151	10	54	49
50—54	274	182	92	132	16	50	16
55—59	118	77	41	55	9	22	3
60—64	165	99	66	74	14	23	34
65—69	54	25	29	21	6	4	23
70—74	53	22	31	19	10	3	21
75 & over	47	21	26	17	12	4	14
Age not stated							

RURAL

All Ages	5 458	2 413	3 045	1 198	1 635	1,215	1,390
Under 1 year	152		152		75		77
1—4	696		696		364		332
5—9	786	21	765	5	414	16	331
10—14	648	84	564	14	375	70	233
15—19	472	223	249	38	187	185	6
20—24	502	358	144	89	117	269	27
25—29	531	447	84	2 2	61	225	23
30—34	391	350	41	187	4	163	17
35—39	314	266	48	161	21	105	27
40—44	271	198	63	130	15	68	48
45—49	185	148	37	117	7	31	30
50—54	139	133	6	93	10	36	53
55—59	90	58	32	43	8	15	21
60—64	126	78	48	56	9	22	39
65—69	41	20	1	16	3	4	18
70—74	34	16	18	14	5	2	13
75 & over	37	17	20	13	10	4	10
Age not stated							

URBAN

All Age	2 034	732	1 302	372	707	560	593
Under 1 year	50		50		26		24
1—4	204		204		107		107
5—9	267	1	266	1	135		107
10—14	292	13	279		140	13	131
15—19	241	56	185	4	120	52	131
20—24	12	100	112	71	97	29	63
25—29	160	117	43	62	36	55	11
30—34	146	123	23	65	15	68	7
35—39	102	87	15	54	1	93	8
40—44	90	70	20	48	4	22	14
45—49	79	57	22	34	3	23	18
50—54	6	33	29	11	6	14	29
55—59	28	10	9	11	1	7	21
60—64	39	21	18	18		3	11
65—69	18	5	8	5			11
70—74	19	6	13	5			11
75 & over	10	4	6	4		1	11
Age not stated							

Households of Assam State by Order of Birth and Present Age of Mother, 1952

OF MOTHER

25-34			35-44			45 & over			Age not stated		
No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
431	1 777	1 591	12	485	442	16	105	81			
31	31	31	4	4	4						
51	102	99	3	11	6	1	2	2			
85	255	233	11	27	26	2	6	6			
97	388	343	13	52	46	2	8	6			
77	385	348	22	110	104	2	10	4			
50	300	271	21	126	113	2	12	11			
40	316	266	20	160	143	7	67	54			
386	1 380	1 409	83	431	388	11	94	70			
26	26	26	3	3	3						
48	96	93	3	6	6	1	2	2			
77	231	211	9	27	26	1	3	3			
90	300	316	19	52	46	2	8	6			
69	345	310	19	95	89	2	10	4			
41	246	224	19	114	101	2	12	11			
35	276	229	17	134	117	6	59	46			
45	197	182	9	11	54	2	11	11			
5	5	5	1	1	1						
3	6	6									
8	24	22				1	3	3			
7	28	27									
6	40	38	3	15	15						
11	54	47	2	12	12						
5	40	37	3	26	26	1	8	8			

Households of Manipur State by Order of Birth and Present Age of Mother, 1952

OF MOTHER

25-34			35-44			45 & over			Age not stated		
No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
173	584	570	113	275	268	7	33	31			
16	111	116	6	6	6						
33	66	65	4	8	8	1	2	2			
52	156	151	9	27	26	11	6	6			
30	120	118	17	68	65						
29	145	144	8	40	38	1	5	5			
10	60	60	11	66	65	1	6	4			
3	21	16	8	60	60	2	14	14			
173	584	570	63	275	268	7	33	31			
16	111	116	6	6	6						
33	66	65	4	8	8	1	2	2			
52	156	151	9	27	26	7	6	11			
30	120	118	17	68	65						
29	145	144	11	40	38	1	5	5			
10	60	60	11	66	65	1	11	4			
	21	16	11	60	60	2	14	14			

VI—Number of Mothers, Children Born and Children Surviving in Sample

Order of Birth	PRESENT AGE								
	All ages			14 & less			15—24		
	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TOTAL									
All Orders	182	394	532	1	1	1	107	211	284
1st	41	41	41	1	1	1	96	36	36
2nd	43	86	81				35	70	66
3rd	32	96	83				20	60	57
4th	25	100	97				10	40	40
5th	9	45	44				1	5	5
6th	14	84	73						
7th & above	18	142	118						
RURAL									
All Orders	133	396	375	1	1	1	80	166	164
1st	31	31	31	1	1	1	27	27	27
2nd	36	72	70				30	60	58
3rd	3	69	63				18	42	42
4th	20	80	75				8	32	32
5th	7	35	35				1	5	5
6th	7	42	41						
7th & above	9	67	60						
URBAN									
All Orders	49	198	157				22	45	40
1st	10	10	10				9	9	8
2nd	7	14	11				5	10	8
3rd	9	27	20				6	18	15
4th	5	20	17				2	8	8
5th		10	9						
6th	7	42	32						
7th & above	9	75	58						

Households of Tripura State by Order of Birth and Present Age of Mother, 1952

OF MOTHER

25-34			35-44			45 & over			Age not stated		
No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
62	286	241	15	91	81				2	5	4
9	3	3							1	1	1
7	14	13	1	2	2						
11	33	23	1	3	3						
12	48	41	2	8	7				1	4	4
6	30	29	2	10	10						
12	72	61	2	1	12						
11	86	71	7	56	47						
38	154	143	12	70	62				2	5	5
2	2	2							1	1	1
6	12	12									
8	24	18	1		3						
11	36	32		8	7				1	4	4
4	20	20	2	10	10						
5	30	29	2	12	12						
4	30	30	5	37	30						
24	132	98	3	21	19						
1	1	1									
1	1	1	1		2						
3	9	5									
3	12	11									
2	10	11									
7	42	32									
7	56	41		19	17						

VII—Number of Deaths in Sample Households by Economic

State & District	TOTAL NUMBER							
	Persons				Males			
	Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII	Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ASSAM—								
Total	570	430	33	37	297	227	30	40
Rural	551	427	33	71	288	226	30	32
Urban	19	3		16	9	1		8
United K & J Hills—								
T	29	16	3	10	14	10		4
R	25	16	3	8	13	10		3
U	4			4	1			1
Goalpara—								
T	298	242	31	25	155	126	19	10
R	292	241	31	20	151	125	19	7
U	6	1		5	4	1		3
Sibsagar—								
T	243	172	19	52	128	91	11	26
R	234	170	19	45	124	81	11	22
U	9	2		7	4			4
MANIPUR—								
T	205	136	16	53	100	59	13	28
R	205	136	16	53	100	59	13	28
U								
TRIPURA—								
T	161	105	14	42	87	60	5	22
R	159	104	14	21	76	59	5	12
U	22	1		21	11	1		10

Groups and their Registration by Districts, 1952

OF DEATHS				WHETHER DEATH WAS REGISTERED					
Females				Yes		No		Not known	
Tot I	I C I II & IV	L C III	L C V-VIII	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
273	203	23	47	189	174	105	87	3	13
263	201	23	39	181	169	104	83	3	11
10	2		8	8	5	1	4		1
15	6	3	6	3		11	13		2
12	6	3	3	2		11	10		2
3			3	1					
143	116	12	15	90	93	63	47	2	3
141	116	12	13	87	92	62	46	2	3
2			2	3	1	1	1		
113	81	8	26	96	81	31	27	1	7
110	79	8	23	9	77	31	27	1	6
5			3	4	4				1
105	77	3	23						
105	77	3	23						
34	45	9	20						
62	45	9	9						
11			11						

[illegible]

MADRAS & COORG

Report on the Improvement of Registration of Vital Statistics in Madras State

By

(SRI J I ARPUTHANATHAN Superintendent of Census Operations)

Introduction For the purpose of developing and improving the systematic collection of statistics bearing upon the size and growth of population the Government of India created the post of Registrar General and ex-officio Census Commissioner to deal with population statistics and census. Early in 1952 the Registrar General in consultation with the Population Advisory Committee set up by the Government of India set out a permanent scheme for the improvement of population data and requested the State Government to consider it and take such steps in accordance therewith as they considered appropriate for the improvement of population data relating to the State. Without prejudice to the nature of the permanent arrangements to be made for handling the work relating to improvement of population data from 1953-54 onwards the Registrar General formulated an experimental scheme for the combined review of the National Registers of Citizens and the electoral rolls and the conduct of sample census of births and deaths in selected areas in one fifth area of the State during the financial year 1952-53. The proposals of the Registrar General were accepted by the Government of Madras in G O Ms No 1964 Public (Elections) dated the 2nd August 1952. Sri S Venkateswaran I C S Additional Secretary to the Government of Madras Public Department Chief Electoral Officer and Superintendent of Census Operations for Madras and Coorg, was in charge of the combined review till the 22nd August 1952. Subsequently a separate post of Chief Electoral Officer for Madras State was created and the officer was placed in charge of the combined review. I succeeded Sri Venkateswaran as Superintendent of Census Operations for Madras and Coorg. One of the operative proposals suggested by the Registrar General was that the Superintendent of Census Operations should be appointed as an Officer on special duty during the year 1952-53. He should complete the work relating to the 1951 Census and in addition he should review the existing organisation and methods of registration of births and deaths as well as the submission of returns and compilation of statistics based thereon. As proposed by the Registrar General I was appointed as the Officer on special duty for the improvement of population data with effect from the 1st October 1952 till the 31st March 1953 in G O Ms No 2579 Public (Elections) dated the 31st October 1952. The sanction was extended later on for another month till the 30th April 1953. The duties that I should perform were also defined in that G O which reads as follows:

The Officer on special duty will review the existing organisation and methods of registration of births and deaths as well as the submission of returns and compilation of statistics based thereon. He should consult the Heads of Districts and the Director of Public Health formulate specific proposals for improving the registration of births and deaths and submit them together with the comments of the Registrar General for the orders of the State Government.

PART I

REGISTRATION OF VITAL STATISTICS

History of Registration of Vital Statistics in Madras State

The registration of vital statistics in Madras State dates back to the year 1855 when the first attempt was made in Madras Presidency for the registration of deaths in the town of Madras only. In 1853 Mr E F Elliot Chief Magistrate and Superintendent of Police while submitting a code for regulating the police courts in the Presidency town of Madras suggested the introduction of a clause into the code authorising the police to make monthly returns of all deaths in the Presidency town. Subsequently in 1854 he reported that it was not necessary to introduce a clause in the police code for instituting the mortuary registration and that the returns could be compiled by the Medical Board as was then being done at Bombay. He also suggested that an attempt might be made at the same time to procure information relating to births although such information might be defective owing to the great difficulty in collecting it from the Muhammadans who are so jealous respecting all domestic concerns. His proposals were referred to the Medical Board. The Board agreed to collect the information and submitted forms of reports and registers of births and deaths for the Presidency town of Madras. These registers were approved by the Government in their E M G No 677 Judicial dated the 21st September 1854. Though it was contemplated that both births and deaths should be registered the first report submitted by the Medical Board in 1856 showed that only deaths were registered from 1855. The Medical Board distributed printed forms of report for deaths to every medical man at the Presidency town for the purpose of being filled up on casualties occurring in their practice. The forms were also distributed by the police authorities to those in charge of native burying and burning grounds.

In order to improve the sanitary conditions in and around the military cantonments the British Parliament nominated a Royal Commission in the year 1859. The Royal Commission concluded its enquiry and submitted its report in 1863. In its report the Commission drew pointed attention to the absence of all information in regard to the vital statistics of the general population and urged the introduction of a scheme for the registration of life and death statistics. The question of registration of deaths in agricultural districts was taken up for consideration by the Board of Revenue in 1865. The Sanitary Commission Madras also addressed a letter to the Board of Revenue stating that the question of instituting a Public Health Service for Madras Presidency was under consideration and suggested for the consideration of the Board whether it might not prove advantageous that public health officers should be the persons through whom the returns for registration of deaths should be transmitted. The Commission also suggested that the registration of births should also be attempted along with that of deaths. In their Order No

19 Public dated the 4th August 1865 the Government ordered the registration of deaths only and communicated copies to all Collectors to the Inspectors General of Police and Prisons etc. The Government stated that the question of registration of births had been under their consideration but that anticipating difficulties in the way of introducing a complete system of registering births they had deemed it advisable to defer making any attempt to introduce it until it shall be seen how the system of registration of deaths was found to answer. Three years after on the recommendation of the Board of Revenue the Government changed their attitude and ordered the registration of births also in the whole State. The Government sanctioned a permanent establishment of two clerks each for the then nineteen districts for the work of tabulating the returns at a total cost of Rs 10 260/ per annum (G O Nos 115 116 Public dated the 28th January 1868). In 1869 the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India forwarded to the Government of Madras Fort St George for consideration a detailed scheme for the collection of vital statistics of general population and for showing the monthly and annual returns. The scheme was examined by the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras in consultation with the Board of Revenue and accepted with slight modifications. In regard to the agency for registering and compiling returns the following procedure was adopted:

Village authorities charged with the duty of registration were furnished with registers with instructions to forward copies monthly to the Revenue Inspector. Revenue circles were formed. It was considered that the returns should be prepared separately for towns having upwards of 5 000 inhabitants and for municipal towns. The jurisdiction of a Revenue Inspector was constituted into a revenue circle. Thus the returns from revenue circles municipal towns and two or more towns in each taluk having upwards of 5 000 inhabitants were aggregated into the taluk return. The returns from all taluks were aggregated into the district return. The returns from the taluks were collected by the Deputy Collector and forwarded to the Civil Surgeon for tabulation of the district returns and transmission to the Sanitary Commissioner. Zamindary tract were excluded as there was no agency available by which the scheme could be worked in those tracts. The above returns were to be submitted every month. The Sanitary Commissioner prepared both the monthly and annual returns. The above proposals were approved by the Government in their Order No 1094 Public dated the 5th August 1869.

The first attempt to impose a statutory obligation on the citizens to report births and deaths was made in the town of Madras by the enactment of the Madras Municipality Act 1867 (Act IX of 1867). This Act was from time to time amended and reissued in 1878 1904 and 1910. The registration of vital statistics was made compulsory in municipalities by legislation by the enactment of the Madras District Municipalities Act 1884. This Act was issued as the Madras District Municipalities Act 1920 (Act V of 1920). The Madras Registration of Births and Deaths Act 1899 (Act III of 1899) extended compulsory registration to rural tracts also. Section 2 of the Act empowers the State Government to extend the Act or any portion thereof by notification, to any local area beyond the limits of the City

of Madras and all the municipalities constituted under the Madras District Municipalities Act 1884 and also to exclude, by notification any such local area from the operation of the Act or any portion thereof. Till 1910 the Act was in force throughout the districts of Anantapur Chingleput and practically throughout the districts of Coimbatore Madurai and North Arcot. Only about 40 per cent of the total number of villages in the State was covered by compulsory registration till 1940. The Act has since been extended to cover the entire State except the areas specified in Annexure I to the Report. The population in these excepted areas is less than 5 per cent of the total population of the State. In rural areas where Act III of 1899 is not applicable the executive instructions contained in the Board's Standing Order No 101 are applicable. In the Agency areas in Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam districts where Act III of 1899 is not in force births and deaths are not registered as there is no proper agency for registering the vital events. The figures of births and deaths for these areas are not included in the consolidated statements prepared by the Director of Public Health.

In the Cantonment areas the registration of births and deaths is carried on under the provisions of the Cantonment's Act (Central Act II of 1924) 1924 by the Executive Officer.

Agency for Registration of Vital Statistics

(a) *Rural Areas in which Act III of 1899 is not applicable*

(i) *Agency Areas* The Madras Registration of Births and Deaths Act 1899 is not in force in the Agency areas of Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts except in twenty villages in Araku valley. In these backward areas there are no village officers who are literate. So the registration of births and deaths is not being carried on in these areas. In the East Godavari and West Godavari Agencies Act III of 1899 is not in force except in certain specified villages. Even though the Act is not in force there are literate village officers in these Agencies and the registration of births and deaths is being carried on and monthly returns are being submitted to the Director of Public Health through the Tahsildars concerned.

(ii) *West Coast Islands* Registration of Vital Statistics in the Laccadive and Amindivi islands included in Minicoy is being carried on under the Board's Standing Order No 101 and the registers prescribed therein are being maintained.

Amindivi Islands In these islands the Karanis employed in each island attend to the registration of vital statistics and record them in the prescribed registers. All the Karanis are literates. As the official language of the islands is Malayalam no difficulty is felt in registering cases of births or deaths. The islands are very small and compact and cases of births or deaths are not likely to go unnoticed. The Deputy Tahsildar Monegar who is the administrative head of the islands and whose headquarters are in the island of Amindivi checks the registers periodically during his tours of the islands.

Laccadive Islands In the Laccadive and Minicoy islands the Amans attend to the work of registration of births and deaths.

(iii) *Other Rural Areas* In the other areas also where registration of births and deaths is not compulsory,

village officers are appointed as births and deaths registrars and they attend to the registration of births and deaths. In the private estates in Wynad taluk in Mala district honorary births and deaths registrars are appointed and they register the births and deaths occurring in their respective estates.

(b) *In Areas where Act III of 1899 is applicable*

(i) *In Panchayat Areas where Act III of 1899 is applicable* In all Panchayats where the Madras District Municipalities Act 1920 has not been specially extended but where Act III of 1899 is in force village headmen carry on the work of registration of births and deaths. If the panchayat comprises more than one village then the headman of each village maintains a register relating to his village in the panchayat. Where a panchayat appoints special registrars of births and deaths and applies to the Government for the extension of the provisions of the Madras District Municipalities Act 1920 within the panchayat limits the Government will draw the provisions of the Madras Registration of Births and Deaths Act 1899 in these panchayats and extend in their place the provisions of the Madras District Municipalities Act 1920. Some District Health Officers have brought to notice that in some panchayats where the District Municipalities Act 1920 is in force the registration work is being performed by the panchayat board clerks who are not executive officers.

(ii) *In Cantonment Areas* Registration of vital statistics within the Cantonment area is carried on by the Executive Officer under the by laws framed by the Cantonment Board under the provisions of the Cantonments Act 1924.

(iii) *In Municipal Areas* Under Section 286 of the Madras District Municipalities Act 1920 the Municipal Council shall register all births and deaths occurring in the municipality and for this purpose the council may divide the municipality into districts of registration and shall appoint a person to be the registrar of births and deaths for the whole municipality or in the case of a division of the municipality into districts for every such district. In the municipalities persons who possess the qualifications of Sanitary Inspector are appointed as registrars of births and deaths. Vaccinators are also appointed as births and deaths registrars.

(iv) *In Madras City* Under the rules framed under the Madras City Municipal Act 1919 the Commissioner of the Corporation of Madras shall divide the city into such and so many districts of registration as he shall think fit and shall appoint a person to be the registrar of births and deaths within each such district. In Madras City ten Medical officers have been appointed as births and deaths registrars and they are assisted by 28 clerks in the scriptory work relating to the registration of births and deaths.

Obligations imposed on Registrars or private persons for bringing on record vital events

(a) *In Rural Areas Where Act III of 1899 is not Applicable*

(i) *Agency Areas* In the Agency areas in Sri kakulam and Visakhapatnam districts the village officers are not literate and so registration of births and deaths is not being carried out. No returns are being received or compiled for these areas by the Director of Public Health.

(ii) *West Coast Islands—Amindivi Islands* The registration of vital statistics is being done by the Karanis. They maintain the registers prescribed in the Board's Standing Order No 101 and record all cases of births and deaths after due enquiry.

Laccadive Islands The Amins perform the functions of the Registrar and record all cases of births and deaths in the registers prescribed in the Board's Standing Order No 101.

(iii) *Other Rural Areas* In these areas the village headman registers cases of births and deaths after due enquiry in accordance with the instructions in the Board's Standing Order No 101.

(b) *In Rural Areas Where Act III of 1899 is applicable*

Under Section 8 of Act III of 1899 the father of every child or the midwife assisting at the birth or other adult male member of the family resident in the house in which the child was born or any person having charge of the child or in the absence of the above the mother shall within two weeks after the day of such birth give or cause to be given either orally or in writing to the registrar the several particulars required to be entered in the birth register.

In the case of deaths the nearest adult male relative present at the death or in attendance during the last illness of any person dying in a village or plantation or every adult male person present at the death or the occupier of the house or every adult male person living in the house in which the death has happened or the person undertaking the disposal of the corpse shall within four days from the date of death give or cause to be given either orally or in writing information to the registrar.

For failure to give information a person shall on conviction before a magistrate be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs 10/.

In Section 28 of Chapter V of the Village Officers and Ryots Manual it is stated that the Vettu and Talayari of the village who should be aware of all occurrences in the village must find out all births and deaths which have occurred and report them at once to the headman who is the registrar for the time being to enable him to make the necessary daily entries. This will not however relieve the headman from the duty of making enquiries himself. The enquiries should be made as soon as possible after the occurrence of birth or death as the case may be. The registrar should not be satisfied by waiting till the birth or death is reported to him but should make frequent enquiries so as to make the entries in the registers complete and correct.

(c) *In Areas Where the Madras District Municipalities Act of 1920 is applicable*

The father or mother of a child born in the municipality or the registered medical practitioner vaidyan hakim midwife nurse or dhai who assisted at the birth or the occupier of the building in which the child was born shall within one week after the day of such birth give or cause to be given information of the birth to the registrar of the municipality or district.

In the case of deaths the nearest adult relative present at the death or in attendance during the last illness of any person dying in the municipality or every other adult person present at the death or the occupier of the

building in which the death occurs or every adult person living in the building in which the death occurs shall within thirty six hours after the death give information to the registrar of the municipality or district

In addition any registered medical practitioner, vaidyan or hakim in attendance during the last illness of any person dying in the municipality shall, within three days of his becoming aware of the death of the person send a notice to the executive authority in the prescribed form

Any person who performs the funeral ceremonies of a person dying within the Municipality shall whenever required furnish the registrar such information as he possesses of the particulars required for registration

Any person who commits a breach of any of the rules shall be punishable with fine which may extend to Rs 20/ and in the case of a continuing breach with fine which may extend to Rs 5/ for every day the breach continues after conviction for the first breach or after receipt of notice from the executive authority to discontinue such breach subject to a maximum of one hundred rupees

(d) *In Madras City* The father or mother of every child born in the city, or the midwife assisting at the birth or every adult male member of the family resident in the house in which the child was born shall within one week after the day of such birth give or cause to be given either orally or in writing information of the birth to the Registrar of the district. If any child is born in any hospital the medical officer in charge shall forthwith send to the Registrar a notice in writing of the occurrence

As regards death the nearest adult male relative present at the death or in attendance during the last illness of any person dying in the city of Madras or every adult male person present at the death or the occupier of the house if such occupier is an adult male person, or every adult male person living in the house in which such death has happened shall within thirty six hours after the death give or cause to be given either orally or in writing information to the Registrar of the district. Every medical attendant who attended on any person during his or her last illness shall if such person has died in the city within three days of his becoming aware of such death give information to the Municipal Health Officer and to the registrar of births and deaths in the district

Every person who performs or has performed the funeral ceremonies of a person who died in the city shall whenever required furnish to the Registrar information as he possesses of the particulars required for registration

Under rule 1(6) of the rules framed under the Madras City Municipality Act 1919 it is also the duty of the registrar to inform himself carefully of every birth and death which occurs in the district for which he is appointed and shall register with as little delay as possible the particulars required to be registered touching every birth and death which has not been registered

Whoever commits a breach of the above rules shall be punishable with fine which may extend to Rs 100/

Provision for Checks and Registration of omitted cases

Rural In the agency areas in Srikakulam and

Visakhapatnam districts a registration of births and deaths is not attended to, there is no checking agency

The executive officers of the Revenue and Public Health Departments check up the registers of births and deaths and detect omitted cases in the course of their tours in other areas where compulsory registration is not in force

In the Amundivi Islands the Deputy Tahsildar Monegar checks up the registration of births and deaths in the course of his periodical tours of the islands

In the Laccadive Islands the check up of the registration of births and deaths is done by the Inspecting Officer when he visits the islands during his periodical inspections

Other Rural Areas According to paragraph 4 of the Board's Standing Order No 101 it is the duty of the Tahsildar Deputy Tahsildar and Revenue Inspectors to scrutinise the registers during their tours and to verify a certain number of entries by local enquiry and to punish or bring to notice any instances of neglect on the part of the village officers. They should initial and date the entries in the registers which they verify. Collectors and Divisional officers have to see that the registers are carefully examined during their tours and at the time of the jamabandi the accuracy of the entries have to be checked by questioning the assembled ryots. Another excellent check prescribed by the Board is that a trustworthy official should be deputed to take a census of all children in a village under one year of age and to compare the results with the register of births

Under Section 15 of the Madras Registration of Births and Deaths Act 1899 it shall be the duty of every registrar to inform himself carefully of every birth and of every death which takes place in his village plantation or ward and he shall ascertain and register as soon as conveniently may be after the event the particulars required for such registration. The Registrar should not be satisfied by waiting till the birth or death is reported to him but should make frequent enquiries so as to make the entries complete and correct

Under the Public Health Code (Volume I) it is the duty of the Health Inspector to inspect the birth and death registers of the villages he visits and check their completeness and accuracy by house to house enquiry (paragraph 21 (d) Section III of Chapter III). Where there are Assistant District Health Officers it is their duty to check vital statistics and vaccination in rural areas. The District Health Officer has also to examine and verify the village vital statistics by a scrutiny of the registers and by house to house enquiry as far as possible

Urban In Cantonment areas the out door staff of the Cantonment exercise checks over the births and deaths within the Cantonment area

In Municipalities and Panchayats where sanitary inspectors are employed they should help in the work of registration of births and deaths by enquiry during their inspections and bring to account cases of any reported births and deaths not yet registered

One of the duties of the Municipal Health Officer is to institute necessary measures to ensure accurate registration of births and deaths. In municipalities

which do not employ separate Health Officers the District Health Officer shall scrutinise the returns of vaccination and vital statistics and take such action as he considers necessary, for remedying any defects

During the hot season of every year vaccination is suspended. During the cessation period vaccinators are asked to check the birth and death registers and submit off season returns

City of Madras The outdoor staff of the Health Department when they come across any cases of omission to register births or deaths report the events in the registrar of the district concerned

Method of correcting clerical errors and registering omitted cases

Rural Areas where Act III of 1899 is not applicable

If the Registrar detects any clerical error in the registers of births and deaths within a year after the entry was made he should correct the error in the register concerned immediately. A similar procedure should be followed by the checking officers if they detect errors within a year after the entry was made. If the error is detected more than one year after the entry was made the sanction of the Collector should be obtained. If any error other than those mentioned above is detected the orders of a magistrate not below the rank of a magistrate of the second class should be obtained for correcting the error. If the registrar detects any case of omission to register a birth or death or if any omission is brought to his notice within a year after the birth or death took place he should register the birth or death in the register. A similar procedure should be followed by the checking officers. If any case of omission to register is detected after the lapse of one year after the event the orders of a magistrate not below the rank of a magistrate of the second class should be obtained.

Rural Areas where Act III of 1899 is applicable

Rules 10 and 11 of the rules framed under Section 20 of Act III of 1899 lay down the procedure for correcting errors or any omission of any particular in any entry relating to a birth or death already registered or for registering any cases of omission to register a birth or death by a registrar himself or by a checking officer.

Under these rules a checking officer means—

(1) any officer of the Public Health Department not below the rank of a vaccinator in cases where a correction is to be made before the expiry of one year after the original entry has been made and in the case of omissions before the expiry of one year from the birth or death

(2) the Taluk Tahsildar, Deputy Tahsildar in independent charge of a taluk or the Sub Magistrate in cases where a correction has to be made more than a year after the original entry with the previous sanction of the Collector of the district and

(3) a Revenue Inspector of the Furka in which the village concerned is situated in the case of other errors in the registers and in the case of births and deaths not registered within one year after their occurrence under the orders of a magistrate not below the rank of a magistrate of the second class having jurisdiction over the local area

Can owners Any clerical error which may be discovered in any register of births or deaths may be

corrected by the Executive Officer. Any error of fact or substance in any register of births or deaths may be corrected by the Executive Officer, by an entry in the margin without any alteration in the original entry upon the production by the person requiring such correction of a declaration on oath or solemn affirmation setting forth the nature of the error and the true facts of the case made before a magistrate of the first class

In Rural Areas where the District Municipalities Act is in force Clerical error or omission of any particular in any entry relating to a birth or death already registered shall be corrected or rectified by the checking officer if the error or omission is discovered by the registrar provided that no such error or omission shall be corrected or rectified more than a year after the original entries were made except with the previous sanction of the Collector of the district. Any other error in the said registers shall be corrected under the orders of a magistrate not below the rank of a magistrate of the second class having jurisdiction over the municipal area. If any case of birth or death is discovered or brought to the notice of the registrar or the checking officer he shall after enquiry register the same or cause the same to be registered provided that no registration shall be made after the expiry of one year from the birth or death. A birth or death not registered within one year after its occurrence shall be registered only under the orders of a magistrate not below the rank of a magistrate of the second class having jurisdiction over the municipal area.

City of Madras Clerical error found in the register of births or in the register of deaths shall be corrected by the registrar if the error is discovered by him and by both the registrar and the checking officer (Commissioner or the Health Officer of the Corporation) if the error be discovered by the checking officer provided that no entry shall be corrected under this rule more than a year after it is made except with the previous sanction of the Commissioner.

Where any case of omission to register a birth or death is discovered by or brought to the notice of the Registrar or the Health Officer or any other officer authorised by the Health Officer he shall after ascertaining on such enquiry as he may deem fit register the same or cause the same to be registered provided that no registration shall be made after the expiry of one year from the birth or death. A birth or death not registered within one year after its occurrence shall be registered only under the orders of a magistrate not below the rank of a magistrate of the first class.

How the Scheme for Registration is actually worked

The scheme for the registration of vital statistics including the provisions for checks has been carefully planned so far as this State is concerned but in actual practice it is found that the scheme is not properly worked out on account of the ignorance of the public of their obligations to register vital events and the apathy of the registrars and the checking officers. Except in urban areas (Cantonments municipalities and the City of Madras), the duty of recording vital events is entrusted to village officers under the general supervision of Tahsildars or Deputy Tahsildars. Revenue Divisional Officers and Collectors who are responsible in this matter to the Board of Revenue. The Public Health Department which is greatly interested in the working of the scheme

contributes only checking officers and has no control over the registrars

People in the rural parts are still ignorant that there is a statutory obligation on their part to report births and deaths. In large villages comprising several hamlets there is only one registrar of births and deaths. People living in a remote part of the village do not feel inclined to go a long distance to report cases of births and deaths. This is more so in cases where there is only one registrar for a group of villages. People living in remote villages omit to report cases of births and deaths to the registrars as this involves their going long distances. In a few cases the registrar resides outside his jurisdiction and the people do not find it convenient to go to his residence and report the vital events.

The village registrars have not put up sign boards in front of their offices or their houses as required under Section 5 of Act III of 1899.

Usually the registrars in rural parts are the village headmen. They are already saddled with a lot of revenue and magisterial work. Registration of vital statistics has been added to their work. As their work in this direction is only checked by officers of the Public Health Department who have no administrative control over them at long intervals they evince no interest in it.

Under rule 7(3) of the rules framed under Act III of 1899 the village headmen shall register births and deaths as information reaches them irrespective of the day or day (whether Sundays or other authorised holidays). A village officer is not a whole time Government servant frequently absents himself from the village or attends his own personal work. When he is absent from the village he never makes arrangements for carrying on the duties of the registrar. When he is engaged on his own personal work e.g. supervising the agricultural operations he is disinclined to record the particulars relating to a birth or death when an informant comes to him at that time. He asks him to go to him some time later or tells him that the information will be recorded by him later in the register. Thus he fails to record the information in the register immediately and also fails to obtain the signature of the informant in the relevant column in the register. Some district Health Officers have reported that the signatures or thumb impressions of the informants in this column are usually the signatures or thumb impressions of the village menials and not of the real informants. Under Section 14 of Act III of 1899 it shall be the duty of the village registrar to inform himself carefully of every birth and every death which takes place in his village plantation or ward and he shall ascertain and register as soon as conveniently may be after the event the particulars required to be registered. The village registrar's idiom makes enquiries into cases of births and deaths not reported to him. Under rule 14 of the rules made under Act III of 1899 all village officers and village servants working in any village or ward shall assist the registrar in obtaining information with a view to the registration thereof under Section 15 of all births and deaths which have not been already registered. When the talayari or vettri brings information relating to cases of births or deaths not reported to the registrar when he is otherwise engaged he is generally disinclined to enquire into such cases and register them prior to it. Under rule 3 of the rules made under Act III of 1899,

the registrar has to submit to the Tahsildar on or before the third day of each month an abstract in form No 3 of the entries in the registers of births and deaths relating to the month immediately preceding. In the course of my tours I asked the Tahsildars when the village registrars submitted their returns. They stated that these returns were generally received only after reminders had been issued from the Taluk offices and generally along with the pay bill of the village establishment which is due in the Taluk office on or before the 15th of the month. Some Tahsildars also informed me that the village registrars write up the entries in the birth and death registers only at the time of submitting these returns to the Taluk office. As a result of this belated registration of the events several cases of births and deaths go unrecorded, the dates of the occurrences are incorrectly noted and there are also other inaccuracies in the particulars recorded. The signatures of the informants are not obtained in the registers but only the signatures or thumb impressions of the village menials.

Sections 8 and 10 of the Madras Registration of Births and Deaths Act (Act III of 1899) impose the obligation of informing the event of a birth or death on the relatives or other adult persons residing in the house or any medical attendant who attended on the case to the registrar. As a result of this the village registrars are under the mistaken impression that their responsibility regarding the collection of information of births and deaths has ceased.

Several District Health Officers have brought to notice that the village registrars are not supplied with printed forms and registers for registering births and deaths as contemplated in Section 7(1) of the Act. They are noting down the occurrences in notebooks of their own. In Jalarpet Panchayat I myself noticed that the registrars noted these entries in notebooks of their own. I reported the case to the Government and orders were issued in G.O. No P 3448 Health dated the 3rd November 1952.

Some of the village registrars are ignorant of the provisions of the Act and they are unable to record correctly the causes of death. One District Health Officer has brought to notice that midwives (untrained) who attend on confinement cases fail to inform the registrar about the events and also midwives attached to hospitals fail to inform the registrars about cases of confinement attended by them outside the hospital. The same Health Officer has reported that certain medical officers have failed to furnish information about labour cases conducted in hospitals.

The provisos to Sections 8 and 10 of Act III of 1899 state that a person not required to give information in the first instance but only in default of some other person shall not be bound to give information under this Act if he had reasonable cause to suppose that the information had been or would be duly given by such other person. On account of this lenient provision in the Act persons whose duty it is to report the event fail to do so.

Check in Areas where Act III of 1899 is not applicable

The check made by the superior officers of the Revenue Department viz the Revenue Inspector, Deputy Tahsildar, Tahsildar or Revenue Divisional

Officer is superficial or nil. One of the Tahsildars in whose area the provisions of the Registration of Births and Deaths Act 1899 are not in force reported in reply to a circular letter from me that the registration of vital statistics is not being carried on in the villages in his taluk and that the monthly returns are not being sent regularly to the Director of Public Health Madras. On the other hand I have verified from the office of the Director of Public Health that though the provisions of the Act are not applicable within the taluk referred to registration of births and deaths is being carried on in the villages under Board's Standing Order No 101 and that the monthly returns from the village officers are being received in his office. Evidently the Tahsildar is not familiar with this branch of his work and does not even know that registration of births and deaths is carried on by the village officers in his area.

Check in Areas where Act III of 1899 is applicable

In areas where the Act has been extended the Revenue Inspectors and other superior officers of the Revenue Department rarely make house to house enquiries for the purpose of detecting omitted cases. They do not attach any importance to this part of their work. The Health Inspectors of the Public Health Department have to examine and verify village vital statistics not merely by examining the registers but also by intensive investigation and if necessary by house to house enquiry in the village and by checking the information thus collected with the events reported in the register. But the jurisdiction of the Health Inspector is very wide. At times it comprises about 200 villages and it is sometimes co-extensive with the taluk. A Health Inspector therefore can visit a village only about once a year and the check that he can exercise over the recording of vital events in a village once a year cannot be effective. Vaccinators have also been appointed by District Boards in rural areas. Their jurisdictions also are very wide. A vaccinator's primary duty is to vaccinate every month such minimum of cases as the District Health Officer may prescribe. During the hot season vaccination work is suspended. During that period the vaccinators are required to check cases of omission to register births and deaths and submit reports. The work of detection is carried on only in the off season and not during the whole year.

In the urban areas (Cantonments municipalities and city of Madras) no statutory obligation is imposed on the outdoor staff of the Health Department to detect cases of omission to register. But under the instructions of the Health Officers they generally make enquiries regarding cases of births and deaths. They make enquiries of the untrained dhas and trained midwives who attend on labour cases outside the hospital and also medical practitioners in regard to cases of births and deaths attended on by them.

Extent of omissions to register cases of births and deaths

The touring officers of the Revenue Department and Public Health Department check the birth and death registers in the course of their tours and bring on record unregistered births and deaths. The number of omissions detected by the checking officers of the Public Health Department during the years 1941 to 1952 is

shown below

	Number of cases detected	
	Births	Deaths
1941	56 583	22 03
1942	46 296	17 975
1943	34 512	14 515
1944	25 742	15 315
1945	25 034	17 634
1946	22 600	7 103
1947	47 893	10 659
1948	39 000	13 878
1949	47 660	15 990
1950	35 726	12 905
1951	32 761	13 685
1952	41 049	7 360

In Part I of the Census Report 1951 the Superintendent of Census Operations for Madras and Coorg has calculated the extent of registration error during the decade 1921 to 1930 and the two decades 1931 to 1950. The latter period could not be split up into two decades for want of relevant data relating to the 1941 Census. During the decade 1921 to 1930 the registration error was calculated as +1.3 per cent. The corresponding figure for the period 1931 to 1950 was +4.8 per cent. The registration error was calculated as follows:

The decennial rate of natural increase in the State was calculated as the difference between the mean decennial birth rate and the mean decennial death rate. The difference between these rates and the mean decennial growth rate represents the allowance to be made for migration and registration errors. The migration error was calculated separately and the resulting difference represented the registration error. The percentage of migration error arrived at was based upon the estimated figures of emigration to the various foreign countries during the two decades 1931 to 1950. On account of the Second World War authentic figures of emigration were not available. As a result of this the percentage of registration error calculated is only an estimate and shows that registration error increased during the period 1931 to 1950 as compared with the decade 1921 to 1930.

An attempt was made by Sri S. P. Jain, Census Actuary, Government of India, to assess the omissions in birth and death registration in Madras State. The non-availability of correct migration data prevented an accurate assessment of the birth and death rates. He has however calculated by making certain assumptions the percentages of omission in birth and death registration which are as follows:

Percentage omissions in 1941—50	Deaths	9.6%
	Births	13.7%

The percentage of omission in births agrees fairly well with Kingley Davis's estimate for the period 1926 to 1930 which is 16.1%. An experimental census of births

and deaths which had occurred during the period 1st September 1951 to 31st August 1952 in selected sample households in about one fifth area in each district in Madras State was conducted during September and October 1952. The work was entrusted to officers of the grade of Revenue Inspector and above who were designated as Supervisors. One in one hundred households was selected for the purpose of sampling. The sample households were selected from the National Registers of Citizens treating the entire supervisor's area as a unit. Supervisors were asked to note cases of births and deaths in the selected sample households during the specified period on separate birth slips and death slips. They were also asked to note whether those cases of births and deaths noted by them were already registered or not registered or registration about which they had no information. The birth and death slips were sorted for each district and the results tabulated. The birth rate according to the Census of sample households was 18.6 and the death rate was 11.6 for the State as a whole. The Director of Public Health was requested to supply figures of recorded births and deaths district wise for the period 1st September 1951 to 31st August 1952. The rates worked out for the State as a whole from the figures so furnished allowing a margin for returns not received by the Director of Public Health are as follows:

Birth rate	30.3 %
Death rate	15.8 %

It will be seen that the rates arrived at as a result of the census of sample households are very much lower than the rates arrived at from the recorded births and deaths. It is an admitted fact that the recorded births and deaths represent under registration. When such is the case the census of sample households should have shown a higher rate than the recorded rate. Households were selected on the method of random sampling. Very clear instructions with illustrations were given for selecting sample households and the work was entrusted to the Revenue Divisional Officers. In the course of my tours I checked at all places I camped whether the sample households were selected in accordance with the instructions and I was satisfied that in all those places the samples were correctly selected. The reason for this disappointing result revealed by the census of sample households may be attributed to the fact that the supervisors who were entrusted with the work of taking the sample census had not either covered the entire area or had made only superficial enquiries at each of the sample household. Even this unsatisfactory census of sample households conducted in 1952 shows that there is under registration. The percentage of registered unregistered and unknown deaths in this State according to the sample census is 75.7, 11.9 and 12.4 respectively. The percentage of registered unregistered and unknown births in this State according to the sample census is 70.8, 3 and 16.7 respectively.

Remedies suggested by District Health Officers for rectifying defects in the working of the system

The public are not aware that a statutory obligation has been imposed on them to register vital statistics. It has been suggested that the public should be educated about their duties in this regard by propaganda. In rural areas it has been suggested that the fact that parents should register births and deaths should be periodically

made known to the public by beat of tom tom in the villages. At present no sign boards have been put up in front of the offices of the Registrars. Under Section III of Act III of 1899 a sign board should be put up. The sign boards will serve to remind the public that they should report vital events to the Registrars. Government have requested the Board of Revenue in Memorandum No 15044 E1/53 2 Health dated the 24th April 1953 to issue instructions to all Collectors to give effect to the above suggestions.

It will take a long time to implement the orders of the Government in respect of putting up of boards (presumably wooden) in front of the offices of all Registrars in the State. The Collectors will have to collect information regarding the number of sign boards to be put up and the cost involved in putting up such boards. I would therefore suggest that Collectors may be advised to issue instructions to Tahsildars to see that sign boards made of card boards are put up in front of the offices of the Registrars. These card boards will be less costly and can be easily obtained by Tahsildars and distributed to the registrars. The Tahsildars may be authorised to incur the expenditure immediately and then to report to the Collector as regards the actual cost incurred by them. The designation of the registrar may be written in ink in the regional language in bold letters. The Collectors may be asked to submit quarterly reports to the Board of Revenue as to the number of registrars who had been provided with sign boards and the number of registrars who have yet to be provided with sign boards with reasons for not supplying them. These quarterly reports may be discontinued when all the registrars have been provided with sign boards. I would also suggest that the educational authorities may be requested to include in the prescribed text books a lesson on the importance of the system of registration of vital statistics which may be taught to the pupils in the elementary schools and the lower classes in the secondary schools just as there are lessons to explain the importance of hygiene sanitation etc. The Health Inspectors Assistant Directors of Public Health Health Officers in municipalities and District Health Officers in the districts should be directed to do systematic propaganda work within their respective jurisdictions and to get prominent non-officials to talk on the subject of vital statistics at public meetings organised under the auspices of the Health Department. They should treat this as part of their normal duties and shown in their diaries the extent of the propaganda activity carried on by them. This should be reviewed by the Director of Public Health once a quarter. Health Week celebrations are organised by the Public Health Department in every district and in that connection considerable propaganda is done. The importance of the registration of vital statistics also may be stressed at the time of these celebrations. It may be brought home to the public the value of registering immediately the vital events which have occurred in their respective households. Extracts from birth registers will be accepted as valid evidence for proving the age of a person by a Court of law or at the time of appointment or by an insurance company or for proving whether a person is a major or a minor etc. If people omit to register the birth and then in later years they wish to admit their children in schools they have to mention their age and also the dates of birth. If they have not registered the births immediately they are apt to forget the dates of birth and the age of the

children and they are likely to mention some age or dates of birth relying on their memory, which may not be correct. This is likely to have unfavourable repercussions, when the children want to apply for professional courses of study later on. The date of birth once entered in the school records or in a public record cannot be altered except after an enquiry by a magistrate. Therefore the people should be advised in their own interest to register births immediately after the occurrence and obtain extracts from the birth registers free of cost. Similarly they should be advised to register immediately deaths in their respective households and obtain extracts free of cost. These extracts will be accepted as valid evidence for proving the death of a person at the time of succession to property, claims for insurance etc. Apart from the benefits accruing to the public it is of national importance to register vital events immediately. The rate of growth of population in the State is determined by taking into account the number of births and the number of deaths in a year and during the decade and statistics are compiled on the above basis. All progressive administrative measures of the Government are based upon those statistics and hence the importance of making those statistics accurate by the prompt registration of vital statistics cannot be too much stressed.

In Part III of this report I am suggesting to the Government to issue an order that in all educational institutions except primary and elementary schools the authorities of the institutions should insist on the students producing certified extracts from the birth registers in evidence of their age at the time of admission. If the suggestion is approved by the Government and they prescribe a fee for obtaining these extracts from the birth registers it will have additional propaganda value in inducing the public to register births immediately after the occurrence.

In some places there is only one registrar for a large village comprising several hamlets or for a group of villages. In some places the registrar does not reside in the village but elsewhere outside it. It is not fair to expect the people in such cases to go long distances for the purpose of registering vital events. In all the places where the provisions of Act III of 1899 are applicable or in places where only the provisions of the Board's Standing Order No 101 are applicable the Collectors must take steps to appoint additional registering officers for each hamlet or for each village included in a vattam (provided responsible literate persons are available in the locality) for the purpose of registering vital statistics within that area. The village headmen should be appointed registrars and the other registering officers. The village headmen should be held responsible for the registration of vital events within their respective vattams. The following classes of persons may be selected as registering officers: (a) the monegar or assistant karnam or failing them, (b) school teachers or failing them, (c) responsible non-officials who are literate and who command some respect in the village or hamlet. It should be made clear that these registering officers are not registrars that they only assist the registrars in registering the vital events within their respective units. They should also have sign boards put up in front of their offices or residences. The Tahsildar Wynaad has reported that although the Registration of Births and Deaths Act 1899 is not in force in his taluk the

registration of vital statistics is being carried on in all the villages. There are 26 village officers who attend to this work. Apart from the village officers 35 honorary birth and death registrars have been appointed in private estates and they do the work in their respective estates. In remote and inaccessible areas where village officers are not available private persons may be appointed. Registrars provided they undertake to submit the monthly returns to the Tahsildar regularly. Generally private persons should be appointed only as registering officers to assist the village headmen (registrars) in registering vital events within their respective units. In all cases where the registrars reside outside their jurisdictions they should be compelled to reside within their jurisdictions. If this is not feasible the Collector should nominate a registering officer for registration of births and deaths in the locality concerned, presumably the monegar or assistant karnam. But the village officer should be made responsible and he should continue to be designated as the registrar. If this suggestion is accepted registration of vital statistics is likely to improve quantitatively. The general public will not be put to the difficulty of traversing long distances for the purpose of reporting vital events.

In Memorandum No 15044-E1/53 2 Health dated the 24th April 1953 the Board of Revenue has been requested to issue instructions to Collectors to give effect to the suggestion of the Director of Public Health that sign board showing the offices of the Registrars of births and deaths and indicating the hours when the offices will be kept open should be put up conspicuously as required by the provisions of Act III of 1899. Under rule 7(3) of the rules village headmen appointed as registrars are expected to register births and deaths as information reaches them irrespective of the hour or day. It would seem correct if the Board is informed that the instructions as regards indicating on sign boards the hours when the offices will be kept open are applicable only to registrars who are not village headmen.

Under Sections 8 and 10 of the Registration of Births and Deaths Act 1899 information regarding the birth of a child or the death of a person should be given to the registrar within two weeks after the day of the birth or within four days from the day of death as the case may be. Some District Health Officers have recommended that the two weeks period allowed for giving information of the birth of a child should be reduced to one week as this will enable the villagers to appreciate their responsibilities in this matter better. Under rule 5(1) of the rules framed under the Madras District Municipalities Act 1920 and under rule 2 of the rules framed under the Madras City Municipal Act 1919 the period allowed for reporting births is only one week after the birth of the child. In Cantonments the period allowed is only 48 hours after the birth of the child. But in rural parts the villagers have not yet realised their statutory obligation to register births as soon as possible after the event. They have to be educated slowly in regard to this duty. It is not desirable now to amend the rules so as to reduce the period of two weeks to one week for reporting cases of birth. After some improvement is shown in the percentage of registration of births in rural parts which will indicate that the people are beginning to realise their obligation to register the vital events the suggestion made by the District Health Officers may be considered.

Several District Health Officers have brought to notice that village registrars are not supplied with printed forms and registers for registering births and deaths. Under Section 7(1) of the Madras Registration of Births and Deaths Act 1899 the District Collector shall cause to be printed and supplied a sufficient number of register books for making entries of births and deaths according to such forms and instructions as may from time to time be prescribed by the Provincial Government. When the village registrars represent to the Tahsildars that their forms are exhausted they get a reply that there is no stock of the forms in the taluk office. The Tahsildar does not take steps to bring to the notice of the Collector of the lack of forms. A circular may be issued to the Collectors asking them to ascertain whether adequate number of register books is available in the taluk offices in stock for distribution to registrars and if not to take steps to print and supply adequate number of copies.

The first proviso to Section 8 of the Madras Registration of Births and Deaths Act 1899 and the proviso to Section 10 of the same Act afford loop holes to persons required under the provisions of the main section to escape responsibility for failure to intimate a birth or death. The proviso reads as follows: Provided that a person not required to give information in the first instance but only in default of some other person shall not be bound to give information under this Act if he had reasonable cause to suppose that the information had been or would be duly given by such other person. Provisos (a) and (c) to rule 5(1) of the rules framed under the Madras District Municipalities Act 1920 read as follows: (a) if any one of the aforesaid persons gives the required information no other person shall be bound to give it.

(c) a person not required to give information in the first instance but only in default or in the absence of some other person shall not be bound to give such information if he or she had reasonable cause to suppose that it had been or would be duly given by any other person. Similar provisions exist in the rules framed under the Madras City Municipal Act 1919—vide provisos (a) and (b) to rule 2 of the rules. I suggest that a provision similar to proviso (a) under rule 5(1) of the rules framed under the Madras District Municipalities Act 1920 and proviso (a) to rule 2 of the rules made under the Madras City Municipal Act 1919 should be made in the Madras Registration of Births and Deaths Act 1899. Secondly, I consider that the other proviso affording loop hole to the persons who are bound to give information to escape responsibility should be recast as follows:

Provided that a person not required to give information in the first instance but only in default of some other person shall not be proceeded against if he can show cause that the person required to give information in the first instance had given or should have given such information.

District Health Officers have brought to notice that some of the village registrars are ignorant of the provisions of the Act and they are unable to record correctly the causes of death. Village headmen are literates and they have to pass a special test the syllabus of which includes a knowledge of the signs and symptoms of the more important diseases like cholera, plague, small

pox, hook worm, etc. The District Health Officers have made various suggestions in this regard (e.g.) (1) the registration work should be entrusted only to persons who have studied upto S S I C. So long as the registration work is entrusted to village officer the suggestion made by the District Health Officer is impracticable. (2) All village munsifs should be trained in the registration of births and deaths. The period of training has not been specified by the District Health Officer who made the suggestion. (3) A refresher course should be held once in five years in the taluk headquarters under the aegis of the Health Department. Another District Health Officer has suggested that the District Health Officers should hold one class for the birth and death registrars every month at the taluk or range headquarters so that the whole district may have a sort of refresher course once a year. The suggestion last given by the District Health Officer is commended for adoption. The Director of Public Health may examine the suggestion in consultation with the Board of Revenue and secure the approval of the Government for the holding of this refresher course. The holding of these refresher courses is likely to improve slightly the quality of registration of deaths and also impress on the registrars the importance of the registration of vital statistics.

Almost all District Health Officers have complained bitterly that no action is taken by the Tahsildars on the reports submitted by the Health Inspectors in Form HI 34 or that the Tahsildars view lightly those cases. Out of hundreds of cases reported the Tahsildars sanction prosecution only in a few cases and even in those cases the magistrates let off the defaulters with a warning or a petty fine which has no deterrent effect. Therefore they have vehemently urged that the power of prosecution should be transferred to them. District Health Officers are no doubt chagrined that the Tahsildars view these reports received from the Health Inspectors lightly. If however the power to sanction prosecution is transferred to them they have not the proper agency to institute proceedings against the defaulters in the courts. Their suggestions were considered by the Director of Public Health on more than one occasion and not accepted as they were impracticable.

PART II

COMPILATION

Forms Prescribed for Registration of Births and Deaths

The Government have allotted permanent location code numbers to denote each district and in each district to denote each taluk and in each taluk to denote each unit viz the village panchayat, cantonment, municipality or city. Both in connection with the elections and census these location code numbers have been widely used. It is important that the village officers, the higher revenue officers, officers of the Public Health Department and the office of the Director of Public Health get accustomed to the use of these location code numbers. It is therefore necessary that in all forms and in the registers of births and deaths prescribed under the rules for the registration of vital statistics, the number and name of the village, the number and name of the taluk and the number and name of the district should be entered. The Government in the Public (Elections)

Department may make arrangements to print and communicate the location code statement for each district for information of and adoption by all the officers concerned
Form of Register of Births

The forms of the register of births prescribed for the rural areas towns and municipalities and the city of Madras under the rules framed under the respective Acts are different. The arrangements of the headings and the columns are also different. The recording of additional information provided in the forms relating to towns and municipalities and the city of Madras has been dispensed with in the form relating to rural areas.

Non municipal Areas where Act III of 1899 is in force

I think that Form No. 1 prescribed in the rules for the registration of vital statistics in local areas is capable of being improved. I suggest that columns (5) to (8) relating to particulars of the child may be amplified as follows:

Particulars of the child

Born alive		Born dead		Nationality and caste	Name if any
Male	Female	Male	Female		
(5)(a)	(5)(b)	(6)(a)	(6)(b)	(7)	(8)

Note (1) under the existing form states that if a child is born dead the entries should be made in red ink without being given any serial numbers and such cases should be excluded from the totals in the compilation of the returns. The village headmen are rarely supplied with red ink. It is better that we have two separate columns for children born alive and for children born dead. If my suggestion is approved Note (1) may be amended by deleting the words in red ink.

Column (11) of the form relates to the residence of the parents to whom the child is born. This column may be amplified to show (a) Door number (b) Block number or Street number and name and (c) Ward number or locality number and name.

A new column (12) may be inserted under the same heading after column (11) for noting the occupation of the father or other person on whom the child is dependent. If we have particulars about the father or other person on whom the child is dependent this will give information about the livelihood under which this child can be classified if such information is required later on.

The existing columns (12) to (14) may be renumbered as columns (13) to (15). Column (15) relating to description of the informant may be omitted.

A new heading may be inserted after column (18) as follows: Particulars of the informant or the name of the child. This heading may have the following:

sub-columns (a) Name (b) Address (door number block number or street number and name ward number or locality number and name) (c) Date of information (d) Mark or signature. As the name of the child is invariably registered long after the birth is registered it is necessary to know particulars about the informant who gives the name of the child.

Existing columns (18) and (19) may be renumbered as (19) and (20).

A copy of the existing form No. 1 and a copy of the proposed revised form are in Annexure No. II.

Municipal Areas

The corresponding form prescribed in the rules framed under the Madras District Municipalities Act 1920 is Form A. Columns (10) and (11) of the form relating to address may be amended as follows:

Column (10) Number and name of block/street

Column (11) Number and name of ward/locality

Column (16) relating to occupation of father or mother may be changed to occupation of father or other person on whom the child is dependent.

Columns (19) to (22) relating to particulars about informant may be revised as follows:

(19) Informant of Birth

(a) Name (b) Mark or signature

(20) Address (Door number Number and name of block/street and number and name of ward/locality)

Informant of name of the child

(21) (a) Name (b) Mark or signature

(22) (a) Date of information (b) Address (Door number number and name of block/street and number and name of ward/locality)

Existing form and the proposed revised form are in Annexure No. III.

Madras City

The corresponding form for the city of Madras prescribed under the rules for registration of births is Form A. The headings of this form have been differently arranged but compared with Form A prescribed for municipalities the following are the differences. Additional particulars have to be recorded in the form prescribed for the city of Madras viz. (a) Age and address of the father (b) Occupation of the mother and (c) Number of children born alive and living and dead at the time of registration and number of children still born to the mother. But particulars about the informant of the name of the child required in Form A prescribed for municipalities are not found in Form A prescribed for the city. I think that the forms prescribed for the municipalities and the city of Madras should be uniform. If additional information required about the occupation of the mother and also the number of children born alive and living or dead at the time of registration in the case of city is considered necessary it may be retained but there is no reason why the headings of the form prescribed for the city should be differently arranged from the headings of the form prescribed for the municipalities. I may also observe that Notes 1 and 2 in Form A prescribed for municipalities are not found in Form A relating to the city. These should be included in the form.

Several District Health Officers have brought to notice that village registrars are not supplied with printed forms and registers for registering births and deaths Under Section 7(1) of the Madras Registration of Births and Deaths Act 1899 the District Collector shall cause to be printed and supplied sufficient number of forms and registers for making entries of births and deaths relating to such forms and registers and to time be prescribed. When the forms and registers are supplied to the village registrars they shall submit to the District Collector the third day of each month a statement in Form N 3 of the entries in the registers of births and deaths relating to the month immediately preceding the date of registration of the events. The Tahsildar collects all the birth and death returns relating to the villages in his jurisdiction and forwards them direct to the Director of Public Health by the 8th of the succeeding month. The monthly returns consist of two parts—one giving particulars relating to births and the other particulars relating to deaths. The particulars given in respect of deaths are sex, community, age groups into which deaths are classified and groups of causes of deaths at all ages.

pox, bood worm etc. The District Collector shall make various suggestions for the registration.

The District Collector shall submit to the District Collector the third day of each month a statement in Form N 3 of the entries in the registers of births and deaths relating to the month immediately preceding the date of registration of the events. The Tahsildar collects all the birth and death returns relating to the villages in his jurisdiction and forwards them direct to the Director of Public Health by the 8th of the succeeding month. The monthly returns consist of two parts—one giving particulars relating to births and the other particulars relating to deaths. The particulars given in respect of deaths are sex, community, age groups into which deaths are classified and groups of causes of deaths at all ages.

Municipal Areas

Under rule 12 of the rules framed under the Madras District Municipalities Act 1920 the executive authority of every municipality shall forward a statement in Form D of the births and deaths registered during each week ending Saturday and during each calendar month to the Director of Public Health.

Madras City

Under the rules framed under the Madras City Municipal Act 1919 the Health Officer shall forward statements in Form E of the births and deaths registered during each week ending Saturday and in Forms F, G, I and J all the births and deaths registered during each calendar month to the Director of Public Health. Here also the monthly returns consist of two parts—one giving particulars relating to births and the other to deaths on the same pattern as in the case of non municipal areas.

The monthly return prescribed in the case of non municipal areas is simple and contains less information. The monthly return prescribed for municipalities is more elaborate and furnishes more information. The monthly return prescribed for the city of Madras is still more elaborate and contains several returns in respect of deaths due to various causes.

While on the subject of the submission of the returns I feel it necessary to say a word about the extraordinary delay that occurs in the transmission of the returns to the Director of Public Health from the rural areas. In connection with the Sample Census undertaken in this State in 1952 I wanted the number of births and deaths for the period 1919.1 to 31.8.1952. The Statistical Office of the Director of Public Health brought to my notice that the returns for the period were heavily in arrears and were therefore incomplete. The returns were not received by him in spite of several reminders and requests made in D O letters to the Tahsildars and Collectors concerned. Only in three districts viz. Malabar, South Kanara and Madras City were the returns for the period (1919.1 to 31.8.1952) completely received in March 1953. I furnish in Annexure No. VIII a list showing the percentage of birth and death returns received by the Director of Public Health of the total returns due for the period 1919.1 to 31.8.1952. The position was particularly bad in the districts of Srikulam, Nellore, Bellary, South Arcot, Ramanathapuram and the Nilgiris even after six months where the number of returns of births and deaths received by the Director of Public Health for the period 1919.1 to 31.8.1952 was less than 90% of the total returns due. The percentages of returns received from the urban areas of East Godavari (Plains)

(12) In the case of a married woman or a widow the name of the husband.

(13) In the case of a married woman or a widow the name of the husband.

(14) Occupant on All the other columns may be renumbered.

(15) Number and name of the block/street and number and name of the ward/locality.

(16) Number and name of the block/street and (17) Number and name of the ward/locality.

(18) Existing column (19) relating to informant may be amplified to note also the name of the informant.

(19) Existing column (20) relating to residence of the informant may be revised as Address (door number, number and name of the block/street and number and name of the ward/locality).

(20) Columns (13) to (24) should be renumbered as columns (15) to (26).

Madras City

Form B prescribed for the city of Madras may be revised so as to be in line with Form B relating to municipalities and towns.

The existing forms and the proposed revised forms are in Annexures Nos. V to VII.

Non municipal Areas where Act III of 1899 is not in force

In areas where the Madras Registration of Births and Deaths Act 1899 is not now in force the executive instructions in Board's Standing Order No. 101 are applicable. The registers of births and deaths prescribed for those places are much simpler. It may be left to the Board of Revenue to consider whether any further information as in the case of the revised registers for Municipal Returns should be noted in those special areas also.

Monthly Returns

Non municipal Areas Under rule 3 of the rules framed under the Madras Registration of Births

Cuddapah Anantapur North Arcot Salem South Arcot and Tiruchirappalli are much lower than the percentages of returns received from the corresponding rural areas. The delay in the transmission of returns in urban areas reflects discredit on the officers concerned. I understand from the Statistician that returns from some villages are not yet received. In the circumstances it can be imagined how difficult it is to arrive at correct birth and death rates. The following statement shows the extent of arrears in regard to submission of these returns to the Director of Public Health during the period 1941 to 1952.

Year	Number of monthly village birth and death returns in arrears	Percentage of arrears to the total number of returns due for the year
1941	1 283	0.3
1942	11 474	2.7
1943	20 050	4.8
1944	19 321	4.6
1945	18 800	4.5
1946	29 405	7.0
1947	16 051	3.8
1948	13 469	3.2
1949	8 030	1.9
1950	6 061	1.4
1951	18 736	4.4
1952	14 740	3.5

Age Groups into which Deaths are classified

The age group adopted for death returns prescribed for municipalities and non-municipal areas are under one year, one year and under five years, five years and under ten years, ten years and under fifteen years, fifteen years and under twenty years, twenty years and under thirty years, thirty years and under forty years, forty years and under fifty years, fifty years and under sixty years, sixty years and upwards. The age groups adopted in the Census Tables are 0-1 to 4-5 to 9-10 to 14-15 to 24-25 to 34-35 to 44-45 to 54-55 to 64-65 to 74-75 and over. The decennial groups adopted in the Census Tables were those recommended by the United Nations Population Commission. These decennial groups include all the digits with the most favoured digit 0 at the centre. This group is calculated to avoid preferences for particular digits. The Population Advisory Committee under the Chairmanship of Sri R. A. Gopalaswami I.C. considered these groups as specially suitable for correlation of age data with literacy and fertility data. These groups have the additional advantage of international comparability.

The decennial grouping in the Census Table starts from 15 whereas in the death returns it starts from the age of 20 with the result that though both follow decennial groups the two sets are materially different. This handicaps the studying of particulars collected at the Census and data obtained by the registration of deaths. It would be advantageous if the age groups in the death returns can be altered to correspond with the age groups adopted at the Census.

The Registrar General India has suggested a scheme for trial in rural areas where a statutory obligation has not been cast on the householders to register births and

an accessible registrar does not exist and seems unlikely to come into existence in a short time. He has stated that this scheme is not intended for adoption in municipal towns or in any other village or town where a statutory obligation on householders to report births already exists and a registrar who is readily accessible to such householders is functioning satisfactorily. The only areas in this State where the scheme can be made applicable are the agency areas in Srirakulam and Visakhapatnam districts where no statutory obligation has been laid on the householders to register births. There are also no registrars in these areas. In the Agency areas in East and West Godavari districts and in the hilly and remote and inaccessible areas in other districts where Act III is not in force the executive orders in Board's Standing Order No. 101 are applicable and there are literate village officers who are functioning as registrars. The Registrar General requires that two conditions should be fulfilled if his proposal is to work in any rural area viz. (1) the State Government should arrange that a sufficient number of vaccinators should be arranged in the rural tract concerned so as to secure that every village can be visited by one vaccinator once every six months without fail and (2) Legal provision should exist whereby upon due notice of the ensuing visit of the vaccinator the head (or other responsible member) of every household will be obliged to report current pregnancies as well as births in the household.

The Registrar General also suggests that a panchayat or an ad hoc Committee of villagers should be constituted for each village which should be notified in advance of the date when the vaccinator would arrive. They would give adequate publicity and inform everybody to get ready and be available in the village when the vaccinator arrives.

The scheme of the Registrar General is explained below.

The vaccinator should maintain a register of pregnancies, births and vaccinations. A separate register should be allotted to each village. It should have columns divided into three parts of which the first will contain a column which can be filled up either when pregnancy is reported or when the birth is reported. The second will contain a column which can be filled up only when birth is reported and the third will contain a column for recording the completion of vaccination. At every visit the vaccinator should record full particulars of all the children brought to him if they are born to mothers whose pregnancy was reported and registered already. The relevant entry should be made in continuation. Otherwise a new entry should be made. At the same time current pregnancies which are reported should also be registered. Further entries will be made against such current pregnancies either at the next visit or the one after.

Where a child is not produced against an already current pregnancy the vaccinator should make it a point to ascertain the reason and record it in the remarks column (as miscarried pregnancy still born infant mortality maternal mortality or migration as the case may be). As soon as the half yearly visit to a village is over a half yearly return should be drawn up for the village which should furnish separate statistics for new pregnancies, live births, still births, miscarried pregnancies and infant mortality. These periodical returns should be posted in the office of the D.

Health Officer and used for controlling the work of the vaccinator and making sure that he is doing his rounds of the villages in accordance with the roster prescribed for him. The office of the District Health Officer should also compile periodical statistical returns and submit them to the Director of Public Health for compilation and publication as vital statistics. There is nothing new in this proposal to report births or to get children vaccinated. The only novelty is the getting information about current pregnancies at the same time keeping a tab on the subsequent visits and compiling statistical returns at out them.

I consider that the above scheme which can according to the Registrar General be applicable only to the agency areas in Srikulam and Visakhapatnam districts cannot be introduced in those areas as there are no means of communication in those areas the people are mostly Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who are very backward and illiterate and no committee of villagers can be constituted there which will assist the vaccinator when he visits those remote areas. We do not know the customs and habits of these people and whether they will take kindly to such personal enquiries relating to pregnancies concerning their womenfolk. The scheme need not be introduced in this State.

PART III

NEW PROPOSALS FOR IMPROVEMENT

In the preceding parts I have reviewed the statutory enactments and the executive instructions in force in the several areas in Madras State the agencies charged with the duty of registration of vital statistics the agencies selected for checking and how the system has been working in the State its defects and the suggestions made by certain District Health Officers for improving the registration of vital statistics. The fact that strikes one in reviewing the system in force in this State is that apart from the municipalities and the city of Madras the duty of registration of vital statistics has been entrusted to officers of the Revenue Department and the meagre staff of the Health Department merely exercise supervision in regard to the detection of unregistered cases. In other words the working of the scheme in the rural parts has been entrusted to the Revenue Department which has no interest in the matter and which regards this duty as an additional burden imposed upon it. The Health Department which is vitally interested in the successful working of the scheme has no control over the officers of the Revenue Department. The inherent defect in the scheme is that its working has been entrusted to a dual agency instead of making one department viz the Public Health Department solely responsible both for registration and checking. But unfortunately the Health Department has not got a large staff in the districts and the registration of vital statistics in each village cannot therefore be entrusted to them. There are village officers in every village or at least in every group of villages and from the point of view of economical arrangement the registration of vital statistics should continue to be entrusted to the village headmen in the rural parts in this State.

The Bhoré Committee and the Vital Statistics Committee recommended that a village registrar should be appointed on a scale of Rs. 40 1 50 2 60 per mensem and put in charge of about 90 villages containing an average population of about 50 000. The defect in this proposal

is that the citizens will have to report to a distant office which is common to 90 villages. The official will have no roots in the villages and will carry little real weight with the villagers generally. The improvement which he can bring about cannot be considerable and the quantitative and qualitative defects are likely to continue. It was considered that a village officer's charge should not be larger than a village or a very few contiguous villages with a total population of about 2 000. The Registrar General considered that the proposals of the Bhoré Committee and the Vital Statistics Committee were uneconomical and suggested that the Village Officer must be appointed on an ex officio basis. He considered that registration of births and deaths could not be organised otherwise than as a minor addition to the duties of a post maintained permanently for other purposes. The Madras State is perhaps the most advanced in India from the point of view of having a very satisfactory village administrative set up. The Government of Madras in the Health Department have expressed the view that village officer in this State should continue to be the recorders of the statistics as this arrangement has worked successfully here.

What is needed is to devise some system which will establish a liaison between the Health and the Revenue Departments in the matter of registration of vital statistics.

The village headmen were entrusted with the work of registration of vital statistics right from the beginning, when the system of registration was first started in 1868. They know that it is part of their work but after registration of vital statistics was made statutorily compulsory and the obligation to report cases of births and deaths was thrown on the parents or relatives or other adult persons in a house where the event occurred the village headmen are under the impression that it is no longer their duty to make enquiries and record vital events within their jurisdiction. They neglect this duty. Village headmen have multifarious duties. On account of their unattractive pay and their discontented lot it will not work if any punitive measures are taken against them for failure to register vital events. For improving registration quantitatively I have already suggested in the previous parts that the Government should arrange to conduct propaganda to educate the public in regard to their duties to register vital events to introduce in textbooks lessons stressing the importance of vital statistics to put up sign boards in front of the offices of the registrars to make the registrars undergo refresher courses annually which will make them realize the importance of registration of vital statistics and to appoint additional registering officers. But in spite of all these measures the registration agency (the category of village headmen) proves indifferent as mentioned above it is necessary that arrangements for a more efficient checking agency should be made. The checking officers of the Revenue Department viz the Revenue Inspectors the Deputy Tahsildars and the Tahsildars are also indifferent to this branch of their work. They consider that this part of their work falls within the proper sphere of the Health Department. Apart from the officers of the Revenue Department who constitute the checking agency the District Health Officers the Assistant District Health Officers the Health Inspectors and the vaccinators of the Health Department constitute the remaining checking agency. It is not possible for

the District Health Officer or the Assistant District Health Officer to visit each and every village within his respective jurisdiction. The Health Inspectors also have been assigned large numbers of villages. Their jurisdiction is sometimes so extensive with the jurisdiction of the Tahsildar. The Health Inspector is able to visit a village about once a year. So the checks carried out by these officers cannot be effective. The vaccinators appointed in the rural parts have their own vaccination work to attend to. Only during the hot season when the vaccination work is suspended they are asked to detect omitted cases of births and deaths in certain villages allotted to them. The checks carried out by these vaccinators in the off season are only in respect of the villages covered by them and not in the remaining areas.

I understand that the Director of Public Health urged the need for appointment of more vaccinators in the rural parts to improve quantitatively the registration of vital statistics but his proposals were turned down due apparently to considerations of cost. I have already pointed out that the registration agency in Madras is indifferent and that it will not be possible to improve that by the adoption of punitive measures. The proposal to replace the existing registration agency by a separate agency of registrars of births and deaths made by the Bhoire Committee and the Vital Statistics Committee has been characterised as uneconomical. The Government of Madras have expressed the view that the village officers should continue to be the recorders of vital statistics. The only alternative for Government for improving the registration of vital statistics is therefore to have a more efficient checking agency. Officers of the Revenue Department who constitute the checking agency have multifarious duties and they cannot be relied upon to attend to this work efficiently or conscientiously. The work of checking involves enquiries from house to house in each village or panchayat and not merely making superficial enquiries of one or two important or influential persons in a village. The superior officers of the Revenue Department can at best make enquiries only at a few houses. In other words they can carry out only a percentage test check at random. They cannot be expected to visit all the houses in a village and make enquiries in regard to cases of omissions to register. I think Government must face this fact squarely and consider the appointment of an independent checking agency which can be expected to go round to all the houses in a village for purposes of checking omitted cases. I consider that this checking agency should form part of the Health Department in the district but should work in the taluk office concerned and should be authorised to put up papers to the Tahsildar for orders in individual cases. By this method a liaison will be established between the Health and the Revenue Departments.

I suggest that each taluk may be divided into convenient circles of 50 to 70 villages each according to the size and population means of communication and distance from the taluk office. One officer designated the Inspector of Vital Statistics may be appointed for each circle whose duty is to detect all cases of omissions to register births and deaths by making house to house enquiries in every village in his circle once in three months. The village headmen assisted by the additional registering officers for each hamlet in a village or for each village in a pottam will continue to be the registrars. The

Inspector of Vital Statistics will be the checking officer.

The Bhoire Committee suggested the appointment of a registrar for originally registering vital statistics in a contiguous area comprising about 90 villages. The proposal was not acceptable for the reason that citizens would have to report to a distant office which is common to 90 villages and that the improvement which he could bring about would not be considerable. Moreover it was considered that such an official would have no roots in the village and would carry little real weight with the villagers generally. These objections will not hold good in the case of the checking agency. Under my proposals the village headmen will continue to be the registrars of births and deaths and the Inspector of Vital Statistics will be only a checking agency. This arrangement is bound to improve the registration of vital statistics quantitatively.

The superior officers of the Revenue Department will be relieved of their duties as checking agency and the sole responsibility for checking the registration of vital statistics will devolve on the Health Department. This proposal has therefore the merit of eliminating the dual agency employed at present for checking and fixing the responsibility on only one agency. But a serious objection to the scheme is that it involves new expenditure. I am making certain proposals for the consideration of the Government as part of my scheme which if accepted by them will bring in a revenue of about Rs 4 13 200 which will meet more than half the cost of the new establishment suggested by me. My scheme for the appointment of an independent checking agency is explained below. This scheme is not applicable to municipalities and cities where there is a separate qualified registration agency under the personal supervision of the Health Officers concerned. My scheme is applicable only to rural areas where Act III of 1899 or Board's Standing Order No 101 is applicable. It is not applicable to the agency areas in the Vysakhapatnam and Srikakulam districts and the Laccadive and Amindivi Islands. According to my scheme a taluk should be divided into convenient circles and each circle put in charge of an Inspector of Vital Statistics. The Inspector should inspect every village in his circle at least once in three months. At each village he must make enquiries in all houses for cases of births and deaths. The average population of a village in Madras State is 1 226. The average population of a town (excluding municipalities and cities) in Madras State works out to 1 423. So the average population of a unit in a circle (village or town) will be approximately 1 300. Assuming that there are 5 persons in a household the average number of households in a unit works out to 260. I think that an Inspector who camps in a village can cover all the households in a day. If the unit is a large one he may have to camp in that place for more than one day to cover all the households. On this basis the circle of an Inspector of Vital Statistics should comprise 50 to 70 units to enable him to visit all the units at least once in three months.

In Census Table A I of part II A of the Madras Census Report the number of villages and towns in Madras State and in each district is given. From this the approximate number of inspectors to be appointed in each district has been calculated at the rate of one Inspector for sixty units—vide Annexure No IX.

Vaccinators are paid on the scale of Rs 45 2 55 1 75. Vaccinators employed by District Boards get a fixed

traveling allowance of Rs 22 80 per mensem. Those employed by municipalities and panchayats get a cycle allowance of Rs 4/ if males and a fixed allowance of Rs 5/ if females. I suggest that the scale of pay of the Inspectors of Vital Statistics may be fixed at Rs 40/ per mensem. In addition they may be paid dearness allowance and other allowances admissible to officers of the same grade in the State Government. They may also be allowed a fixed travelling allowance of Rs 22 80 per mensem. They should possess the minimum general educational qualification prescribed for public service. They may be directed to undergo training for a month under a District Health Officer and pass a special test on the rules and methods of registration of vital statistics. They may also be taught how to diagnose the signs and symptoms of important diseases like cholera, plague, small pox, hook worm etc. During the period of training they may be paid an allowance of Rs 25/ per mensem. The estimated number of inspectors required for the pre-ent composite State is roughly 586. The cost of this establishment for the first year will be approximately Rs 14 650 during training and Rs 53 241 during the remaining eleven months. In the succeeding years the cost will be approximately Rs 587 172. The estimated number of inspectors required for the districts included in the proposed Andhra State is 246 and the cost will come to Rs 232 101 during the first year and Rs 246 492 in the succeeding years. The estimated number of inspectors required for the districts in the residuary State of Madras is 331 and their cost will come to Rs 312 299 during the first year and Rs 331 662 in the succeeding years. The Collectors of districts may be asked to fix the number of inspectors for each taluk in consultation with the District Health Officers with reference to the size of the units in each circle means of communication available and the distance from the taluk headquarters etc. and intimate the actual number of officers required for the district to the Director of Public Health who will make the necessary provision in the budget for the staff. The Inspectors of Vital Statistics will be borne on the establishment of the Health Department and they will be under the administrative and disciplinary control of the District Health Officers.

The headquarters for each circle should be fixed and the inspectors should be directed to reside in their respective headquarters and tour the villages within their respective circles. These inspectors will work in the taluk offices on the 4th, 5th and 6th of every month and if any of those dates happens to be a holiday on the next working day. The Tahsildars should arrange for their accommodation in the taluk offices. The District Health Officer will draw up a roster for each quarter for the inspectors mentioning the villages, towns and panchayats they should visit on the dates specified in the roster. He should communicate copies of this roster to the inspector, Tahsildar and the village officers concerned. If on account of any emergency or on public grounds an inspector has to deviate from the programme drawn up in the roster, he should intimate the fact to the District Health Officer with copy to the Tahsildar and the village officers concerned. The duty of an Inspector is to compile the monthly returns in Form No. 3 of the entries in the registers of births and deaths relating to each village or town in his circle for the month immediately preceding. One of my proposals is that the present registers of births and deaths should be maintained in

counterfoil. The village officer has merely to tear off the counterfoil in the serial order and transmit it to the Inspector of Vital Statistics care of the Tahsildar. On receipt of the counterfoils in the Taluk office, they should be collected by the clerk who at present collects all the birth and death returns from the village registrars and hand them over to the Inspectors of Vital Statistics concerned. The inspector will consolidate the monthly return relating to each village in his circle from the counterfoils. If the counterfoils of any one or more villages are not received, he will prepare reminders to the defaulting registrars and hand them over to the taluk head accountant who should arrange to send those reminders through the taluk office peons or messengers. It is the duty of the inspector to arrange to get them before the 8th of every month and transmit them to the Director of Public Health. The Inspector will be held responsible for the compilation of the monthly return in Form No. 3 for each village and for transmission of these returns relating to his circle to the Director of Public Health before the 10th of every month. Each inspector will maintain a register showing on what dates the counterfoils for each village were received when they were consolidated by him and on what date they were transmitted to the office of the Director of Public Health. This proposal of mine will relieve the registrar of the monthly duty of compiling the abstract in Form No. 3 for the village. Another important point is that if the system of counterfoil is maintained, there will be no excuse for the village registrar to delay the transmission of the counterfoils beyond the due date. To this extent the delayed receipt of these returns in the office of the Director of Public Health will be minimised. The maintenance of the counterfoil system will no doubt impose on the registrar the burden of recording the same event twice, but the additional labour involved is only trivial. To relieve the registrar of the burden of recording the entries twice and to eliminate any possible clerical error in any entry in the process, an alternative is to make a carbon copy of the entry. The carbon copy can be torn out and transmitted to the Inspector. But this involves the supply of carbon sheets to the registrars regularly. If this is omitted to be supplied, the registrars will continue to write on used up carbon sheets which will leave either indistinct or no impression on the paper below. This carbon copy will prove quite useless to the Inspector for the purpose of consolidating the returns of the villages concerned. I recommend therefore the adoption of the system of recording the entries twice in the foil and the counterfoil. The inspectors, after consolidating the returns for each village, will transmit along with these returns the counterfoils also to the office of the Director of Public Health. If these counterfoils are also transmitted to the office of the Director of Public Health, then he will have the counterpart of the birth and death registers of all villages in the State in his office. If he finds that the return for any village is incomplete or inaccurate, he can have it corrected by a reference to these counterfoils.

Counterfoil System

The register of births and the register of deaths are now maintained in Forms Nos. I and II as prescribed in the rules framed under the Madras Registration of Births and Deaths Act 1899 in rural areas where the Act is in force. Slightly simpler forms are maintained under the Board's Standing Order No. 101 in rural areas where Act III of 1899 is not in

force. In my scheme I have suggested that the village registrar should be relieved of the duty of consolidating the monthly returns for his village and that this work should be done by the Inspector of Vital Statistics. In order to enable the Inspector to consolidate the returns for each village the registrar has to transmit to him a copy of all the entries in the registers of births and deaths relating to the month immediately preceding. Instead of making manuscript copies and also with a view to expedite the transmission of these copies to the Inspector I suggest that the Registers of Births and Deaths in the rural areas be maintained in counterfoils. The counterfoil like the foil should contain both heading and all the columns.

If in a village there are some hamlets and if for each hamlet a registering officer has been appointed to register vital events and similarly if there are minor villages attached to a main village and if a registering officer for each such minor village has been appointed, separate birth and death registers in counterfoils should be maintained both by the registrar and the registering officers. At the heading of each register in addition to the location code number and name of the village must be noted within brackets the name of the hamlet or minor village for which the register is maintained. The registrar will collect the counterfoils on the first working day of each month from the registering officers, tag them together along with his counterfoils and transmit the whole to the Inspector of Vital Statistics. In the existing registers the registrars have to give serial numbers for each entry for the whole year commencing from the 1st January to the 31st December in column (1). In column (2) they have to give a serial number for the same entries for each calendar month. If the register is to be maintained in counterfoil there should be a separate sheet for every birth and for every death. Consequently column (1) Annual number may be dispensed with. The sheets in the register may be numbered serially in print both in the foil and in the counterfoil. Only the monthly number has to be noted by the registrar in serial order. On the first working day of each month the registrar has merely to tear off the counterfoils, tag the sheets relating to the month preceding in serial order and transmit them to the Inspector of Vital Statistics. Care of the Tahsildar.

Checking

When an Inspector of Vital Statistics camps in a village as per the programme drawn up in the roster by the District Health Officer, he must obtain from the registrar the foils of all the registers of births and deaths in his custody and in company with the registrar or the registering officer or any other person deputed by the registrar and also a village menial he must visit all houses in the village and make his enquiries regarding all cases of births and deaths. Whenever he comes across a case of omission to register he should record all entries relating to the event in the register concerned both in the foil and in the counterfoil, obtain the signature of the informant and that of the registrar or registering officer as the case may be in the relevant columns. In the remarks column he should note that the case was detected by him and also the explanation given by the informant for the delay in registering or for the omission to register and sign and date it. He should also obtain the signature or the thumb impression of the village menial in the remarks column as a witness to the fact that the entry was made on that day. After

completing the house to house enquiry in a village the Inspector should prepare a statement of defaulters in Form No 7 slightly modified. Column (9) of the Form which reads 'Remarks and signature of the Village Head' may be changed to 'Remarks and signature of the Registrar or Registering officer concerned as the case may be for failure to register'. Column (11) may be changed to 'Orders of the Tahsildar'. Along with each defaulter's statement relating to a village the Inspector should also prepare notices in duplicate calling upon the defaulter or defaulters to pay a compounding fee (according to a graduated scale—vide my recommendations for the approval of the Government in Annexure No X) within 15 days of the receipt of the notice for failure to register the vital event within the statutory period allowed or in the alternative to take the risk of being prosecuted. The notice will be standardised and printed in the regional languages and bear the signature of the Tahsildar or the Taluk Head Accountant with the office seal. It should be served on the defaulter through the village headman who should return the duplicate copy with the signature of the defaulter and the manner of service noted on it. On receipt of the defaulter's statement and the copies of the notices from the Inspectors of circles in the taluk office the Tahsildar or in his absence the Taluk Head Accountant on behalf of the Tahsildar will sign the notices and have them despatched for service on the defaulters. On receipt back of the duplicate copies of the notices from the village headmen after service the Taluk Head Accountant will arrange to pass on these notices along with the defaulters' statements to the Inspector concerned. The Inspector will watch whether the compounding fees have been collected within the time allowed. If the fees have not been collected he should submit the papers to the Tahsildar for sanction for prosecution. These prosecutions must be sanctioned by the Tahsildar automatically. The prosecutions will be conducted by the Tahsildar through the Revenue Inspectors of the firkas concerned. At the end of every quarter viz. for the quarters ending 31st March, 30th June, 30th September and 31st December the Inspector will prepare a statement showing the action taken by the Tahsildar on the defaulters' statements submitted by him of persons who failed to register births or deaths during the quarter immediately preceding. The statement already prescribed by the Government in G.O. No 1387 Public Health dated 10th August 1926 for each quarter may be suitably modified and prescribed. The Inspector should prepare copies of the statement in triplicate and forward one copy to the District Health Officer, one copy to the Revenue Divisional Officer of the division and one copy to the Tahsildar for his information. On receipt of this statement the Revenue Divisional Officer should review the action taken by the Tahsildar particularly whether there was delay in according sanction for prosecution and send a copy of it to the District Health Officer and the Board of Revenue. The District Health Officer should forward his comments on the quarterly statement and the review of the Revenue Divisional Officer to the Director of Public Health. If the Director of Public Health is not satisfied with the progress made he should take up further action in consultation with the Board of Revenue.

It shall be the duty of the inspector to prepare and send a fortnightly diary to the District Health Officer on the 1st and 16th of every month of the work performed.

is not possible to estimate the amount that may be credited to such funds and the remaining portion that will be credited to Government. In my estimate I have allowed a discount of 25% of the total revenue under this head. During the first three years of the scheme students of the fourth form for whom the S S L C books will be newly opened may be insisted upon to produce extracts from Birth registers in evidence of their age. The average number of students in a year (boys and girls) in the fourth form in all high school institutions in the composite State is approximately 118 500. Assuming that 25% of the students are born within municipal or city limits or have obtained certified extracts from the birth registers the remaining 75% of the students will have to pay search fee etc for obtaining extracts or certified copies of their date of birth. The income for each year for the first 3 years on this account may be estimated at Rs 1 77 750 per year. This income may gradually dwindle or disappear from the fourth year onwards. In an earlier paragraph I have suggested that fines on a graduated scale may be levied as compounding fees for failure to register births and deaths within the statutory period allowed. In the paragraph relating to extent of omissions to register cases of births and deaths I have given the number of cases of omissions detected each year from 1941 onwards. During 1952 the number of cases of omissions detected was 41 049 under births and 7 360 under deaths. I have already explained in a previous paragraph that these cases were mostly detected by vaccinators working during the off season and also by Health Inspectors. If the inspectors of vital statistics set about their job earnestly and conscientiously the number of cases of omissions detected is bound to be much larger but taking credit only for 50 000 cases of detection annually and calculating the compounding fees at a flat rate of 8 annas per case the income under this head may be estimated at Rs 25 000 per annum. It is likely to be much higher.

The total annual income under the two heads referred to above may be estimated at Rs 4 13 200.

In the foregoing paragraphs I have explained the sources from which income may be derived. The question is whether the Government will be justified in collecting any revenue from the above sources or whether public opinion will be against it. The proposal to insist on the production of certified extract from the birth register or death register to prove the date of birth or death in regard to certificates of nationality citizenship claims for insurance amounts or at the time of insuring is not new. The only point is to insist upon the production of extract at the time of admission to secondary schools. According to my proposals pupils in the primary and elementary schools will not be called upon to produce these extracts. Only pupils who join secondary schools for higher education will be called upon to do so. The age noted in the S S L C book is very important and extracts from the S S L C book are now a days freely used for purposes of proving the age of a person. In these circumstances it seems but right that we should insist upon the production of certified extracts for proving the date of birth at the time of admission to secondary schools. It is open to Government to reimburse the students belonging to the Scheduled Tribes or Scheduled Castes or specified backward communities if they have paid these fees. This is a matter of policy for the Government to decide. There is nothing immoral in deriving income by insisting on the production of certified extracts from birth registers. Even now in cases relating to succession to properties

and in the matter of claiming of insurance amounts people have to produce certified extracts from death registers. My proposal in this respect is not therefore new.

The following statement shows at a glance the expenditure involved in accepting my proposals and also the income that may be derived.

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE

Composite Madras State

586 Inspectors @ Rs 40 plus Rs 21 plus
Rs 22 8 0 for 12 months =Rs 5 87 172

Andhra State (excluding 7 taluks of Bellary)

246 Inspectors @ Rs 40 plus Rs 21 plus
Rs 22 8 0 for 12 months =Rs 2 46 492

Residuary Madras State

331 Inspectors @ Rs 40 plus Rs 21 plus
Rs 22 8 0 for 12 months =Rs 3 31 662

ANNUAL INCOME FOR THE FIRST 3 YEARS

Composite Madras State

=Rs 4 13 200

Andhra State (excluding 7 taluks of Bellary)

Rs 1 41 750

Rs 11 000

Rs 1 52 750

Residuary Madras State

Rs 2 42 550

Rs 14 000

Rs 2 56 550

I have deliberately estimated the revenue at a very low figure. It is likely to be much higher. Adopting the minimum estimated revenue by accepting my proposals in toto the composite state will be put to a net expenditure of Rs 1 73 972. The future Andhra State will be put to a net expenditure of Rs 93 742 and the future residuary State to a net expenditure of Rs 75 112.

I have considered whether the District Boards could be asked to bear this expenditure. Under section 5(1) of the Madras Registration of Births and Deaths Act 1899 the Collector shall appoint a person either by name or by virtue of any office he may hold to be registrar of births and deaths for each village etc. Under section 6 every such registrar shall unless otherwise expressly authorised by the Collector in writing reside within the village of which he is the registrar. Under the Act the Collector of the district has to appoint the registrar and such person appointed has to reside in the village. The duty of appointing registrar of births and deaths in every village is not cast on the District Board but on the District Collector. No doubt for the reason that the village headmen should generally be appointed as the registrars. As the District Boards are not concerned with the registration of births and deaths they cannot be called upon to bear expenditure on any checking staff for the purpose of improving the registration of vital statistics.

I understand that the District Boards in Madras State are now maintaining 805 vaccinators (now as Health Assistants) apart from 20

ted by the Government in the agency
whether these vaccinators could

carry on the checking work in the villages along with their vaccination work with the permission of the District Boards. Vaccinators are required to vaccinate every month such minimum of cases as the District Health Officer may prescribe. They are supplied with lymph from the King Institute four times a month. They have to use this lymph without allowing it to be spoiled. Therefore the vaccinators have to do the work quickly in a village and push on to the next village till the supply of lymph is exhausted. They cannot therefore be called upon to remain in a village and make enquiries house to house regarding cases of omissions to register births and deaths.

In the circumstances explained above it seems obvious that the Government will have to incur expenditure on the appointment of a separate checking agency. The necessity to improve the registration of births and deaths has been stressed from time to time by important and expert committees like the Bhoré Committee, the Vital Statistics Committee etc. Improvement of vital statistics in a State will result in furnishing accurate data which will in turn be of great help in determining the size and growth of population. I therefore commend my proposals for the acceptance of the Government.

The subject Vital Statistics including registration of births and deaths is included in List III of the Concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. Both the Union Government and the State Government are interested in the subject. As the securing of accurate and complete vital statistics is a matter on which there is no conflict of interest between the State Government and the Central Government, the small expenditure involved in my proposals may be shared equally both by the State and the Central Governments.

Central Compilation of Statistics

At present monthly returns of births and deaths relating to a village are consolidated by the village registrar and forwarded to the Tahsildar. The Tahsildar collects all these returns relating to his taluk and transmits them to the Director of Public Health. From these returns the Director of Public Health compiles monthly and annual prescribed statements. Prior to 1932 the statistics relating to a district were compiled in the Collectors' Offices and transmitted to the office of the Director of Public Health. In order to eliminate delay and mis takes in the compilation in the intermediate stage the returns from the villages are being collected by the Tahsildars and transmitted to the Director of Public Health. But even now the consolidation for each village is done by the village registrar. Under my proposals the consolidation for each village will be done by the Inspector of Vital Statistics. My idea is that the consolidation of the returns relating to a village should not continue to be done by the Inspector of Vital Statistics but it should ultimately be done by the Director of Public Health. It is for this reason I have suggested that the registers of births and deaths should be maintained in counterfoil. The counterfoils are transmitted to the office of the Director of Public Health through the Inspector of Vital Statistics of the circle concerned. It will take some time for the Director of Public Health to organise in his office the necessary staff for consolidating the returns of births and deaths for every village for each taluk for each district and for the State as a whole. In order to give him some time to organise the staff in his office I am suggesting that the consolidation of the village returns

should be done for some time by the Inspectors of vital statistics. When consolidation is done in the office of the Director of Public Health it will eliminate the intermediate compilation at the villages. There will be no loss of information and no error in compilation. Moreover all the records relating to births and deaths of all villages panchayats etc. will be available in the office of the Director of Public Health. Certified extracts of entries from births registers and death registers have now to be obtained from the village registrars or sub-registrars in whose offices these registers are now stored. If the counterfoils are stored in the office of the Director of Public Health anyone can apply to the Director of Public Health for certified copies of extracts. The office of the Director of Public Health will become a central office for obtaining information regarding the date of birth or death of a person like that of Somerset House in England and Wales. If consolidation of the returns of births and deaths for every village is done centrally in the office of the Director of Public Health he will need the assistance of a large clerical staff. At present consolidation is done in respect of the returns received from about 38,000 villages. If counterfoils are received from each registrar direct in the office of the Director of Public Health and assuming that each registrar sends about six counterfoils the present clerical staff will have to be increased about four fold to cope with the work. The Vital Statistics Committee has recommended the use of machines for the compilation of vital statistics in the States on sound lines. If these machines are used there will be no need to employ large clerical staff. The Registrar General India has accepted in principle that there is need for developing the methods of mechanical compilation as recommended by the Committee. I commend the suggestion of the Bhoré Committee, the Vital Statistics Committee and the Registrar General regarding the use of machines for compiling the vital statistics in the office of the Director of Public Health.

My proposal is applicable only to rural areas where the provisions of the Madras Registration of Births and Deaths Act III of 1899 or Board's Standing Order No 101 are in force. In the agency areas in Srirakulum and Visakhapatnam districts neither the provisions of Act III of 1899 nor the provisions of Board's Standing Order No 101 are applicable. In these areas births and deaths are not registered as there is no proper agency for registering vital events. The village officers are not literate. For registering vital events in these areas the Government may consider the appointment of teachers in some places as registrars for a compact area. Failing that the Government may consider the appointment of inspectors of vital statistics as registrars in these areas. The agency area may be divided into convenient circles by the Collectors with reference to the number of villages and their distance from each other and the time to be taken for moving from one village to another and also the time taken for going to the taluk office for the purpose of sending the monthly returns etc. Such an officer may also be utilised for other purposes by the Revenue Department. The registrars may visit the villages within their respective circles once in three months and register the vital events.

In reserved forest areas where the provisions of Act III of 1899 are not applicable the forest officers if there are any in the forest settlements may be appointed as registrars. The Tahsildar of Kottayan has suggested

that in the Kannavam reserved forests in Koliyad amsom the forest range officer may be appointed as registrar for registering births and deaths in the Kunchiyar families His suggestion is commended for approval

My scheme is not applicable to municipal areas and the city of Madras where the registration work is carried on by qualified persons under the personal supervision of Health Officers. In some municipalities where there are no separate Health Officers the work is carried on under the supervision of the District Health Officers. In these areas there should be adequate provision made for a checking agency. In the rural parts registration work is entrusted to officers of the Revenue department but the checking work is carried out principally by the officers of the Health Department. In the municipalities and in the City of Madras both the registration and the checking are done by the officers of the Health Department. I fear that the checking is not as efficient as it could be. I have no statistics to prove cases of omissions detected in municipalities and the City of Madras. I therefore suggest that the executive officer of the municipality as also the executive officer of the Corporation assisted by the tax collecting staff should be constituted as a checking agency. If any bill collector or tax collector detects any case of omission to register birth or death within his jurisdiction and brings it to the notice of the executive officer and it is established that it is a case of omission he may be given a reward of four annas for every case. This will give an incentive to the checking officers to detect cases of omission. As a result of my proposal to insist upon the production of certified extracts from the birth and death registers the municipalities and the Corporation of Madras will get additional income from the fees collected. These bill collectors who detect cases can therefore be given rewards without putting the local bodies to any monetary loss. This suggestion may be given a trial.

The scheme formulated by me is only a temporary one. If the Government approve of the scheme I suggest that it may be given a trial for five years. The posi-

tion may be reviewed at the end of five years whether the scheme has resulted in the improvement of registration of vital statistics. The Government may gauge at the end of the period whether the public especially in the rural parts have been educated to understand the importance of registration of vital statistics. If the Government consider that the public have been sufficiently educated and there is no need to continue the cadre of inspectors of vital statistics they may disband the staff or continue the staff for another term after reviewing the position.

I may add in this connection that should the Government approve of my proposals it will be necessary to amend the various rules framed under the Madras Registration of Births and Deaths Act (Act III of 1899) 1899 the Madras District Municipalities Act 1920 and the Madras City Municipal Act 1919.

I am greatly indebted to Sri V. K. Parthasarathy Statistician, Office of the Director of Public Health, who furnished me with up to date information on all points. He also furnished me with copies of forms and books of reference. His expert advice in statistical matters and suggestions based on experience of the working of the Health Department were very valuable to me.

I must also place on record my appreciation of the work done by Sri M. Mochunarayanan, Upper Division Clerk of my office who assisted me in the collection of statistics and also other miscellaneous information for drafting my report.

There are many shortcomings in this report. I have not been able to work out my scheme down to the minutest details and to suggest the necessary amendments to the various statutory rules for want of time as I was placed on special duty for the collection of village wise language data for certain areas. But my main scheme has been explained in sufficient detail to enable the Government to decide whether it is acceptable.

Dated 14th August 1953

ANNEXURE No I

LIST OF AREAS IN MADRAS STATE EXCLUDED FROM THE OPERATION OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE MADRAS
REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS ACT (ACT III of 1899)

District	Taluk	Description of area excluded
1	2	3
Srikakulam and Vakhapatnam		Villages in the agency and backward areas except 20 villages in Araku valley
East Godava	Bhadrachalam	All villages except 20 villages
	Nugur	All villages except Venkatapuram.
	Chodavaram	All villages except Pedda Bhupalli Indukurpetta Purushothapatnam and Devipatnam
	Yellavaram	All villages except Rajavommangi, Dusar patn Gonth varapalem Kim riar Thimmapuram Molleru, Lingavaram Mellipudi and Jad dangi
	Teddapuram	Amarelula Ak nra am Inkampalem Anumarti Bapandhara Bura dakota Chak revupalem Chelluru Chinanallapuram Dabbad II Pyl pala Dharamallapuram Ginnelaram Jaladam Keethanagur Mirtivada Kondapalli, Pedduru Peda Mallapuram Pol varam Raghavapatnam Sarlanka Sathyavaram Siddavarpalem Srunga dhara Velangi Vondregula, U gogula Yerakapuram
Rajahmundry		Inam vill ges D gu adh rapalli D guvasvada, Gurjapuram Mesampall Metbu Chunta Gondi Rajavaram Simusuru Vanthada, Yeguvasvada Y akamp lem
		U k b d d villages Bapanamapalem Semmanarayanaapalem Bhupatapalem M rampudi, Naras mhapuram
		Nagampalli Nall gond S varasapatnam, Jagannadhapuram Thakur palcm Kah jolla Sudikonda
West Godavar	Polavaram	All villages except 70 agency vill ges
Krishna		The depopulated villages in the district
Guntur		Ditto
Kurnool		Backward tracts viz : Chenchugudem and Lambadi pentas on the hills
North Arcot		34 villages on the Javadi hills inhabited by Malayalis
Tanjore	Pattakottai	Gov emment 39 villages Zam adars 124 Inam 248
	A antangi	Inam 478
Tiruchirappalli	Musiri	Vannadu Kombai Th mbaranadu, Radrahs Kombai P ngalayre Kombai Puliyanchol Kombai, Kanathu Kombai Nallamathi Kombai, Rasan Kombai S ampatti Kombai E I Sangampatti Kombai II I Sukkalampatti Kombai
Madurai	Kodakanal	All the villages
		Lambadi rd villages in the district
Tiruchveli	Tenkas	Vadagan Melp daga Kunakudi (U) Varavankulam
	Ambasamudram	Isanamadan Maramangalam Umayamalpuram Dha mapuram Madam (V) Maramangalam J anisnamadam Thirupudai Isnamadan and Arthajamakattalai
	Tiruchendur	Nathakulam (V)

ANNEXURE No I

LIST OF AREAS IN MADRAS STATE EXCLUDED FROM THE OPERATION OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE MADRAS
REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS ACT (ACT III OF 1899) —(contd)

District	Taluk	Description of area excluded																								
1	2	3																								
	Koñipatti	Ch dambharapattu Koppampatti Parassurampuram Olakulam Achan kulam Kamanackpatti Kuruvintthim Melmandai Periyasam puram Sakkanalpuram Svagnanapuram (near Arunkulam) Sv g nanapuram (near Kadambur) Suramgudi Tharuvakulam Thuthampatti Thuraiyoor Thotampatti																								
Coimbatore	Koñlegal	Ponnachu Chengadu Dantalai Madiswarammala Hoogam Minniun																								
Salem		All Malayali hill villages																								
South Kanara	Coondapur	Mud r Hallihol Kamalash'le Hosangad Yed moe Machattur Amob bu! Hangav ille M damaki Shredumane Albad Kolluru																								
	Karkal	Andar Andunje Aramboddy II degakarandur Bad kodu Mayre Balanj Chara D regudd Durga Gunduri Kabbinal Karamba Kall putthge Kar bettu Kervash Kokedr Kuchu K dy di Kukk d Kukkuj Kuthi r Mantrad Marod Mudukod N ilu Na ra Nittad Pan pila Perad Pilya Soavva Shrial (26) Shrial (98) Shurthy Suluri Sulurimogru, Thenakarandur Yellare Venur																								
	Puttur	90 villages																								
	Kasargod	Bellu Ubrangal D tamp d Sand dk Kuttikolu Bed dk Koltu Perry Kodoth P nathadu Mal th Beloo I Belloor II Karind la, Kananore I Kananore II East Eleri West Eleri and Chizmen																								
Ma ab	Mangalore	Amund vi islands																								
	Cochin	Wh le t luk																								
	Wynaad	Dito																								
	Ernad	<table><tr><td>Amam</td><td>D an</td></tr><tr><td>1 P nd l r</td><td>Pandalur</td></tr><tr><td>2 Arumb a</td><td>Anmbra</td></tr><tr><td>3 K ruvarakundu</td><td>Karuvarakundu</td></tr><tr><td>4 K l' u</td><td>K lka u</td></tr><tr><td>5 Amarambalam</td><td>Amaramb lam</td></tr><tr><td>6 Mamb d</td><td>Mambad</td></tr><tr><td>7 Urung tura</td><td>Urungattur</td></tr><tr><td>8 Kuzhuparamba</td><td>Kuzhuparamba</td></tr><tr><td>9 Ned yruppu</td><td>Churayil</td></tr><tr><td>10 Urugam Melmun</td><td>Urugam Melmun</td></tr></table>	Amam	D an	1 P nd l r	Pandalur	2 Arumb a	Anmbra	3 K ruvarakundu	Karuvarakundu	4 K l' u	K lka u	5 Amarambalam	Amaramb lam	6 Mamb d	Mambad	7 Urung tura	Urungattur	8 Kuzhuparamba	Kuzhuparamba	9 Ned yruppu	Churayil	10 Urugam Melmun	Urugam Melmun		
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	3 Pannikode																									

ANNEXURE No 1

LIST OF AREAS IN MADRAS STATE EXCLUDED FROM THE OPERATION OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE MADRAS
REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS ACT (ACT III OF 1899) —(concd)

District	Tahuk	Description of area excluded	
1	2	3	4
		<i>Amisam</i>	<i>Desam</i>
Malabar—(concd)	Kozhikode—(concd)	4 Pudukudi	1 Malapuram 2 Pattur 3 Puthup d 4 Ve happur
		5 Kedavur	1 Chamala 2 Ipp na 3 Kedavur 4 Pall prom 5 Pu mur
		6 Kudathayi	1 Chemmaruthayi 2 Koontr 3 Kudathay 4 Palora 5 Perili 6 Vellimanna
		7 Raroth	1 Andona 2 Chembra 3 Karing m nna 4 Raroth
		8 Puthur	1 Kadayathur 2 Puthur 3 Vennakkode
		9 Kumaran illur	1 Ali 2 Anayamkunn r 3 Kumar nallur
		Laccadive Islands (including Minicoy)	
	Kottayam	1 Kollayad	1 Komun i 2 Perusa 3 Porithalam 4 Kollayad 5 Alaheri 6 Ettayur
		2 Tholmba	1 Viltvall 2 Koth mang 3 Tholmba 4 Pghassi 5 Ponn mbatta
		3 Vekkalam	1 Thondyl 2 Vekkalam 3 Turuvanaprom 4 Kurthala 5 Vayanur
		4 Manathana	1 Manathana 2 Kappad 3 Ieravur 4 Muringodi
		5 Payam	1 Edkanam 2 Payam 3 Perimparamba 4 Vellam n
	Coonoor	Hallumayam and Kallampalayam	
	Gudal	9 Villagcs	

FORM NO 1 (EXISTING)

(As per rules framed under the Madras Registration of Births and Deaths Act 1899)

Register of births during the year in village of taluk of district

[illegible]

NOTE (1) If a child is born dead the entries should be made in red ink without being given any serial numbers and such cases should be excluded from the totals in the compilation of the returns

(2) In making the entries in column (7) it should be stated whether the child born is a Hindu and if so of which caste and sub-caste or a Muhammadan or an Indian Christian or of any other religion or any Anglo-Indian or a European British subject or a foreigner and if so of what nationality

(3) In the case of illegitimate births the word Illegitimate should be entered in the remarks column and no person's name should be entered as that of the father except as provided in the second proviso to section 8 of the Madras Registration of Births and Deaths Act 1899

ANNEXURE No II

FORM No 1 (As Revised)

Register of births during the year
(Location Code No)in (Location Code No)
taluk of (Location Code No)village of
District

Annual number	Monthly number	Date of		Particulars of the child				Nationality and caste	Name (any)	Names and residence of parents to whom the child is born					Age of mother at confinement	Number of live-b th	
				Born alive		Born dead				Father's name	Mother's name	Door number	Block/street number & name	Ward/locality & name			Occupation of father or other person on whom the child is dependent
		Birth	Registration	Male	Female	Male	Female										
1	2	3	4	5		6		7	8	9	10	11			12	13	14

Particulars of the informant of birth					Particulars of the informant of the name of the child					Signature of the Registrar	Remarks
Name	Door number	Block/street number & name	Ward/locality number & name	Signature or mark of the informant if the informant is given orally	Name	Door number	Block/street number & name	Ward/locality number & name	Date of information		
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		

- NOTE (1) If a child is born dead the entries should be made without being given any serial numbers and such cases should be excluded from the totals in the compilation of the returns
- (2) In making the entries in column (7) it should be stated whether the child born is a Hindu and if so of which caste and sub-caste or a Muhammadan or any Indian Christian or of any other religion or any Anglo-Indian or a European British subject or a foreigner and if so of what nationality
- (3) In the case of illegitimate births the word Illegitimate should be entered in the remarks column and no person's name should be entered as that of the father except as provided in the second proviso to section 8 of the Madras Registration of Births and Deaths Act 1899

ANNEXURE No III

FORM A (EXISTING)

(Is per rules framed under the Madras District Municipalities Act 1920)

Register of births in the Municipality of

during the month of

19

Annual number	Monthly number	Name of child if any	Born alive		Born dead		Nationality and caste	Where born			Name of father	Name of mother	Age of mother at confinement	Number of live-births	Occupation of the father or mother	Date of birth
			Male	Female	Male	Female		Door number	Street number	Number of divisions						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

Date of registration	Informant		Informant of the name of the child		Signature of Registrar	Maiden or do to which attended the birth		Remarks
	Male or female	Residence	Relationship and his mark/signature	Residence		Name	Qualified or unqualified in the case of maid	
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26

NOTE

- (1) In making the entries in column (8) it should be stated whether the child born is a Hindu and if so of which caste and sub caste or a Muhammadan or an Indian Christian or of any other religion or an Anglo Indian or a European British subject or a foreigner and if so of what nationality
- (2) In the case of illegitimate births the word *Illegitimate* should be entered in the remarks column and no person's name should be entered as that of the father except as provided in clause (e) of the proviso to sub rule (1) of rule 5

ANNEXURE No III

FORM A (As REVISED)

Register of births in the Municipality of (Location Code No)
during the month of 19

Annual number	Monthly number	Name of child (if any)	Born alive		Born dead		Nationality and caste	Where born			Name of father	Name of mother	Age of mother at confinement	Number of the live birth	Occupation of father or other person on whom the child is dependent	Date of birth
			Male	Female	Male	Female		Door number	Number and name of block/street	Number and name of ward/locality						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

Date of registration	Informant of birth					Informant of name of the child					Signature of Registrar	Midwife or doctor who attended the birth		Remarks	
	Name	Mark or signature	Door number	Number and name of block / street	Number and name of ward/locality	Name	Mark or signature	Date of information	Door number	Number and name of block/street		Number and name of ward/locality	Name		Qualified or unqualified in this case of midwife
18	a	b	a	b	c	a	b	a	b	c	d	23	24	25	26

- NOTE**
- (1) In making the entries in column (8) it should be stated whether the child born is a Hindu and if so of which caste and sub-caste or a Muhammadan or an Indian Christian or of any other religion or an Anglo-Indian or a European British subject or a foreigner and if so of what nationality
 - (2) In the case of illegitimate births the word **Illegitimate** should be entered in the remarks column and no person's name should be entered as that of the father except as provided in clause (c) of the proviso to sub-rule (1) of rule 5

ANNEXURE No IV

FORM A REGISTER OF BIRTHS (EXISTING)

(As per rules framed under the Madras City Municipal Act 1919)

- (1) Annual number
- (2) Monthly number
- (3) Name of child
- (4) Born alive (a) Male
(b) Female
- (5) Born dead (a) Male
(b) Female
- (6) Nationality or caste
- (7) Where born (a) Door number
(b) Street
(c) Division
- (8) Father (a) Name
(b) Age
(c) Occupation
(d) Address
- (9) Mother (a) Name
(b) Age
(c) Occupation
(d) Number of children of this mother including this child
- (10) Informant (a) Signature and name
(b) Address
- (11) Midwife who attended the birth (a) Name
(b) Qualified or unqualified
(c) Address
- (12) Doctor who attended the birth { Name
Address
- (13) Date of birth
- (14) Date of registration
- (15) Signature of the Registrar
- (16) Remarks

{ () Born alive—
n w v
dead
() Still born

ANNEXURE No IV

FORM A REGISTER OF BIRTHS (AS REVISED)

Ann al number		Monthly numb r	Name of ch ld (if any)	Born al e		Born dead		Nationality and caste	Where born			Fath r				Mother				No of ch ldren of this mother in clud ng this ch ld		
Male	Female	Male	Female	D or number	Numb r and name of block/street	Number and name of ard/locality	Name		Age	Occup t on	Add es—door street no & name locality and name	Name	Age	Occupat on	Addres—door street no & name locality and name	Born alive	Now— V— dead	Still born				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	a	b	c	d	e				

Date of birth		Date of registration		Informant's birth			Informant's name of the child					Signature of the Registrar		Maiden or maiden who attended the birth		Remarks
a	b	a	b	a	b	c	a	b	c	d	e	f	a	b	c	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

NOTE (1) In making the entries in column (8) it should be stated whether the child born is a Hindu and if so of which caste and sub caste or a Muhammadan or an Indian Christian or of any other religion or is an Anglo Indian or a European British subject or a foreigner and if so of what nationality.

(2) In the case of illegitimate births the word illegitimate should be entered in the remarks column and no per on s name should be entered as that of the father except as provided in the sub paragraph to clause (b) of the proviso to rule 2.

ANNEXURE No V

FORM No 2 (EXISTING)

(As per rules framed under the Registration of Births and Deaths Act 1899)

Register of deaths during the year

in village of

taluk of

district

Particulars relating to the deceased																		
Ann at number	Monthly number	Date of		Name with the name of both the parents	Residence at the time of death	Age			Male or female	Nationality and caste	Born	Cause of death						
		Death	Registration			Years	Months	Days				All mortal death occurred during child birth or within one month thereafter	Cholera	Typhoid	Hydrophobia	Cerebro-spinal meningitis	Diphtheria	Small pox
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19

Particulars relating to the deceased—(continued)										Particulars of the informant			Signature of the Registrar	Remarks (Note the column the cause of death may be entered under all other causes)
Cause of death—(continued)										Name	Relationship	Residence		
Miscellaneous	Malaria	Other fevers	Respiratory diseases	Dysentery	Dysentery	Scabies	Wounds and accidents	Snake-bites	Killed by wild beasts	All other causes				
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	35

- NOTE (1) If a child is born dead the entries should be made in red ink without being given any serial numbers and such cases should be excluded from the totals in the compilation of the returns
- (2) In making the entries in column (11) it should be stated whether the person deceased was a Hindu and if so of which caste and sub caste or a Muhammadan or an Indian Christian or of any other religion or an Anglo-Indian or a European British subject or a foreigner and if so of what nationality

ANNEXURE No 1

Form No 2 (As Revised)

Register of deaths during the year
(Location Code No and name)in (Location Code No and name)
of (Location Code No and name)Name of
district

Particulars relating to the deceased												Cause of death									
Annual number	Monthly number	Death	Registration	Name with the name of both parents	Door number	Number and name of locality	Number and name of ward/locality	Age	Sex	Marital status	Religion	Place of birth	Place of death	Place of death	Place of death	Place of death	Place of death	Place of death	Place of death	Place of death	Place of death
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22

Particulars relating to the deceased—(could)												Cause of death—(could)									
Cause of death—(could)												Particulars of the Informant									
Miscellaneous	Malaria	Other fevers	Respiratory diseases	Dysentery	Diarhoea	Scurvy	Wounds and accidents	Snake-bites	Killed by wild beasts	All other causes	Name	Description	Door number	Block / street no. and name	Ward/locality number & name	Signature or mark of the informant if the information be given orally	Signature of the Registrar	Remarks (Note in this column the exact cause of death in case of the deaths registered under all other causes)			
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44

- Note (1) If a child is born dead the entries should be made without being given any serial numbers and such cases should be excluded from the totals in the compilation of the returns.
- (2) In making the entries in column (11) it should be stated whether the person deceased was a Hindu and if so of which caste and sub-caste or Muhammadan or an Indian Christian or of any other religion or an Anglo Indian or a European British subject or a foreigner and if so of what nationality

ANNEXURE No VI

FORM II (EXISTING)

(As per rules framed under the Madras District Municipalities Act 1920)

Register of deaths in the Municipality of

during the month of

19

[illegible]

NOTE (1) In the case of persons born illegitimate the mother's name should be entered in column (4)

(2) In making the entries in column (11) it should be stated whether the person deceased was a Hindu and if so of which caste and sub-caste or a Muhammadan or an Indian Christian or of any other religion or an Anglo-Indian or a European British subject or a foreigner and if so of what nationality

ANNEXURE No VI

FORM B (As Revised)

Register of deaths in (Location Code No. and name)
during the month of

19

Municipality

Register of deaths in (Location Code No. and name) during the month of 19													Municipality		
Annual number	Monthly number	No. of deceased	Name of father	Civil condition—single / married / widowed	In the case of a married woman or a widow the name of the husband	Sex	Age	Years	Months	Days	Nationality and caste	Occupation	Place of death		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	a	b	c

Usual residence				Informants								Signature of Registrar			Name of medical attendant if any		Remarks
Door number	Block/street number and name	Ward/locality number and name	Cause of death	Date of death	Date of registration	Name	Mark or signature	Door number	Block/street number and name	Ward/locality number and name	Name of burial or burning ground	Name of medical attendant if any					
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28				

- NOTE (1) In the case of persons born illegitimate the mother's name should be entered in column (4)
- (2) In making the entries in column (12) it should be stated whether the person deceased was a Hindu and if so of which caste and sub-caste or a Muhammadan or an Indian Christian or of any other religion or an Anglo-Indian or a European British subject or a foreigner and if so of what nationality

ANNEXURE No VII

FORM II REGISTER OF DEATHS (EXISTING)

(As per rules framed under the Madras City Municipal Act 1919)

- (1) Annual number
- (2) Monthly number
- (3) Name of deceased
- (4) Nationality or caste
- (5) Sex { Male
Female
- (6) Age { Years
Months
Days
- (7) Social condition { Single
Married
Widowed
- (8) Occupation
- (9) Usual residence { Door number
Street
Division
- (10) Place of death
- (11) Cause of death
- (12) Duration of illness
- (13) Date of death
- (14) Date of registration
- (15) Informant { Signature or mark
Address
- (16) Name of the burial or burning ground or crematorium where the body was disposed of
- (17) Name and the address of the medical attendant who attended during illness
- (18) Signature of the Registrar
- (19) Remarks

ANNEXURE No VII

FORM II REGISTER OF DEATHS (As Revised)

Annal n mber				C.S.D. or in case not married	In the case of a married woman or a man who is the father of the child	Sex	Age	Date of death	Cause of death	Place of death
1	2	3	4							
Annal n mber	Monthly n mber	Year of death	Year of birth	C.S.D. or in case not married	In the case of a married woman or a man who is the father of the child	Sex	Age	Date of death	Cause of death	Place of death
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

Usual residence				Inmate				Name of medical attendant (if any)	Remarks
Door number	Block/ tract number & name	Ward/locality number & name	Cause of death	Block/ tract number & name	Ward/locality number & name	Sex	Age		
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24

- Note (1) In the case of persons born illegitimate the mother's name should be entered in column (4)
- (2) In making the entries in column (12) it should be stated whether the person deceased was a Hindu and if so of which caste and sub-caste or a Muhammadin or an Indian Christian or of any other religion or an Anglo-Indian or a European British subject or a foreigner and if so of what nationality

ANNEXURE No VIII

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE OF BIRTH AND DEATH RETURNS RECEIVED BY THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH FOR EACH DISTRICT, TOTAL RURAL AND URBAN SEPARATELY OUT OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF RETURNS DUE FOR THE PERIOD 1 9 1951 to 31 3 1952

MADRAS STATE	TOTAL	92 279			
	RURAL	92 335			
	URBAN	89 313			
1 S kakulam	T	86 997	12 Chingl put	T	91 411
	R	87 008		R	91 243
	U	86 111		U	100
1 A Visakhapatnam	T	97 048	13 Cf stor	T	89 727
	R	97 047		R	89 661
	U	97 222		U	100
2 East Godavari (Plana)	T	91 874	14 M rth A cot	T	96 936
	R	92 878		R	97 211
	U	60 667		U	83 865
2 A East Godavar (Agency)	T	81 479	15 Sal ro	T	91 745
	R	81 479		R	97 095
	U			U	68 553
3 West Godavar (Plans)	T	98 076	16 Cumb t re	T	99 470
	R	98 063		R	99 446
	U	98 611		U	100
3 A West God vari (Agency)	T	98 581	17 South Arcot	T	84 181
	R	98 581		R	84 306
	U			U	76 389
4 Krishn	T	97 338	18 T j e	T	99 029
	R	97 379		R	99 008
	U	93 333		U	100
5 Guntur	T	93 594	19 Tru h r p ll	T	93 498
	R	93 830		R	93 801
	U	85 706		U	82 051
6 N llore	T	87 470	20 M du a	T	93 756
	R	87 497		R	93 577
	U	85 088		U	100
7 Cudd p h	T	96 547	21 R m nathapu m	T	8 296
	R	97 013		R	82 265
	U	68 627		U	83 559
8 Kurnool	T	92 985	22 Tarun lvel	T	99 322
	R	93 003		R	99 373
	U	91 667		U	98 571
9 Bellary	T	86 225	23 Th Nlg is	T	73 657
	R	86 100		R	72 883
	U	96 528		U	100
10 Anant pur	T	95 862	24 Malabar	T	100
	R	95 945		R	100
	U	89 394		U	100
11 M dr	T	100	25 So th Kanara	T	100
	R			R	100
	U	100		U	100

ANNEXURE No IX

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSPECTORS REQUIRED FOR EACH DISTRICT IN MADRAS STATE

Number and Name of District	Number of Inspectors estimated at the rate of one Inspector for 10 units (1 square mile)
1 Srikulam (excluding Agency)	44
1A Visakhapatnam (excluding Agency)	21
2 East Godavari	31
3 West Godavari	13
4 Krishna	16
5 Guntur	12
6 Nellore	6
7 Cuddapah	14
8 Kurnool	11
9 Bellary	14
Bellary (Andhra area)	5
Bellary (Mysore area)	9
10 Anantapur	14
11 Madras	..
12 Chingleput	3
13 Chittoor	3
14 North Arcot	33
15 Salem	30
16 Coimbatore	17
17 South Arcot	38
18 Tanjore	38
19 Tiruchirappalli	25
20 Madurai	11
21 Ramanathapuram	47
22 Tirunelveli	17
23 Tinaiyars	3
24 Malabar	5
25 South Kanara	11
Total	586

Taking in to consideration the difficulties in the means of communication

Number of Inspectors required for the Composite Madras State
 Cost of establishment at the rate of Rs 40+21+22½ for one Inspector
 Number of Inspectors required for Andhra area
 Number of Inspectors required for residuary area in Madras State
 Cost for Andhra area Rs 2 46 492 Cost for residuary area

586
 Rs 5 87 172 per annum
 46
 331
 Rs 3 31 662 per annum

ANNEXURE No. X

COMPOUNDING FEES FOR FAILURE TO REGISTER BIRTHS AND DEATHS
WITHIN THE STATUTORY PERIOD ALLOWED

Compounding fees for failure to register vital events may be levied on a graduated scale as suggested below

Births

					Rs	as	p
For failure to register upto the end of 3 months from the date of birth					0	4	0
Do	Do	6	Do	Do	0	8	0
Do	Do	12	Do	Do	1	0	0

For failure to register for more than one year in accordance with the orders of the Magistrate not below the rank of a Magistrate of the Second Class having jurisdiction over the local area

Deaths

For failure to register upto the end of 1 month from the date of death					0	4	0
Do	Do	3	Do	Do	0	6	0
Do	Do	6	Do	Do	0	8	0
Do	Do	12	Do	Do	1	0	0

For failure to register for more than one year in accordance with the orders of the Magistrate not below the rank of a Magistrate of the Second Class having jurisdiction over the local area

TABLES

I A—Area, Households, Population and Registered

State & District		Area (in square miles)	Number of Households	POPULATION
			3	4
MADRAS	Total Rural Urban	127 790	11 936,123 9,677,263 2,258,860	57,016,007 48,832,268 8,183,734
Srikulam	T R U	3,002	419,811 40,077 479,888	2,123,137 1,077,551 1,045,586
Visakhapatnam	T R U	3 701	449,918 77,531 527,449	2,077,009 1,074,410 1,002,599
East Godavari	T R U	3 768	577,093 45,314 622,407	2,414,808 1,944,077 470,731
West Godavari	T R U	2 003	32,167 90,077 122,244	1,077,777 1,744,000 566,223
Krishna	T R U	3 426	3,909 301,513 305,422	1,779,454 1,409,377 370,077
Guntur	T R U	5 793	557,000 451,011 106,000	2,549,096 2,043,013 506,083
Nellore	T R U	7 943	567,079 579,002 112,927	1,795,632 1,571,993 223,639
Cuddapah	T R U	5 972	737,000 211,183 525,817	1,161,731 1,077,502 84,229
Kurnool	T R U	7 896	63,475 24,001 87,476	1,008,415 1,070,625 162,210
Bellary	T R U	5 881	249,394 00,437 49,917	1,455,595 944,112 511,483
Anantapur	T R U	6 705	266,877 223,616 43,261	1,461,556 1,139,079 322,477
Madras	T R U	49	269,831 269,831	1,416,056 1,416,056
Chingleput	T R U	3 054	399,609 33,494 433,103	1,833,619 1,532,257 301,362

Birth and Death Rates per mille by Districts, 1951

LATVIA

Males	Females	Registrar on population	Registered birth rate	Registered death rate
5	6	7	8	9
28 419 003	28 596 999	56 781 763	30 4	15 9
22 795 545	23 036 723	46 197 178	28 8	15 0
5 623 458	5 560 276	10 584 585	37 3	19 8
1 034 910	1 088 226	2 069 002	33 8	19 8
942 405	989 916	1 889 689	33 2	20 2
92 505	98 280	179 313	29 2	15 9
1 023 192	1 049 506	1 892 593	30 3	19 2
872 153	895 687	1 606 245	30 0	18 7
151 039	153 819	286 348	31 7	22 0
1 206 483	1 208 325	2 414 808	26 2	15 1
978 181	976 481	1 994 822	33 4	14 1
228 302	231 844	419 986	39 3	19 8
848 990	848 737	1 697 727	28 5	17 0
684 816	681 642	1 433 866	29 1	17 5
164 174	167 095	263 861	25 2	14 3
903 872	875 612	1 779 484	30 3	14 7
715 740	693 632	1 432 072	30 3	14 9
188 132	181 960	347 412	30 1	13 5
1 291 745	1 258 251	2 549 996	31 0	15 2
1 039 696	1 008 379	2 073 595	29 9	13 1
252 049	249 872	476 401	35 6	15 8
902 794	892 638	1 795 632	30 3	11 1
799 630	792 963	1 596 388	29 5	13 2
109 164	100 475	199 244	36 6	23 0
593 060	566 671	1 161 731	30 8	14 7
526 695	500 807	1 077 502	22 4	10 6
68 364	65 864	134 229	95 6	45 9
643 594	627 249	1 270 843	33 2	10 4
541 460	529 163	1 085 428	30 0	18 8
102 134	88 084	185 415	39 4	16 2
632 285	611 240	1 243 525	38 6	18 1
494 648	479 524	980 139	39 9	18 7
137 637	131 716	263 386	33 8	15 8
701 242	660 314	1 361 556	35 8	16 8
586 610	553 388	1 159 216	36 5	17 5
114 632	106 976	207 340	31 5	13 1
737 013	679 043	1 416 056	42 4	30 8
737 013	679 043	1 416 056	42 4	30 8
940 824	912 795	1 853 619	25 2	17 3
777 818	754 439	1 578 797	24 3	17 0
163 006	158 356	274 822	30 4	18 9

I A—Area, Households, Population and Registered

State & District		Area in square miles	Number of households	POPULATION
Chittoor	T R U	5 931	54 477 5 3 075 31,332	1 610 377 1,611 043 164 331
North Arcot	T R U	4 674	507 050 4 2,475 102 584	7,857 137 2,337 945 27,71
Salem	T R U	7 061	714 404 622 677 91 727	3 571 709 2 270 450 471 319
Cumbatore	T R U	7 020	727 470 253 447 137,023	3,293 704 2 640 017 653 177
South Arcot	T R U	4,204	25 333 518,485 68,048	2 776 67 2 447 304 327 463
Tanjore	T R U	5 740	671 277 541 778 121,491	7 982 673 2 421 774 577,876
Tiruchirappalli	T R U	5 514	658 484 537 102 121,382	2,913 832 2,360 007 553,2 3
Madurai	T R U	4 910	611 04 446 464 165,240	7 831 817 2 004,313 805 504
Ramanathapuram	T R U	4 849	474 390 358 125 116 265	2,080,519 1,541 066 539,5 3
Tirunelveli	T R U	4 343	576 547 404 080 172 477	7 445 967 1 621 404 764 563
The Nilgiris	T R U	984	71 942 35 139 16,803	811 729 222 732 88 997
Malabar	T R U	5 844	819 272 738 903 80 364	4 758 342 4,250 367 507 975
South Kanara	T R U	4 044	307 873 266 439 41 434	1 748 991 1 506,806 242 185
COORG	Total Rural Urban	1 386	30 348 47,275 3 073	229 405 213 150 16,235

Birth and Death Rates per mille by Districts, 1951—(concd)

LATION

Males	Females	Registration population	Registered birth rate	Registered death rate
5	6	7	8	9
924 592	885 785	1 810 377	27 3	15 3
839 029	802 014	1 677 604	27 0	15 2
85 563	83 771	132 773	31 3	16 5
1 427 722	1 431 435	2 859 157	32 5	17 9
1 166 138	1 164 807	2 330 945	28 8	17 1
261 584	266 628	528 212	44 4	21 1
1 691 003	1 680 766	3 371 769	26 0	12 4
1 453 568	1 446 88	2 926 828	23 8	11 5
237 435	233 884	444 941	40 1	18 3
1 653 494	1 639 710	3 293 204	25 5	11 0
1 317 991	1 322 041	2 671 939	22 7	9 8
335 503	317 669	621 263	37 5	16 2
1 390 463	1 386 304	2 776 767	27 7	17 4
1 228 596	1 222 708	2 449 304	26 4	17 4
163 867	163 596	327 463	37 8	17 4
1 467 494	1 515 176	2 982 670	26 4	19 4
1 182 204	1 222 570	2 441 632	23 5	12 0
285 290	292 606	541 018	39 5	19 4
1 459 676	1 484 206	2 943 882	27 5	17 5
1 184 970	1 195 637	2 418 725	25 9	16 8
294 706	288 569	525 157	34 5	19 7
1 459 258	1 452 559	2 891 817	28 4	15 6
1 033 275	1 053 238	2 110 647	28 6	14 3
405 983	399 321	781 170	36 1	18 9
993 525	1 084 994	2 080 519	28 3	17 1
735 107	806 850	1 554 265	25 7	16 3
260 418	278 135	526 254	36 1	19 5
1 188 399	1 257 568	2 445 967	32 3	18 6
815 682	865 722	1 758 300	33 3	19 3
372 717	391 846	687 667	29 7	16 7
163 880	147 849	311 729	43 2	15 7
116 814	106 918	222 732	42 9	15 4
47 066	41 931	88 997	44 0	16 4
2 314 484	2 443 858	4 758 342	31 1	11 6
2 063 040	2 187 327	4 250 367	34 5	11 2
251 444	256 531	507 975	37 9	15 4
841 009	907 987	1 748 991	31 3	12 8
721 279	785 327	1 526 111	36 9	12 7
119 750	122 455	222 880	32 3	13 6
125,327	104,078	N A	N A	N A.
116 040	97 110	N A.	N A	N A.
9,287	6,968	N A	N A	N A.

NOTE: Registration data for months 7 & 8 only. Rates to the year 1951 52

I B—Registered Deaths in Madras State by Age and Sex, 1951-52

Age Group	Registered Deaths		
	Persons	Males	Females
	2	3	4
	TOTAL		
All Ages	903 063	459 413	443 654
Under 1 year	187 890	100 723	87 167
1—4	157 422	78 943	78 479
5—9	37 215	18 522	18 693
10—14	3 29	11 395	12 334
15—19	30 7 6	13 925	16 811
20—29	52 3 9	2 301	30 058
30—39	57 466	27 167	30 299
40—49	65 605	36 658	28 947
50—59	88 018	36 009	29 009
60 & over	225 629	113 772	111 857
	RURAL		
All Ages	693,275	351 918	341,357
Under 1 year	142 662	76 729	65 933
1—4	116 772	58 979	57 793
5—9	27 677	13 796	13 881
10—14	18 981	9 015	9 966
15—19	24 733	11 392	13 341
20—29	36 749	15 575	21 224
30—39	42 6 5	19 895	22 7 0
40—49	50 909	7 978	22 931
50—59	49 689	6 813	22 876
60 & over	182 478	91 796	90 682
	URBAN		
All Ag	209 794	107 497	102,297
Under 1 year	45 278	23 994	21 234
1—4	40 650	19 964	20 686
5—9	9 538	4 726	4 812
10—14	4 748	2 380	2 368
15—19	6 003	533	3 470
20—29	15 610	6 776	8 834
30—39	14 841	7 2 2	7 569
40—49	14 696	8 680	6 016
50—59	15 379	9 196	6 133
60 & over	43 151	21 976	21 175

II—Distribution of Population in Madras

Age Group	Persons				Male
	Total	Married	Un married	Widowed	Total
	1	2	3	4	5
TOTAL					
All Age	5 704 658	2,486,761	2,466,913	551 481	2,851 479
Under 1 year	146 509		146 509		146 509
1—4	541 717		541 717		541 717
5—14	1 375 7	44 470	1 330 011	1 11	1 375 7
15—24	1 076 348	494 17	510 5	70 847	1 076 348
25—34	881 311	731 720	14 61	34 049	881 311
35—44	1 007 719	576,910	27 934	40 075	1 007 719
45—54	55 501	370 074	1 370	140 157	55 501
55—64	510 89	181 0 6	4 87	13 771	510 89
65—74	130 27	9 813	1 711	19 173	130 27
75 & over	48 16	14 978	919	30 515	48 16
Age not stated	1 003	553	1 013	537	1 003
RURAL					
All Ages	4,586 653	2 001,883	2 140 410	441,560	2,288,919
Under 1 year	118 2 0		118,270		118 270
1—4	440 701		440 701		440 701
5—14	1 116 219	39 100	1 075 937	1 11	1 116 219
15—24	805 690	391 316	398 647	15,717	805 690
25—34	701 577	585 791	27 194	40 771	701 577
35—44	561 269	466 379	17 977	70 771	561 269
45—54	431 95	300 915	9 8 7	117 013	431 95
55—64	259 534	147 398	3 033	100 73	259 534
65—74	105 030	40 726	1 405	55 771	105 030
75 & over	38 67	13 088	659	24 020	38 67
Age not stated	1 401	540	880	181	1 401
URBAN					
All Age	1 118,005	484,878	326,503	107 124	561 490
Under 1 year	28 319		28 319		28 319
1—4	100 541		100 541		100 541
5—14	259 578	5 380	254 074	1 4	259 578
15—24	220 498	103 421	112 129	4 918	220 498
25—34	179 964	145 889	22 418	11 657	179 964
35—44	134 450	110 531	4 936	18 983	134 450
45—54	100 906	71 109	2 433	27 344	100 906
55—64	33 255	33 678	934	24 643	33 255
65—74	24 397	11 117	306	17 974	24 397
75 & over	11 595	3 040	260	6 293	11 595
Age not stated	502	213	133	156	502

State by Age, Sex and Marital Status, 1951

Females						
Married	Unmarried	Widowed	Total	Married	Unmarried	Widowed
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1 218 282	1 505 829	127,328	2,853 219	1 267 979	1 161 084	424 156
	73 090		73 493		73 499	
	271 233		270 009		270 009	
8 391	683 907	249	683 250	36 089	646 104	1 057
131 660	370 339	4 675	519 714	363 107	140 436	16 171
339 453	77 381	13 756	454 751	393 227	17 231	44 293
319 523	16 019	20 921	342 226	257 387	6 885	77 954
234 33	8 042	30 011	260 113	145 689	4 278	110 146
127 477	3 486	30 705	157 121	53 599	1 301	102 221
45 082	1 212	18 085	65 848	14 761	499	50 588
13 124	603	8 773	25 662	3 804	316	21 549
237	487	153	1 027	316	526	184
978 052	1 206 837	102 060	2,299 704	1 023 831	933 573	342,300
	59 165		59 105		59 105	
	2 0 976		219 72		219 725	
7 373	554 252	222	554 372	31 727	521 685	960
101 539	289 834	3 197	411 320	289 807	108 812	12 701
268 990	58 48	10 606	366 293	316 801	13 712	35 786
257 526	12 683	16 963	277 117	208 853	5 335	62 929
130 320	6 618	24 315	210 342	118 535	3 249	88 498
104 432	881	25 304	126 867	49 916	972	82 979
37 060	1 036	14 593	3 141	11 666	369	41 106
10 628	520	6 816	20 603	3 260	139	17 204
134	410	44	819	206	470	137
210 230	298 992	23 268	533,515	244 148	227,511	81,856
	13 925		14 394		14 394	
	50 257		50 284		50 284	
1 018	129 655	7	198 878	4 362	124 419	97
0 121	80 505	1 478	108 391	73 300	31 624	3 470
69 463	18 899	3 150	88 452	76 426	3 19	8 507
61 997	3 386	3 958	65 109	48 534	1 550	15 025
44 015	1 424	5 696	49 771	27 094	1 09	21 648
22 995	605	401	30 254	10 683	3 9	19 242
8 072	176	3 497	12 707	3 095	130	9 482
2 496	83	1 957	5 059	544	177	4 338
103	77	109	213	110	46	47

II—Distribution of Population in Coorg

Persons					31 34
Age Group	Total	Married	Unmarried	Widowed	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
TOTAL					
All Ages	22,913	9 081	12 166	1,626	17,541
Under 1 year	07		02		5,0
1—4	2 496		4		1 13
5—14	5 185	40	5 141	4	2 618
15—24	4 43	1 47	2 07	49	2 435
25—34	5 946	5 071	713	162	7 194
35—44	7 82	2 357	13	333	1 10
45—54	1 800	1 320	37	414	1 11
55—64	968	546	11	411	5,4
65—74	400	181	5	711	716
75 & over	158	53	3	102	87
Age not stated	4	4			1
RURAL					
All Ages	21 293	8 477	11,233	1 563	11,633
Under 1 year	660		640		333
1—4	2 357		2 357		1 14
5—14	4 833	37	4 796	4	2 441
15—24	4 076	1 96	2 617	47	2 179
25—34	5 684	2 820	633	151	7 043
35—44	2 635	2 19	122	314	1 659
45—54	1 658	1 25	35	371	1 05
55—64	899	502	10	387	466
65—74	363	170	4	191	200
75 & over	153	52	3	99	86
Age not stated	3	3			
URBAN					
All Ages	1 620	604	893	123	911
Under 1 year	42		42		17
1—4	139		139		64
5—14	332	3	349		177
15—24	406	114	90	2	256
25—34	262	191	60	11	151
35—44	167	138	10	19	101
45—54	14	90	1	43	89
55—64	69	44	1	24	38
65—74	83	11	1	70	16
75 & over	5	1		4	1
Age not stated	1	1			1

State by Age, Sex and Marital Status, 1951

Females						
M rried	Unm rried	Widowed	Tot l	M rried	Unm rried	W dowed
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
4,809	7 227	508	10,369	4 272	4 919	1 178
	350		352		352	
	1 238		1 258		1 258	
1	2 615	2	2 567	39	2 526	III
248	2 177	10	1 997	1 228	730	39
1 440	678	76	1 752	1 631	35	86
1 527	122	111	1 062	830	10	222
983	33	105	679	367	3	309
415	8	101	444	131	3	310
145	3	68	184	39	2	143
49	3	35	71	4		67
1			3	3		
4 481	6 672	480	9 660	3,936	4 581	1 083
	333		327		327	
	1 174		1 183		1 183	
1	2 438	2	2 392	36	2 354	2
220	1 949	10	1 847	1 142	668	37
1 347	622	74	1 641	1 533	31	77
1 439	112	108	996	780	10	206
906	III	94	626	346	3	277
384	7	95	413	118	3	292
136	2	62	165	34	2	129
48	3	35	67	4		III
			3	3		
328	555	28	709	276	338	95
	17		25		25	
	64		75		75	
	177		175	3	172	
28	228		150	86	6	2
93	56	2	111	98	4	III
88	III	3	66	50		16
77	1	11	53	21		32
31	1	6	31	13		18
III	1	III	19	5		14
1			4			4
1						

III—Economic Groups and Marital Status

State & District	Number of Sample Households				Married	Free
	Total	La elhus I Classes I II & IV	La elhus I (I & III)	La elhus I (Classes V & VII)		
	2	3	4	5	6	7
MADRAS—						
Total	33,734	11,434	6,305	16,015	74,632	9
Rural	21,693	10,677	5,804	5,212	47,454	3
Urban	12,041	757	501	10,803	27,196	3
Srikulam—						
T	890	459	178	33	9	
R	830	45	192	10	213	
U	60		6	47	115	
Vakkhapatnam—						
T	1,103	345	144	434	21	
R	654	319	15	197	144	
U	447		10	40	1,050	
East Godavari—						
T	1,819	643	511	1,255	413	
R	1,300	70	401	21	7	
U	519	45	30	444	153	
West Godavari—						
T	1,110	344	365	371	27	
R	841	337	31	1		
U	69	3	33	192	611	
Krishna—						
T	1,045	339	158	510	25	
R	54	279	158	105	153	
U	501	40	11	441	1,002	
Guntur—						
T	1,210	359	0	631	813	
R	655	291	184	177	1,511	
U	555	60	36	452	1,190	
Nellore—						
T	1,068	391	507	50	319	
R	772	358	279	15	1,112	
U	296	33	8	10	9	
Cuddapah—						
T	597	12	197	1	1,509	
R	479	198	179	9	1,000	
U	118	14	8	4	300	
Kurnool—						
T	723	264	37	22	16	
R	547	43	215	21	15	
U	16	1	22	132	405	
Bellary—						
T	68	317	136	313	1,810	
R	456	78	31	77	1,094	
U	312	39	37	30	35	
Anantapur—						
T	568	281	149	138	1,544	
R	478	275	135	0	1,153	
U	90	8	14	68	13	
Madras—						
T	2,623	27		2,500	5,671	
R						
U	2,623	7		2,500	5,671	
Chingleput—						
T	1,455	461	312	60	9,091	
R	990	427	70	61	11	
U	464	34	10	41	91	

Sample Household Population by Districts, 1951-52

LATION

Classes

Males		Females		Low hood Classes I II & IV		Low hood Class III		Low hood Classes V-VIII	
Marr ed	Others	M arr ed	Others	Males	Fem les	M les	Females	M les	F males
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
35,771	48,039	38 911	44 432	29 797	29 640	13 585	14 045	40 428	39 658
22 765	29 919	24 721	28 125	27 892	27 631	12 499	12 8 9	12 383	12,346
13 006	18 120	14 190	16,307	1 995	2 009	1 036	1 176	28 045	27,312
1 087	1 032	1 191	985	1 191	1 237	370	398	558	546
1 035	959	1 128	931	1 177	1 216	359	388	458	453
■	73	63	54	14	16	11	10	100	91
1 187	1 420	1 313	1 365	796	843	295	328	1 516	1 507
686	780	764	772	732	779	269	295	469	469
501	640	549	593	64	64	26	33	1 0 1	1 043
1 977	2 300	2 162	2 103	1 705	1 630	975	1 070	1 597	1 61
1 372	1 639	1 514	1 424	1 581	1 505	908	946	516	487
605	667	648	679	124	125	67	74	1 081	1 123
1 209	1 392	1 298	1 300	963	979	784	790	8 4	879
935	1 053	971	1 006	882	886	718	728	388	363
274	339	377	294	81	93	66	62	466	466
1 195	1 448	1 308	1 236	881	865	363	318	1 539	1 31 1
615	756	658	659	776	757	320	280	275	280
580	697	650	577	105	108	43	58	1 124	1 081
1 369	1 498	1 474	1 333	998	906	463	460	1 476	1 441
752	810	782	7 8	779	744	384	385	399	381
617	688	692	605	149	162	79	73	1 077	1 060
1 1 7	1 477	1 221	1 309	1 033	1 011	702	667	869	857
783	1 108	846	976	947	915	651	610	293	287
344	369	385	333	86	96	51	57	576	565
660	913	708	801	59	560	475	425	506	524
5 1	700	539	652	5 1	5 4	456	410	214	237
139	215	169	169	41	36	19	15	292	207
809	1 048	868	984	694	662	547	575	671	615
609	752	643	713	638	614	499	28	224	214
700	296	225	271	56	48	43	47	397	401
888	1 188	931	1 078	876	899	315	307	895	803
509	679	555	609	766	784	229	218	193	162
379	519	376	469	110	115	86	88	702	611
637	884	707	763	871	768	321	339	379	363
541	748	584	644	797	741	296	305	196	179
96	136	123	119	24	24	25	34	183	184
2 896	4 707	2 975	3 696	78	66			7 025	6 605
2 896	4 207	2 375	3 696	78	66			7 025	6 605
1 467	2 149	1 626	1 920	1 203	1 155	699	727	1 714	1 664
1 010	1 440	1 102	1 313	1 099	1 061	685	703	666	631
457	709	24	607	104	94	14	24	1 048	1 013

III—Economic Groups and Marital Status of

State & District		Number of Sample Households					POPU	
		Total	LI. Household Classes I & IV	Livelihood Class III	LI. Household Classes V & VI	Married	All	
							Persons	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
Chittoor—								
T	834	507	168	159	1,000	2,511		
R	766	495	164	107	1,311	2,700		
U	68	12	4	57	157	201		
North Arcot—								
T	1,434	1,114	249	571	3,230	4,147		
R	1,063	590	222	243	2,517	3,020		
U	371	16	27	378	1,713	1,119		
Salem—								
T	1,727	677	757	803	3,465	4,621		
R	1,260	651	245	384	2,618	3,377		
U	447	16	11	419	1,117	1,529		
Coimbatore—								
T	1,628	356	233	1,039	3,308	4,582		
R	1,016	331	2,6	452	2,047	2,801		
U	612	25	7	580	1,66	1,781		
South Arcot—								
T	1,414	61	330	3,3	3,161	3,666		
R	1,186	737	317	131	2,677	2,76		
U	248	25	13	190	494	690		
Tanjore—								
T	1,505	550	332	595	3,011	3,810		
R	915	478	293	144	1,780	2,171		
U	590	80	59	451	1,231	1,677		
Tiruchirappalli—								
T	1,903	868	249	766	3,970	5,155		
R	1,279	823	228	278	2,607	3,253		
U	64	45	21	558	1,315	1,902		
Madurai—								
T	2,078	740	377	961	4,404	5,45		
R	1,231	712	356	163	2,570	3,310		
U	847	28	21	798	1,984	14		
Ramanathapuram—								
T	1,099	396	189	514	2,035	2,901		
R	752	366	161	225	1,362	1,977		
U	347	30	28	289	675	979		
Tirunelveli—								
T	1,441	436	164	841	2,755	3,596		
R	776	395	154	227	1,409	1,937		
U	665	41	10	614	1,346	1,659		
The Nilgiris—								
T	678	155	95	478	1,368	1,607		
R	495	139	80	276	1,070	1,285		
U	183	16	15	152	348	577		
Malabar—								
T	2,129	501	550	1,078	5,065	7,053		
R	1,715	485	530	700	4,070	5,490		
U	414	16	30	578	1,045	1,565		
South Kanara—								
T	907	403	148	356	2,181	3,274		
R	675	387	144	144	1,663	2,472		
U	232	16	4	212	518	852		
COORG—								
Total	129	50	37	42	263	361		
Rural	102	46	37	19	197	287		
Urban	27	4		23	66	74		

Sample Household Population by Districts, 1951-52—(concd)

LATION

Classes

Males		Females		Livelihood Classes I II & IV		Livelihood Class III		Livelihood Classes V-VIII	
Married	Others	Married	Others	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
911	1 313	978	1 208	1 488	1 387	357	305	379	414
836	1 205	897	1 115	1 455	1 335	345	377	41	80
75	108	81	93	33	32	12	8	198	134
1 535	2 211	1 695	1 945	1 697	1 646	575	552	1 474	1 449
1 196	1 599	1 241	1 471	1 637	1 601	509	477	579	584
409	612	454	524	60	45	66	75	895	858
1 907	2 388	2 058	2 233	1 666	1 648	576	579	2 103	2 064
1 579	1 661	1 469	1 631	1 628	1 603	480	553	932	944
528	727	589	60	38	45	46	6	1 171	1 120
1 614	2 387	1 694	2 19	885	869	470	530	2 646	2 490
994	1 471	1 042	1 380	827	808	456	509	1 13	1 115
620	966	642	815	58	61	14	21	1 514	1 375
1 496	1 952	1 665	1 714	1 797	1 856	804	746	847	777
1 261	1 574	1 406	1 402	1 747	1 805	763	718	530	285
235	378	259	312	55	51	41	28	517	492
1 427	1 939	1 584	1 909	1 248	1 297	730	797	1 388	1 399
849	1 113	931	1 058	1 067	1 077	601	642	294	270
578	826	653	851	181	220	129	155	1 094	1 129
1 890	2 606	2 030	2 549	2 048	2 126	546	599	1 90	1 854
1 756	1 627	1 351	1 676	1 932	2 016	507	540	444	421
634	979	679	923	116	110	39	59	1 458	1 433
2 183	2 825	2 321	2 677	1 954	1 863	746	813	2 308	2 272
1 227	1 704	1 293	1 606	1 857	1 788	703	754	371	357
956	1 121	1 028	1 021	97	75	43	59	1 937	1 915
927	1 400	1 113	1 501	894	967	355	380	1 073	1 267
615	923	747	999	806	890	312	3 6	420	530
307	477	366	502	88	77	43	54	653	737
1 294	1 842	1 461	1 754	991	1 012	292	326	1 833	1 877
664	969	745	988	901	915	271	300	461	518
630	873	716	766	90	97	21	26	1 39	1 359
687	982	686	825	454	414	210	185	1 000	912
516	706	504	579	416	377	174	149	63	557
166	276	18	246	38	37	36	35	368	355
400	3 606	2 665	3 447	1 575	1 551	1 370	1 440	3 061	3 121
1 916	2 818	2 104	2 672	1 536	1 500	1 320	1 38	1 878	1 894
434	788	561	775	39	51	50	58	1 183	1 227
1 007	1 622	1 179	1 652	1 339	1 428	300	359	985	1 044
758	1 181	905	1 241	1 273	1 367	184	246	382	433
244	441	274	411	66	61	16	13	603	611
139	216	124	145	146	128	82	71	127	70
10	160	95	127	136	121	82	71	44	30
37	56	29	18	10	7			83	40

IV—Age, Sex & Marital Status of the Sample Household Population of Madras State, 1951-52

POPULATION								
Age Group	Females			Males			Total	
	Total	Married	Others	Married	Others	Married	Total	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
TOTAL								
All Age	167,153	71,682	92,471	35,771	4,039	32,911	44,432	
Under 1 year	3,101		3,101		1,49		1,49	
1-4	18,912		18,912		9,48		9,48	
5-9	11,911		11,911		6,10		6,10	
10-14	10,477		10,477		5,44		5,44	
15-19	11,115	5,115	6,000	11,470	7,11	4,359	15,829	
20-24	11,111	5,111	6,000	11,470	7,11	4,359	15,829	
25-29	14,347	11,111	3,236	11,470	7,11	4,359	15,829	
30-34	12,112	10,111	2,001	11,470	7,11	4,359	15,829	
35-39	10,410	9,110	1,300	11,470	7,11	4,359	15,829	
40-44	9,410	8,111	1,300	11,470	7,11	4,359	15,829	
45-49	7,411	5,779	1,632	11,470	7,11	4,359	15,829	
50-54	4,311	5,779	1,632	11,470	7,11	4,359	15,829	
55-59	4,015	7,111	1,300	11,470	7,11	4,359	15,829	
60-64	4,457	11,111	1,300	11,470	7,11	4,359	15,829	
65-69	1,111	1,300	1,300	11,470	7,11	4,359	15,829	
70-74	1,337	1,300	1,300	11,470	7,11	4,359	15,829	
75 & over	908	441	467	11,470	7,11	4,359	15,829	
Age not stated								
RURAL								
All Age	105,530	47,486	58,044	22,65	29,919	21,721	28,125	
Under 1 year	2,076		2,076		1,049		1,049	
1-4	1,187		1,187		1,062		1,062	
5-9	13,187	70	13,117	21	1,220	51	6,5	
10-14	1,321	1,49	11,74	9	1,190	5,1	5,55	
15-19	10,111	3,791	1,111	444	4,64	2,111	1,111	
20-24	8,905	1,111	2,111	1,111	3,7	4,740	4,7	
25-29	8,974	7,5,1	1,303	1,303	7,9	4,5,7	5,4	
30-34	7,170	1,111	838	3,111	3,78	3,4,6	4,11	
35-39	6,110	5,810	80	3,111	1,3	2,6,6	3,1	
40-44	6,297	5,296	3,073	3,073	3,1	7,3	7,63	
45-49	4,641	3,193	9,7	3,7	1,87	1,454	7,71	
50-54	4,159	3,333	1,320	2,072	1,3	1,267	1,057	
55-59	2,620	1,111	826	1,111	1,85	1,111	6,11	
60-64	2,834	1,663	1,171	1,700	4,1	4,11	9,30	
65-69	1,091	6,11	4,75	4,30	1,34	1,66	5,11	
70-74	867	4,35	1,34	3,1	1,07	1,21	5,7	
75 & over	558	64	794	1,11	6	6,7	1,7	
Age not stated								
URBAN								
All Age	61,723	27,196	34,527	13,006	18,120	11,190	16,307	
Under 1 year	1,025		1,025		500		5,5	
1-4	6,737		1,73		3,416		3,316	
5-9	7,733	1,11	1,717	7	3,360	11	3,337	
10-14	7,031	2,11	1,786	40	3,554	205	3,349	
15-19	6,5,1	1,811	4,740	1,71	3,141	1,637	1,590	
20-24	6,294	3,732	2,567	1,11	1,11	7,93	4,63	
25-29	5,475	4,371	1,101	1,904	8,16	4,67	5,8	
30-34	4,498	3,960	538	2,029	3,3	1,871	2,55	
35-39	3,826	3,3,0	456	1,819	1,9	1,551	2,77	
40-44	3,608	3,03	576	1,743	1,51	1,289	4,25	
45-49	2,103	2,046	557	1,257	1,30	7,83	4,7	
50-54	2,772	1,955	817	1,47	1,41	1,11	6,76	
55-59	1,425	1,119	506	1,30	86	2,89	4,20	
60-64	1,618	940	678	603	1,29	3,35	5,49	
65-69	613	314	299	216	6	98	2,37	
70-74	469	248	221	167	57	81	1,64	
75 & over	350	177	173	111	16	66	1,27	
Age not stated								

IV—Age, Sex & Marital Status of the Sample Household Population of Coorg State, 1951-52

Age Group	POPULATION						
	Persons			Males		Females	
	Total	Married	Others	Married	Others	Married	Others
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TOTAL							
All Ages	624	263	361	139	216	124	145
Under 1 year	13		13		8		5
1-4	89		89		48		41
5-9	69		69		41		28
10-14	73		71	1	41	1	30
15-19	46	3	43		20	3	15
20-24	59	5	54	5	26	20	11
25-29	50	41	9	17	8	24	1
30-34	50	41	9	14	6	27	3
35-39	46	41	5	23	4	18	1
40-44	41	39	2	28	11	11	
45-49	24	1	23	16	1	5	2
50-54	21	18	3	13	1	5	2
55-59	13	11	2	8	1	3	1
60-64	12	9	3	8	1	1	7
65-69	6	2	4	1		1	4
70-74	2	2		1		1	
75 and over	10	8	2	4		4	
Age not stated							
RURAL							
All Ages	484	197	287	102	160	95	127
Under 1 year	11		11		6		5
1-4	71		71		34		37
5-9	62		62		37		25
10-14	55		53		30		23
15-19	35	2	33		20	2	13
20-24	41	18	3	4	17	14	6
25-29	44	38	6	15	5	23	1
30-34	31	24	7	7	4	17	3
35-39	37	33	4	17	3	16	1
40-44	30	29	1	21	1	8	
45-49	19	16	3	12	1	4	2
50-54	16	13	3	10	1	3	2
55-59	9	8	1	8	1	2	
60-64	9	8	1	7		1	1
65-69	6	2	4	1		1	4
70-74	1	1				1	
75 and over	7	5		2		3	2
Age not stated							
URBAN							
All Ages	140	66	74	37	56	29	18
Under 1 year	2		2		2		
1-4	11		11		14		4
5-9	7		7		4		3
10-14	17	2	16	1	11	1	7
15-19	11	1	10		8	5	2
20-24	18	7	11	1	9	1	
25-29	6	3	3	2	2	10	
30-34	19	17	2	7	1	2	
35-39	9	8	1	6		3	
40-44	11	11	1	7	1	1	
45-49	5	5		4		1	
50-54	5	5	1	3		2	
55-59	4	3	1	2		1	1
60-64	3	1	2	1	1		
65-69							
70-74							
75 and over							
Age not stated							

V—Number of Births in Sample Households by

		Number of Births				Percent				TOTAL
District	Sub-District	Total	I & II	III	IV & V	Total	I & II	III	IV & V	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
MADRAS—										
	Total	369	1223	448	144	3115	1233	430	1432	
	Rural	200	1161	472	497	2694	1171	424	1499	
	Urban	169	62	26	97	1091	61	26	933	
Araku's										
	T	7	37	8	13	57	37	8	13	
	R	2		8	11	21		8	11	
	U								2	
Vakkolam										
	T	7	37	1	37	8	37	17	3	
	R	7	3	1	10	63	35	12	16	
	U				0	7	2		70	
East Godavari										
	T	10	4	16	20	10	51	16	50	
	R	8	51	10	11	78	51	16	11	
	U	47	3		37	4	3		39	
West Godavari										
	T	81	35	18	9	65	37	18	78	
	R	1	31	18	70	31	31	18	70	
	U	10			8	10	2		8	
Indra										
	T	77	37	14	44	97	37	14	44	
	R	1	7	14	1	9	37	14	9	
	U	38	3		35	38	3		35	
Guntur										
	T	7	1	16	38	75	21	16	38	
	R	47	17	15	10	49	18	15	16	
	U	6	3	1	77	7	3	1	22	
Ellore										
	T	77	4		2	70	43	5	22	
	R	77	41	25	11	8	4	5	11	
	U	12	1		11	1	1		11	
Cuddapah										
	T	45	18	8	19	45	18	8	19	
	R	31	17	7	7	31	17	7	7	
	U	14	1	1	12	14	1	1	17	
Kurnool										
	T	118	43	38	37	118	43	38	37	
	R	92	4	37	14	92	42	36	14	
	U	6	1		3	6	1	2	23	
Elury										
	T	88	38	18	31	68	38	19	31	
	R	57	31	15	8	57	31	15	8	
	U	31	4	4	23	31	4	4	23	
Anantapur										
	T	75	41	11	23	75	41	11	73	
	R	57	8	11	8	57	38	11	8	
	U	18	3		15	18	3		15	
Madrass										
	T	233	2		231	236	2		234	
	R	233	2		231	236	2		234	
	U									
Chingleput										
	T	107	46	20	41	109	48	20	41	
	R	75	40	19	16	77	42	19	16	
	U	32	6	1	25	32	6	1	25	

Economic Groups and their Registration by Districts, 1951-52

NUMBER OF BIRTHS									WHETHER BIRTH WAS REGISTERED				
Males				Females				Yes		No		Not known	
Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V-VIII	Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V-VIII	Male	Female	Males	Females	Males	Females
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1 570	616	229	725	1 545	617	221	707	1 201	1 191	121	136	212	278
1 071	589	221	260	1 023	582	202	239	828	713	38	94	157	181
499	27	7	465	522	3	19	468	376	383	38	42	85	97
29	17	3	8	30	20	5	5	21	4	9	1	5	5
27	17	3	7	29	20	5	1	21	23	1	1	5	5
1			1	1			1		1	1			
47	19	7	21	38	18	5	15	36	9	3	11	11	4
37	19	7	11	26	16	5	5	31		2	6	6	2
10			10	12	9		10	5	10	3	2	2	2
61	31	7	23	59	3	9	27	41	34	6	8	11	17
43	30	7	6	35	21	9	5	35	4	4	3	4	8
18	1		17	24	2			6	10	2	5	10	9
44	20	10	14	38	16	8	14	36	5	2	11	6	7
40	20	10	10	32	14	8	10	34	29	4	6	6	1
4			4	6	2		4	2	3	2	2		
31	24	8	18	46	14	6	26	35	32	4	1	12	13
34	23	8	3	25	13	6	6	7	16	1	6	9	
17	2		15	21	1		20	8	16	3	1	11	4
38	11	9	18	37	10	7	20	30	27	2	4	6	8
28	11	8	9	21	7	7	7	22	15	2	4	4	
10		1	9	16	3		13	8	12	2	2	2	4
40	19	13	8	50	24	12	14	29	32	4	7	7	11
37	18	13	8	41	24	12	5	27	20	4	5	6	8
3	1		2	9			11	2	4	2	2	1	3
23	7	7	9	29	11	1	10	18	17	4	3	1	9
18	7	6	3	15	10	1	4	13	13	2	2	1	
7		1	6	7	1		6	5	4	2	1		
61	22	19	20	57	21	19	17	48	42	3	5	10	10
46	21	18	6	46	21	17		34	3	1	4	10	10
15	1		14	11			9	14	10	1	1		
40	19	10	11	48	19	9	6	29	32	5	11	6	10
27	16	9	2	30	18	6	0	8	20	3	4	11	6
19	3	1	9	10	1	3	14	12	12	2	4	3	2
40	21	9	10	33	20	2	13	34	25	2	4	4	6
33	19		5	24	12		3	29	19	2	1	2	4
7	2		5	11	1		10	5	11	3	3	2	2
118	2		116	118			118	93	99	3	5		14
118	2		116	118			118	93	99	3	5		14
50	20	11	19	59	28	9	22	35	41	9	3	6	17
36	18	11	7	41	24	8	9	24	31	11	1	1	8
14	2		12	18	4	1	13	11	13	1	1		4

V—Number of Births in Sample Households by

State & District	Number of Mothers				Persons				TOTAL
	Total	I C I II & IV	I C III	L. C. V-VIII	Total	I C I II & IV	L. C. III	L. C. V-VIII	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Chittoor—									
T	77	57	7	13		57			13
R	73	7	6	10			6		10
U	4		1	3	4		1		3
North Arcot—									
T	119	53	13	53	111	51	13	51	
R	87	53	12	17	83	50	11	17	
U	37		1	36	33		1	37	
Malen—									
T	157	6	16	79	158	63	16	9	
R	111	61	16	31	112	62	16	31	
U	46	1		43	46	1		43	
Coimbatore—									
T	131	30	12	81	131	33	12	81	
R	80	31	11	33	80	36	11	33	
U	51		1	48	51	2	1	48	
South Arcot—									
T	139	75	29	31	141	6	31	31	
R	110	71	8	11	113		30	11	
U	29	4	1	23	28	4	1	23	
Tanjore—									
T	123	47	29	47	123	47	29	47	
R	76	39	6	11	76	37	26	11	
U	47	8	3	36	47	8	3	36	
Tiruchirappalli—									
T	149	76	21	32	150	77	21	5	
R	115	75	0	70	116	6	70	70	
U	34	1	1	32	34	1	1	3	
Madurai—									
T	124	67	22	33	124	67	22	33	
R	95	6	21	12	95	67	21	1	
U	29	5	1	23	29	5	1	3	
Ramanathapuram—									
T	116	45	11	59	116	45	12	59	
R	80	43	3	28	80	43	9	28	
U	36	2	3	31	36	2	3	31	
Tirunelveli—									
T	136	42	9	85	139	43	9	87	
R	81	4	9	30	8	43		30	
U	55			55	57			57	
The Nilgiris—									
T	85	37	9	39	85	37	9	39	
R	64	31	8	22	64	31	8	22	
U	1	3	1	17	1	3	1	17	
Malabar—									
T	284	73	48	163	286	73	48	165	
R	212	73	44	15	214	73	44	97	
U	72		4	68	7		4	68	
South Kanara—									
T	186	99	16	71	186	99	16	71	
R	137	91	16	27	137	91	16	27	
U	49	5		44	49	5		44	
COORG—									
Total	13	11	1	1	13	11	1	1	
Rural	11	10	1		11	10	1		
Urban	2	1		1	2	1		1	

Economic Groups and their Registration by Districts, 1951-52—(concd)

NUMBER OF BIRTHS								WHETHER BIRTH WAS REGISTERED					
Males				Females				Yes		No		Not known	
Total	L. C. I II & IV	L. C. III	L. C. V—VIII	Total	L. C. I II & IV	L. C. III	L. C. V—VIII	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
37 29 3	22 22	1 1	9 6 3	43 44 1	33 35	6 5 1	4 4	22 22 1	33 33	2 2	3 3	7 5 2	9 1
43 27	21 21	9 9	35 13 22	56 40 16	33 33	4 3 1	19 4 15	52 32 20	47 34 13	9 7 2	4 3 1	4 4 4	5 3 2
78 60 10	35 31 1	8 0	35 10 17	80 57 28	28 28	8 8	44 16 20	64 51 13	66 45 21	4 3 1	8 4 4	10 6 4	6 3 3
66 40 26	20 19 1	5 4 1	41 17 24	85 40 25	18 17 1	7 7	40 16 24	53 31 22	50 34 16		4 2 2	13 9 4	11 4 7
77 58 15	39 36 2	16 15 1	19 7 12	68 55 13	38 36 2	15 15	15 4 11	58 44 14	51 39 12	9 8 1	8 8	6 6	9 8 1
58 43 15	25 23 2	14 13 1	19 7 12	75 33 32	22 16 6	15 13 2	28 4 24	41 28 13	50 26 24	2 2	1 1	15 13 2	14 6 8
77 64 13	42 42	10 10	25 12 13	73 52 21	35 34 1	11 10 1	27 8 19	53 46 7	53 38 15	3 3 1	3 2 1	21 15 11	17 12 5
67 50 17	39 37 2	7 7	21 6 15	57 4 12	28 25 3	15 11 1	14 6 8	50 38 12	30 22 7	0 4 2	8 7 1	11 8 3	19 15 4
55 36 19	18 17 1	6 6	31 13 18	61 44 17	27 26 1	6 3 3	28 15 13	37 22 11	31 22 9	8 2 0	8 4 4	10 8 2	22 18 4
75 37 38	21 21	4 4	50 12 38	64 45 19	22 22	5 5	37 18 19	64 30 34	40 28 12	4 3 1	11 9 9	7 4 3	13 8 5
39 30 9	17 15 2	5 5	17 10 7	46 34 12	20 19 1	4 3 1	22 12 10	32 25 7	31 22 9	5 3 2	10 8 2	2 4 1	5 4 1
151 109 4	49 39	22 21 1	90 49 41	135 105 30	34 4	26 23 3	75 48 27	119 82 37	119 91 28	18 16 2	9 8	14 11 3	7 5 2
93 68 25	46 44 2	9 8	38 15 23	93 69 24	53 50 3	7 7	33 11 21	73 55 18	65 48 17	4 1	4 4	15 9 6	24 17 11
8 6 2	6 5 1	1 1	1 1	5 5	5 5			6 5	5 5	2 2			

V—Number of Births in Sample Households by

		Number of Mothers				Percent				TOTAL
State & District		Total	L. C. I II & IV	I C III	L. C. V-VIII	Total	L. C. I II & IV	I C III	L. C. V-VIII	
		1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chittoor—										
	T	77	57	7	13	7	5			13
	R	73	57	6	10	3	5			12
	U	4		1	3	4		6		3
North Arcot—										
	T	119	53	11	53	11	54	13		54
	R	82	53	12	1	83		1		17
	U	37		1	30	31		1		37
Salem—										
	T	157	62	16	9	158	63	16		79
	R	111	61	16	34	112	62	16		31
	U	46	1		45	46	1			43
Coimbatore—										
	T	151	58	17	81	151	58	1		81
	R	80	36	11	33	80	36	11		33
	U	51	2	1	48	51		1		48
South Arcot—										
	T	138	75	29	34	141	6			
	R	110	71	8	11	113	77	31		34
	U	28	4	1	23	28	4	30		11
Madurai—										
	T	123	47	29	47	123	47	29		47
	R	76	39	26	11	6	39	26		11
	U	47	8	3	36	47	8	3		36
2nd										
	T	149	76	21	52	150	77	21		5
3rd		376	75	20	20	116	76	20		20
	R	14	1	1	5	34	1	1		37
4th		88	115							
	T	186	930	606	55	124	67	22		33
	R	126	756	639	12	95	62	21		19
	U	47			3	9	5	1		14
7th & above		154	1215	910						
										URBAN
All Orders		1015	3499	3011			490	1046		931
1st		203	203	196			173	173		169
2nd		219	438	403			165	330		301
3rd		181	543	488			90	270		240
4th		147	588	519			44	176		143
5th		99	495	433			14	10		57
6th		57	342	293			2	12		8
7th & above		109	890	679			2	15		13

Economic Groups and their Registration by Districts, 1951-52—(concl'd)

NUMBER OF BIRTHS								WHETHER BIRTH WAS REGISTERED					
Males				Females				Yes		No		Not known	
Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII	Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
37 29 3	22 22	1 1	9 5 5	45 44 1	35 35	6 5 1	4 4	23 22 1	21 21	4 3 3	3 3	7 5 2	9 8 1
65 43 22	21 21	9 9	35 13 22	56 40 16	33 33	4 3 1	19 4 15	52 27 20	47 34 13	9 7 2	4 3 1	4 4 1	5 3 2
78 60 18	35 34 1	8 8	35 11 17	80 59 28	28 28	8 8	44 16 28	64 51 13	66 45 21	4 3 1	8 4 4	10 6 4	0 3 3
66 40 26	20 19 1	5 4 1	41 17 24	65 40 25	18 17 1	7 7	40 16 24	53 31 22	50 34 16		4 2 2	13 9 4	11 4 7
71 58 15	38 36 2	16 15 1	19 7 12	68 55 13	38 36 2	13 15	15 4 11	58 44 14	51 39 12	9 8 1	8 8	6 6	9 8 1
58 43 15	25 23 2	14 13 1	19 7 12	65 33 32	22 11 6	15 13 2	8 4 24	41 28 13	50 26 24	2 2	1 1	15 10	14
77 64 13	42 42	10 10	25 12 13	73 52 21	35 34 1	11 10 1	27 8 19	53 46		12			
67 50 17	39 37 2	7 7	21 8 15	57 45 1	28 9	249	3	18	11				
				4	598	475	9	75	61				
401	1 650	1 429		117	753	610	7	50	41				
29	29	27		1	1								
51	102	97		3	6	5							
76	228	208		14	42	37	1	3	3				
89	356	328		14	56	48							
67	335	294		17	85	79	1	5	3				
43	258	229		11	66	57	1	6	6				
46	342	253		57	497	384	4	36	29				

VII—Number of Deaths in Sample Households by Economic

		Tamil Nadu				Malabar			
State & District		Total	I C I II & IV	I C III	I C V-VIII	Total	I C I II & IV	I C III	I C V-VIII
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MADRAS—									
Total		1942	745	337	860	1001	390	171	440
Rural		1,261	702	301	258	635	366	152	137
Urban		681	43	36	602	346	24	19	303
Srikulam—									
T		55	30	11	14	31	19	5	7
R		53	30	10	13	30	19	4	7
U				1	1	1		1	
Vishakhapatnam—									
T		57	11	8	35	26	11	4	16
R		36	1	8	10	16	4	4	8
U		1			19	10			8
East Godavari—									
T		95	35	1	34	4	17	9	16
R		64	31	1	9	27	17	7	3
U		31	4		25	13			13
West Godavari—									
T		13	8	17	18	34	13	12	9
R		51	8	10	7	26	13	11	2
U		12		1	11	11		1	7
Krishna—									
T		37	17	8	12	11	6		7
R		27	17	8	2	8	11		2
U		10			10	3			5
Guntur—									
T		55	15	9	31	29	10	5	14
R		54	15	6	13	19	10	4	5
U		1		3	18	10		1	9
Nellore—									
T		62	25	19	18	36	14	11	11
R		51	23	19	9	30	12	11	7
U		11			9	6	2		4
Cuddalore—									
T		0	7	9	4	8	4	2	2
R		19	7	3	3	7	4	2	1
U		1			1	1			1
Kurnool—									
T		55	20	23	1	31	12	13	6
R		30	17	0	1	23	11	12	
U		16	3	3	10	11	1	1	6
Bellary—									
T		48	1	9	13	22	12	3	7
R		32	21	3	8	16	10	2	4
U		16	3	6	7	6	2	1	3
Anantapur—									
T		43	30	10	9	26	17	5	4
R		45	30	10	5	25	17	5	3
U		4			4	1			1
Madras—									
T		206	5		201	113	2		111
R									
U		206			201	113	2		111
Chingleput—									
T		72	31	14	27	46	19	8	11
R		53	31	14	11	34	19	8	7
U		19			19	12			12

Groups and their Registration by Districts, 1951-52

OF DEATHS				WHETHER DEATH WAS REGISTERED					
Females				Yes		No		Not known	
Total	I C I II & IV	L G III	L G V—VIII	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
941	355	166	420	762	709	123	108	116	124
606	356	149	121	495	456	86	71	74	79
335	19	17	299	267	253	37	37	42	45
24	11	6	7	26	21	2		3	3
23	11	6	8	25	20	2		3	3
1			1	1	1				
31	8	4	19	23	7	2	1	1	3
20	8	4	8	14	17	1	1	1	2
11			11	9	10	1			1
53	18	17	18	54	34	4	7	4	1
37	14	17	6	25	27	2	4		6
16	4		12	9	7	2	3	4	6
29	15	5	9	23	17	4	5	7	7
11	15	5	5	17	16	2	2	7	7
4			4	6	1	2	3		
24	11	8	5	12	16		1	1	7
19	11	8		7	13			1	6
5			5	5	3		1		1
26	5	4	17	19	18	7	7	3	11
15	5	2	8	14	12	4		1	3
11		2	9	5	6	3	0	2	3
26	11	8	7	24	23	11		4	3
21	11	8	2	20	20	8		2	1
5			5	4	3			2	2
12	3	7	2	6	11	1	3	1	1
12	3	7	2	5	8	1	3	1	1
			1						
24	11	10	6	19	16	6	5	6	3
16	6	11	2	15	12		1	6	3
8	2	11	4	4	4	4	4		
26	12	6	8	16	17	4	8	11	1
16	11	1	4	12	9	11	6	2	1
10	1	5	4	4	8	2	11		
23	13	5	5	23	20	2			
20	13	5	2	23	17	1		1	1
5			3		3				
22	3		90	95	79	11	4	14	10
93	3		90	95	79	6	4	14	10
26	12	5	8	38	17	4	8	4	4
19	12	6	1	28	15	4	4	4	4
7			7	10	2		1	4	4

Groups and their Registration by Districts, 1951-52--(concl'd)

OF DEATHS				WHETHER DEATH WAS REGISTERED					
Females				Yes		No		Not known	
Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V--VIII	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
49	37	8	4	29	40		11	11	7
46	37	7	2	28	37		2	2	7
3		1	2	1	3				
47	18	10	19	34	39	8	6	5	2
36	18	10	8	25	28	7	6	5	11
11			11	9	11	1			
26	9	3	14	29	19	9	7	2	
20	9	3	8	23	15	7	5	2	
0			8	6	4	2	2		
50	10	5	21	30	27	3	7	5	2
23	9	5	11	21	19	3	5	3	1
11	1		10	9	11		2	2	1
51	28	12	13	47	40	13	11	5	2
43	27	11	5	41	34	11	7	4	2
10	1	1	8	6	6	2	4	1	
53	19	9	25	31	37	5	5	6	11
30	17	8	5	18	20		3	4	7
23	2	1	20	11	17	1	2	2	4
44	21	3	20	52	33	6	1	8	10
26	20	3	3	35	20			2	5
18	1		17	17	13				
32	21	9	22	49	41	4	6	6	5
30	19	9	2	35	22	4	4	5	4
22	2		20	14	19		1	1	1
42	19	6	17	23	27	3	8	10	7
33	19	4	10	18	21	2	11	6	6
0		2	7	5	6	1	2	4	1
45	14	6	25	26	29	4	8	7	8
24	11	6	5	18	13	4	6	2	5
21	1		20	13	16		2	3	3
20	10	2	8	4	1	4	3	1	2
17	11	1	7	3	13	3	2	1	
3	1	1	1	1	2	1	1		2
31	5	6	20	41	29	9	2	4	
13	5	4	4	23	11	7	2	3	
11		2	16	10	11	2		1	
26	14	1	11	9	20	5	1	6	5
20	14	1	5	7	17	3	1	4	2
0			6	2	3	2		2	3
1	1			1	1				
1	1			1	1				

VIII—Number of Deaths in Sample Households of Madras State by Sex and Age at Death, 1951-52

Age Group	NUMBER OF DEATHS								
	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All Ages	1 942	1,001	941	1,261	633	606	681	346	335
Under 1 year	121	80	41	75	51	24	46	29	17
1—4	419	219	200	266	144	122	153	75	78
5—9	138	72	66	100	53	47	38	19	19
10—14	50	20	30	38	15	23	12	5	7
15—19	67	23	44	39	13	26	28	10	18
20—24	74	22	52	44	13	31	30	9	21
25—29	73	28	45	47	18	29	26	10	16
30—34	87	37	50	66	27	39	21	10	11
35—39	69	35	34	49	25	24	20	10	10
40—44	90	49	41	58	36	22	32	13	19
45—49	95	58	37	65	42	23	30	16	14
50—54	108	64	44	83	35	34	39	29	10
55—59	81	55	26	62	37	25	31	18	13
60—64	163	97	66	97	56	41	66	41	25
65—69	85	43	42	55	32	23	30	11	19
70—74	67	31	36	44	19	25	23	1	11
75 & over	155	66	89	80	37	43	55	29	26
Age not stated	8	2	6	7	2	5	1		1

I A—Area, Households, Population and Registered

		POPULATION		
State & District		Area (in square miles)	Number of households	Percent
TRAVANCORE-COCHIN	Total	9 144	1,648,407	9,280,425
	Rural	8,816	1 411,864	7 792,153
	Urban	298	236,543	1 488,272
Tritanadum	T	1 477	411 709	2 154 192
	R	1 371	315 497	1 630 912
	U	97	95,277	5 3 250
Qilon	T	2 730	545 900	3 026,822
	R	2 631	475 560	2 619 257
	U	99	70 412	407 570
Kottayam	T	2 924	317 037	1 783 771
	R	2 897	285 419	1 597 017
	U	57	31 583	191 754
Trichur	T	1 968	393 626	2 315 640
	R	1 975	335 350	1 949 922
	U	45	58 276	365 718

Birth and Death Rates per mille by Districts, 1951

LATVIA

Males	Females	Registration population	Registered birth rate	Registered death rate
5	6	7	8	9
4,620,803	4,659,622	9,280,425	24.16	6.23
3,869,657	3,922,476	8,281,641	22.58	5.83
751,146	737,146	998,784	37.26	9.62
1,078,035	1,076,157	2,154,192	23.37	6.34
815,614	815,328	1,815,070	21.07	5.73
262,421	260,829	339,122	35.65	9.65
1,508,474	1,518,348	3,026,822	25.53	6.46
1,301,817	1,317,435	2,775,926	24.10	6.22
206,657	200,913	250,896	41.26	9.08
902,282	881,469	1,783,771	31.55	7.81
803,838	788,179	1,674,211	31.19	7.74
98,444	93,910	109,560	36.97	8.93
1,132,012	1,183,628	2,315,640	17.41	4.63
948,988	1,001,534	2,016,434	14.67	3.79
183,624	189,094	299,206	35.81	10.29

NOTE: Registration data (columns 7, 8 & 9) relates to the year 1952

I-B—Registered Deaths in Travancore Cochin State by Age and Sex, 1952

Age Group	Registered Deaths		
	Persons	Males	Females
	1	2	3
	TOTAL		
All Ages	57 860	30 582	27 278
Under 1 year	9 283	5 124	4 159
1—4	8 859	4 322	4 537
5—9	2 739	1 351	1 388
10—14	1 448	737	711
15—19	1 602	798	864
20—29	4 059	1 937	2 122
30—39	4 243	2 195	2 048
40—49	4 604	2 653	1 951
50—59	5 344	3 153	2 191
60 & over	15 69	8 37	7 307
	RURAL		
All Ages	48 250	25 333	22 917
Under 1 year	7 939	4 389	3 550
1—4	7 431	3 641	3 790
5—9	2 317	1 124	1 188
10—14	1 204	608	596
15—19	1 315	607	708
20—29	3 709	1 514	1 695
30—39	3 400	1 721	1 679
40—49	3 682	2 067	1 615
50—59	4 454	2 581	1 873
60 & over	13 304	7 081	6 223
	URBAN		
All Ages	9 610	5 249	4 361
Under 1 year	1 344	735	609
1—4	1 428	681	747
5—9	427	227	200
10—14	244	129	115
15—19	287	131	156
20—29	850	423	427
30—39	813	474	369
40—49	922	586	336
50—59	890	572	318
60 & over	2 375	1 291	1 084

II—Distribution of Population in Travancore-

Age Group	Person				Male
	Total	Married	Unmarried	Widowed	Total
	1	2	3	4	5
TOTAL					
All Ages	927 404	350 097	511 716	65,561	461 145
Under 1 year	27 303		27 303		13 857
1—4	109 437		109 43		55 470
5—14	277 566	1 0	277 300	16	114 555
15—24	189 377	62 871	1 4 185	2 3 1	91 711
25—34	129 892	106,197	17 5 8	7 317	61,236
35—44	97 044	83 496	3 468	10 080	48 908
45—54	72 575	56 145	1 514	14 916	36,550
55—64	43 167	28,498	648	16,071	22 139
65—74	0 900	9 987	733	10 680	10 070
75 & over	8 036	2 7 4	108	5 704	3 733
Age not stated	32	9	17	6	11
RURAL					
All Ages	778,939	295,363	429 465	54,111	586,219
Under 1 year	25 367		25 367		11 827
1—4	92 660		92 660		46 894
5—14	192 794	127	192 655	1	97 018
15—24	157 903	53 457	102 657	1 069	73 971
25—34	100 039	89 370	13 417	3 252	53 076
35—44	81 121	70 099	2 690	8 337	40 587
45—54	60 710	47 282	1 213	12 215	30 500
5—64	37 834	24 175	512	13 147	18 690
65—74	17 589	8 540	194	8 855	8,512
75 & over	11 816	2 304	87	4 4 5	3 168
Age not stated	26	9	11	4	11
URBAN					
All Ages	148 465	54,734	82,281	31 450	74,926
Under 1 year	4 016		4 016		2 079
1—4	16 772		16 772		8 326
5—14	34 772	43	34 725	4	17 537
15—24	31 394	9 414	21 578	452	15 740
25—34	21 853	16 827	3 961	1 065	11 210
35—44	11 923	11 397	778	1 748	8 326
45—54	11 865	8 863	301	2 701	6,030
55—64	7 333	4 323	136	2 874	3 449
65—74	3 311	1 447	39	1 825	1 508
75 & over	1 220	420	21	779	571
Age not stated	6		4	2	...

Cochin State by Age, Sex and Marital Status, 1951

Females

Married	Unmarried	Widowed	Total	Married	Unmarried	Widowed
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
169,335	279,837	11,973	466,239	180,762	231,909	53,586
	13,856		13,527		13,527	
	55,420		54,012		54,012	
32	114,514	9	113,011	198	112,866	7
12,746	78,738	27	97,666	50,125	45,447	1,094
49,462	13,618	1,156	65,656	56,735	3,760	5,161
45,117	2,179	1,612	48,196	38,379	1,289	8,468
33,238	905	2,407	36,025	22,907	609	12,509
18,914	389	2,836	23,028	9,584	259	13,185
7,566	153	2,301	10,880	2,421	80	8,379
2,254	60	1,425	4,297	470	48	3,779
6	5		21	3	12	6
142,516	233,730	9,973	392,720	132,847	195,735	44,138
	11,827		11,540		11,540	
	46,894		45,66		45,766	
20	96,992	6	95,776	107	95,663	6
11,137	64,624	210	82,012	42,320	38,033	1,659
41,610	10,493	923	55,013	47,760	2,924	4,329
37,601	1,678	1,303	40,539	32,498	1,012	7,079
27,842	724	1,954	30,190	19,440	489	10,261
15,959	310	2,421	19,144	11,16	202	10,726
6,425	134	1,953	9,077	2,115	60	6,90
1,916	49	1,203	3,648	388	38	3,222
11	5		15	3	11	4
26,819	46,107	2,000	73,539	27,915	36,174	9,450
	11,029		1,987		1,987	
	8,576		8,246		8,246	
10	17,572	3	17,235	31	17,703	1
1,609	14,114	17	15,654	7,805	7,414	435
7,852	3,125	33	10,643	11,975	836	832
7,516	501	309	7,597	5,681	277	1,439
5,396	181	453	5,835	3,467	120	2,248
2,955	79	415	3,884	1,368	57	2,459
1,141	18	348	1,803	306	11	1,477
338	11	2	649	111	10	557
			6		4	2

III—Economic Groups and Marital Status of Simple Household Population by Districts, 1952

State & District	Number of Sample Households				POPULATION				
	Total	All Classes		Total	All Classes		Males	Others	
		Classes I II & IV	Classes I & III		Classes V-VIII	Males			Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	

TRAVANCORE-COCHIN—								
Total	3 654	827	730	2 087	9 739	15 734	4 635	7,281
Rural	3 139	786	704	1 639	8 237	13 133	3 933	6,376
Urban	515	41	6	418	1,502	2 601	722	1,305

Tichu —								
T	3 654	827	730	2 087	9 739	15 734	4 635	7,281
R	3 139	786	704	1 639	8 237	13 133	3 933	6,376
U	515	41	6	418	1 502	2 601	722	1 305

POPULATION—(contd.)									
Stat & District	All Classes—(contd.)		Simple Household Classes I II & IV		Simple Household Classes I & III		Simple Household Classes V-VIII		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
TRAVANCORE-COCHIN—									
Total	5 084	7 853	3 222	3 215	2 096	2,326	7 179	7,367	
Rural	4 304	6 557	3 014	3 012	2 006	2,238	5 428	5,585	
Urban	780	1 296	178	203	90	88	1 751	1 782	
Tichu —									
T	5 084	7 853	3 222	3 215	2 096	2 326	7 179	7 367	
R	4 304	6 557	3 014	3 012	2 006	2 238	5 428	5 585	
U	780	1 296	178	203	90	88	1 751	1 782	
Not	Column 2 nd	Column 3 rd	Column 4 th	Column 5 th	Column 6 th	Column 7 th	Column 8 th	Column 9 th	Column 10 th

Not Column 2 of 1st figure of simple household classes

IV—Age, Sex & Marital Status of the Sample Household Population of Travancore Cochin State, 1952

POPULATION

Age Group	Males			Females		
	Total	Married	Others	Total	Married	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TOTAL						
All Ages	25 473	9 739	15 734	4 635	7 881	5 084
Under 1 year	953		953		473	480
1-4	2 603		2 603		1 315	1 288
5-9	3 169		3 169		1 673	1 546
10-14	2 727	10	2 717	3	1 386	1 331
15-19	2 787	384	2 398	26	1 296	1 102
20-24	2 599	1 255	1 344	280	973	421
25-29	2 176	1 636	540	672	861	179
30-34	1 656	1 400	256	720	122	134
35-39	1 483	1 306	177	644	111	109
40-44	1 266	1 054	212	625	56	176
45-49	985	795	190	438	32	208
50-54	922	666	256	398	48	217
55-59	724	469	255	285	38	195
60-64	633	382	251	267	56	113
65-69	340	197	148	147	35	82
70-74	233	111	1 2	94	30	104
75 & over	222	79	143	61	39	
Age not stated						

RURAL

All Age	21,370	8,237	13 133	3 933	6 576	4,304
Under 1 year	815		815		403	412
1-4	2 149		2 149		1 084	1 065
5-9	2 640		2 640		1 369	1 271
10-14	2 279	8	2 271	2	1 146	1 125
15-19	2 353	337	2 016	20	1 100	916
20-24	2 195	1 082	1 113	248	766	834
25-29	1 835	1 395	440	578	293	147
30-34	1 380	1 168	21	606	96	116
35-39	1 249	1 103	146	545	55	71
40-44	1 045	863	182	506	29	135
45-49	844	678	166	379	27	199
50-54	774	561	213	337	11	175
55-59	6 0	406	214	245	32	182
60-64	526	318	208	216	48	160
65-69	289	166	123	130	30	93
70-74	195	94	101	80	27	74
75 & over	182	58	124	46	33	91
Age not stated						

URBAN

All Age	4 103	1,502	2 601	722	1,305	780
Under 1 year	138		138		70	68
1-4	454		454		231	223
5-9	529		529		254	275
10-14	448	2	446	1	240	206
15-19	429	47	382	6	196	186
20-24	404	173	231	32	141	74
25-29	341	241	100	94	68	52
30-34	276	229	44	114	26	18
35-39	234	203	31	99	13	11
40-44	221	191	30	119	7	23
45-49	141	117	24	59	5	19
50-54	148	105	43	66	10	33
55-59	104	63	41	40	11	35
60-64	107	64	43	46	11	35
65-69	51	26	25	17	5	20
70-74	38	1	21	14	3	11
75 & over	40	2	19	11	7	13
Age not stated						

V—Number of Births in Sample Households by Economic Groups and their Registration by Districts, 1952

State & District	TOTAL NUMBER OF BIRTHS										
	Number of Mothers				Persons				Males		
	Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII	Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII	Total	L C I II & IV	L C III
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
TRAVANCORE-COCHIN—											
Total	1 013	255	193	562	1 013	255	193	562	503	121	85
Rural	873	248	187	435	873	248	187	435	431	120	82
Urban	140	7	6	127	140	7	6	127	72	1	3
Trichur—											
T	1 013	255	193	562	1 013	255	193	562	503	121	85
R	873	248	187	435	873	248	187	435	431	120	82
U	140	7	6	127	140	7	6	127	72	1	3

St te & District	TOTAL NUMBER OF BIRTHS—(<i>old</i>)					WHETHER BIRTH WAS REGISTERED					
	Males—(<i>old</i>)		Females			Yes		No		Not known	
	L C V—VIII	Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23

TRAVANCORE-COCHIN—

Total	295	510	134	108	267	101	117	376	371	26	22
Rural	227	442	128	105	208	74	89	335	333	2	20
Urban	68	68	6	3	59	27	28	41	38	4	2

Trichur—											
T	295	510	134	108	267	101	117	376	371	26	22
R	227	442	128	105	208	74	89	335	333	2	20
U	68	68	6	3	59	27	28	41	38	4	2

Note: Columns 6, 10 and 14 include figures for unspecified Levelhood Classes also

VI—Number of Mothers, Children Born and Children Surviving in Sample

Order of Birth	PRESENT AGE								
	All ages			14 & less			15-24		
	No. of mothers	No. of children born	No. of children surviving	No. of mothers	No. of children born	No. of children surviving	No. of mothers	No. of children born	No. of children surviving
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TOTAL									
All Orders	2 013	3 553	2 971	2	4	4	419	764	623
1st	237	237	30				202	205	190
2nd	107	974	970		4	4	119	258	210
3rd	169	507	457				67	201	181
4th	111	504	411				70	220	188
5th	103	515	435				8	40	28
6th	71	411	331						
7th & above	120	940	749						
RURAL									
All Orders	873	3 030	2,514				362	637	529
1st	210	210	203				184	184	177
2nd	163	326	95				106	212	188
3rd	144	439	390				57	171	154
4th	108	4	366				15	60	51
5th	87	435	360				6	30	19
6th	61	366	87						
7th & above	100	819	613						
URBAN									
All Orders	140	523	457	2	4	4	51	107	96
1st	27	27	27				21	21	21
2nd	24	48	43	2	4	4	13	26	22
3rd	23	75	67				10	30	27
4th	10	72	59				5	20	17
5th	16	80	73				2	10	9
6th	10	60	49						
7th & above	20	161	111						

Households of Travancore-Cochin State by Order of Birth and Present Age of Mother

OF MOTHER

25-34			35-44			45 & over			Age not stated		
No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
428	1 751	1 450	160	1 008	814	2	21	13	2	5	5
30	30	30	2	11	2						
61	122	115	4	8	7				1	2	2
95	285	256	6	111	17				1	3	3
111	328	270	21	96	90						
73	365	309	22	110	96						
43	258	199	28	168	137						
44	363	271	74	606	465	2	21	13			
361	1 472	1,209	140	875	698	2	21	11	2	5	5
25	25	25	1	1	1						
52	104	98	4	8	7				1	2	2
81	243	218	5	15	15				1	3	3
70	280	229	23	97	86						
62	310	260	19	95	81						
35	10	161	26	156	126						
36	300	218	62	508	382	2	21	11			
67	279	241	20	133	116						
5	5	5	1	1	1						
9	111	17									
14	42	38	1	3	2						
12	48	41	1	4	4						
11	55	49	3	15	11						
8	48	38	2	12	11						
11	63	53	12	98	83						

VII—Number of Deaths in Sample Households by Economic Groups and their Registration by Districts, 1952

TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS									
State & District	Persons				Males				Females
	Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII	Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII	Total
1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	9
TRAVANCORE-COCHIN—									
Total	304	74	63	166	164	42	31	87	110
Rural	265	72	61	131	145	41	33	70	110
Urban	39	2	2	35	19	1	1	17	0
Trichur—									
T	304	74	63	166	164	42	31	87	110
R	265	72	61	131	145	41	33	70	120
U	39	2		35	19	1	1	17	0

TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS—(s d)									
State & District	Females—(s d)			WHETHER DEATH WAS REGISTERED					
	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
TRAVANCORE-COCHIN—									
Total	32	29	79	32	30	126	106	6	4
Rural	31	28	61	26	23	113	93	6	4
Urban	1	1	18	6	7	13	13		
Trichur—									
T	32	29	9	32	30	126	106	6	4
R	31	28	61	26	23	113	93	6	4
U	1	1	18	6	7	13	13		

Note: Columns 2, 6 & 10 include figures for unspecified household classes.

VIII—Number of Deaths in Sample Households of Travancore Cochin State by Sex and Age at Death, 1952

Age Group	NUMBER OF DEATHS								
	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All Age	304	164	140	265	145	120	39	19	20
Under 15	60	30	30	58	28	30	11	2	
1—4	63	40	23	54	35	19	11	5	4
5—9	11	2	9	11	2	9			
10—14	4	3	1	3	2	1	1	1	
15—19	8	5	3	6	4	2	2	1	1
20—24	11	4	7	10	3	7	1	1	
25—29	5	2	3	3	1	2	2	1	1
30—34	5		5	5		5			
35—39	15	8	7	12	6	11	3	2	1
40—44	15	6	7	1	11	11	1		1
45—49	11	9	2	9	8	1	2	1	1
50—54	9	7	2	11	7	2			
55—59		5	3	6	4	2	2	1	1
60—64	15	11	4	15	11	4			
65—69	17	8	11	15	7	11	2	1	1
70—74	18	6	12	14	11	11	4		4
75 & over	30	17	11	27	14	11	8	3	5
Aggregated	1	1		1	1				

BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA & KUTCH

Report on the Sample Census of Births and Deaths in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch

By

(SRI J B BOWMAN I C S *Superintendent of Census Operations*)

The question of Improvement of Population Data formed the subject of correspondence between the Government of India and the State Governments. At the suggestion of the Registrar General India I was appointed an Officer on Special Duty in the Political and Services Department by the Government of Bombay under Government Resolution Political and Services Department No 308/52 dated 10th September 1952

* * * * *

Review of existing organisation and methods of registration of births and deaths as well as the submission of returns and compilation of statistics based thereon

Bombay State has an area of 111 434 square miles. The population of the State at the 1951 Census was 35 956 150 68.9 per cent of the population lived in rural areas and 31.1 per cent in urban areas. The entire area is subject to registration of births and deaths. In the rural areas the village police patel is entrusted with the work of reporting births and deaths occurring in his village to the taluka office.

At the beginning of every month the village officer sends extracts of the Births and Deaths Register for the previous month to the taluka office and the mamlatdar in turn forwards them to the Assistant Director of Public Health. In urban areas where there are municipalities reporting of births and deaths to the regional Assistant Director Public Health is the responsibility of the municipalities which have in some cases prescribed their own forms for the registration of births and deaths to enable them to get more details. In non-municipal urban areas the work of registering births and deaths is done by the police patel as in the case of rural areas.

Compilation of vital statistics is done in the offices of the Assistant Director of Public Health at Ahmedabad, Poona and Belgaum. Compilation is done in the Assistant Director's office separately for rural and urban areas. Areas are treated as rural or urban according to the classification they have been given at the previous censuses. The number of town circles (i.e. urban areas) has increased greatly since 1941. Consolidated returns for districts are supplied by the Assistant Directors to the Director of Public Health who publishes the data in his annual Report.

I saw the compilation work being done in the office of the Assistant Director of Public Health in Poona on 10th April 1953. Most of the returns that were being

compiled had been standardised in accordance with the requirements of the Director General of Health Services, Government of India.

There is a proposal to centralise and mechanise the tabulation of the data in Bombay State. The Director of Public Health is working out the details of the Scheme. The Bureau of Economics and Statistics of the Bombay Government would probably be able to advise on the technical aspect of the Scheme. Such mechanisation would mark a very desirable advance. However more important than the treatment of the data is the collection of accurate data to treat. The Experimental Census was designed to find out the extent to which births and deaths are omitted from normal registration.

II Analysis of the results of the Experimental Census of Births and Deaths in Sample Households 1952

With a view to arriving at a more accurate estimate of the true birth and death rates than those provided by the statistics of registered births and deaths which are known to be defective by reason of the omissions that occur an Experimental Census of Births and Deaths occurring during a period of one year in sample households was held in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch with the concurrence of the three Governments concerned. The general scheme and the information to be collected were laid down by the Registrar General India. The drawing up of instructions to enumerators and the implementation of the scheme were left to Superintendents of Census Operations.

The reference date of the Experimental Census in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch was Diwali Day 18th October 1952. Enumerators were asked to find out the number of births and deaths that had taken place in the sample households during the year. The period Diwali to Diwali was selected in preference to the calendar year as the calendar year has not a great deal of meaning for most people. The Experimental Census was held between 3rd November 1952 and 10th November 1952. During that week the enumerators visited the selected households and recorded the information. They filled up a Birth Slip in the case of a birth occurring in a sample household and a Death Slip in the case of a death occurring in a sample household. For every household in the sample they filled up a Household Verification Slip showing the number of the members of the household according to sex, age group and marital status.

The census was intended to cover approximately 10 per cent. of the households in the areas selected. The

areas in which the census was held have been shown below. The 1931 census population of these areas and the popu-

lation of these areas that came in the Experimental Census enumeration have also been shown.

District	Taluka/P. ta	1931 Census Population	Experimental Census Population
1	2	3	4
BOMBAY STATE			
Kanara	Ankola	48 181	4 936
	K. rwar	78 725	8 135
Kollapur	Nawada	52 972	5 296
	Hatkanangal	167 700	17 376
	Karur	179 464	15 050
Loona	Bhor	73 711	7 505
	Mulji	68 884	6,398
	Sirur	103 108	10 740
	V. le	27 391	2 686
Surat	Bulsar	137 958	14 280
	Chikli	1 382	1 213
	Choda	123 850	12 704
	Narasari	199 163	19 579
Sabkhal	Malpur	819	2 718
	Meghraj	35 718	3 370
	Modasa	89 974	8 544
		1 492,702	148,930
SAURASHTRA STATE			
Sorath	J. ngal	121 079	12 170
	Mendard	17 379	2 560
	V. nthal	58 156	5 176
		196,564	19 906
KUTCH STATE			
Kutch	Bhuj	87 150	8 511

148 930 persons in Bombay State 19 906 persons in Saurashtra State and 8 511 persons in Kutch State were covered by the Experimental Census of Births and Deaths. They constituted 2.4 and 2.0 per cent respectively of the population of the selected districts in the States of Bombay and Saurashtra where the Experimental Census was held and 0.48 and 1.50 per cent respectively of the total population (1931 Census) of each of the three States of Bombay Saurashtra and Kutch.

Households were selected for the Experimental Census of Births and Deaths from the copies of the National Registers of Citizens prepared at the time of the Census of 1931. These Registers contained a list of the persons found in the households and their replies to the more

important census questions. For purposes of abstracting the sample households for the Experimental Census compilers were specially sent to Baroda Ahmednagar and Belgaum where copies of the National Registers were kept after the Census Tabulation at these centres was completed. They had been given necessary instructions on how to take out the sample with the assistance of copyists. The Collector of Sorath in Saurashtra and the Collector of Kutch arranged for the taking out of the sample pertaining to their areas from the National Registers which were sent to them from Bhavnagar.

It was intended that the sample should be abstracted on strictly uniform principles. At the same time it was appreciated that some households might have changed since the population census and that some house-

holds might not be traceable by the enumerators at the Experimental Census because of imperfections in the writing up of the National Register or other causes. In order to prevent the size of the sample being unduly deflated by the operation of these causes latitude was given to enumerators to accept the new household that had come in the place of the sample household where the sample household had changed and to substitute the household nearest to the sample household in cases where the house containing the sample household was empty or could not be traced. As a result the size of the sample was kept at roughly ten per cent of the households in the selected areas at the time of the 1951 population census. The actual percentage was 9.57 per cent.

Printed instructions to enumerators were issued in Marathi, Gujarati and Kannada. A copy of these instructions is attached (Appendix 2). Every district in which the Experimental Census was held excepting Sabarkantha and Kanara was visited by the Officer on Special Duty and the instructions were explained to the mamlatdars, municipal officers and other concerned at training classes. The taking of the Experimental Census was in the general charge of the mamlatdar of the taluka concerned.

Births are registered in the areas where they occur. It is however customary in the area for a wife to go to her parent's house for her first confinement. It was apprehended that this would cause difficulties at the Experimental Census and that in such cases births would tend either to be counted twice or else omitted entirely. Instructions were therefore issued that a birth in the case of a wife who had gone to her parent's house for her confinement should be treated as having occurred in the wife's husband's household and not in the parent's house. Similarly births and deaths that took place in hospitals and elsewhere were to be treated as having occurred in the sample households. This meant a *de jure* reckoning of households, an idea that was simple to put across and was reported to have been easily grasped by

enumerators

How representative was the sample

How good a sample of the general population was the 10 per cent sample at the Experimental Census? The question can best be answered by comparing the characteristics of the Experimental Census population with those of the population of the areas as returned at the 1951 Census.

We may compare

- (1) The livelihood class structure
- (2) The sex ratio
- (3) The age structure
- (4) The marital status ratios
- (5) The average household size figures

In practically every case we find a very close correspondence.

The livelihood class structure

In tabulating the result of the census of 1951 the population was divided into eight livelihood classes—four agricultural and four non agricultural. In tabulating the results of the Experimental Census it was considered unnecessary and unwise to maintain such an elaborate classification. The only refinement made was to separate agricultural labourers (Livelihood Class III) from the other agricultural livelihood classes. There was thus a three fold division into the agricultural classes (other than labourers), agricultural labourers and the non agricultural classes. The following table shows how closely the livelihood class break up of the Experimental Census sample population agreed with that of the population of these areas at the Census of 1951. At the Experimental Census the livelihood class of the head of the household determined the livelihood class of the members of the family. At the General Census of 1951 the basis of classification was the individual. In practice the differences due to this cause would not be great.

DISTRIBUTION OF 10 000 PERSONS AT THE 1951 CENSUS AND THE EXPERIMENTAL CENSUS IN BOMBAY STATE

	Livelihood Classes I, II and IV (Agricultural Classes excepting labourers)		Livelihood Class III (Cultivating labourers)		Livelihood Classes V—VIII (Non agricultural Classes)	
	1951 Census	Experimental Census	1951 Census	Experimental Census	1951 Census	Experimental Census
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Tot 1	5 891	5 995	941	957	3 168	3 048
Ru 1	529	6 660	1 024	1 042	2 447	2 98
U b n	2 076	5 096	442	462	7 482	7 442

Sex ratios

In the area of Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch at the census of 1951 there were only 938 females per 1 000 males in the population as a whole. It was

in the cities and the larger urban areas that the shortage of women was most acute and these areas were excluded from the Experimental Census. There was very little difference between the sex ratio in the sample population of the areas where the Experimental Census was

held in 1952 and the sex ratio in the general population. It was a good sample. The following table compares of those areas at the census of 1951. In other words, the position.

NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1000 MALES

State		1951 Census	Experimental Census
		2	3
Bombay	Total	1,008	994
	Rural	1,014	996
	Urban	970	937
Saurashtra	T	980	969
	R	966	964
	U	996	975
Kutch	T	1,086	1,109
	R	1,113	1,111
	U	1,041	1,091

Note: The total rural and urban population figures refer to the areas in the State where the Experimental Census was held and refer to the general population of the entire State.

Age structure
The age structure of the Experimental Census population resembled very closely the age structure of the 10 per cent sample population of those areas at the 1951 Census. The table below exhibits the position in Bombay State.

DISTRIBUTION OF 10 000 PERSONS ACCORDING TO AGE IN 1951 CENSUS (SAMPLE) POPULATION AND EXPERIMENTAL CENSUS POPULATION

Age group	Males		Total males	
	1951 Census	Experimental Census	1951 Census	Experimental Census
1	2	3	4	5
0	165	170	159	165
1—4	542	519	535	531
5—14	1,327	1,363	1,257	1,277
15—24	850	855	874	869
25—34	771	710	777	763
35—44	604	577	559	570
45—54	423	434	385	403
55—64	252	255	244	261
65—74	92	97	110	108
75 & over	32	34	41	89
Age not stated	1	1	1	1

Marital status ratios

At the general Census of 1951 enumerators were asked to record the Civil condition or Marital status of every person i.e. whether they were married unmarried widowed or divorced. At the Experimental Census there was a simple division into married and others. By married was meant those persons who were at present married. A widowed person would consequently belong to the Others category.

Somewhat surprisingly a telegram was received from one district (Kolhapur) shortly before the census began seeking clarification on whether a widowed person should be shown under Married or Others. This

was the first indication that the question might cause confusion. Subsequently however when the slips of Kanara district were being sorted it became clear that some widowed persons had been returned as married presumably because they had once been married. There would be a death slip but the surviving partner of the marriage would be shown on the household verification slip as married. As a result the proportion of married persons was slightly overstated at the Experimental Census particularly in Kanara district.

The following table shows the distribution of 10 000 females according to Civil condition (Married or not married) at the general Census of 1951 and at the Experimental Census in Bombay State.

Age group	Married		Others	
	1951 Census*	Experimental Census	1951 Census*	Experimental Census
1	2	3	4	5
Under 15	84	68	1 867	1 904
15-24	706	689	168	179
25-34	712	712	65	52
35-44	447	483	113	87
45-54	220	279	165	124
55 & over	90	171	304	237
Aggregated			1	

The table shows that a higher proportion of women aged 35 and over were returned as married at the Experimental Census than at the General census and that the population of Others (primarily widows) was correspondingly reduced.

The mistakes were not sufficiently numerous to affect the sample greatly but because of the detected confusion in Kanara district and the possibility of confusion having also occurred elsewhere it is probably better when work

ing out such data as child woman ratios to take the total number of women in the reproductive age groups rather than the number of married women in the reproductive age groups.

Average size of households at 1951 Census and Experimental Census

In the areas where the Experimental Census was held the average size of a household at the 1951 Census in Bombay State was 5.01 persons whereas

* Figures based on 10 per cent sample population figures for the areas where the Experimental Census was held.

at the Experimental Census it was bigger—522 persons. The following table brings out the position

AVERAGE SIZE OF A HOUSEHOLD

Area		1951 Census	Experimental Census
	1	2	3
Bombay State	Total	5 01	5 22
	Rural	5 00	5 23
	Urban	5 01	5 17
Sorath district (Saurashtra)	T	5 04	5 40
	R	5 40	5 62
	U	4 11	5 18
Kutch	T	4 41	4 42
	R	4 23	4 29
	U	4 68	4 63

In every district in Bombay State the average household at the Experimental Census was bigger than at the General Census of 1951. It is rather difficult to see why this should be so. Growth of population between the 1951 Census and the Experimental Census would not be a complete explanation because as population grows new households are formed. When the 10 per cent sample for the Experimental Census was extracted from the National Registers those in charge of the work were specifically warned to take every tenth household even if it was a one man household. Enumerators were however given liberty to substitute. If the sample household is empty or cannot be traced the next occupied house on the left or if there is no occupied house on the left then the next occupied house on the right of the selected household should be taken in its place. Out of 34 237 households selected as sample households for the Experimental Census in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch as many as 2 309 could not be verified. To make up the deficiency other households were substituted in most cases though in 87 cases no substitute households were selected by enumerators. This process of substituting households may have tended to increase the average household size at the Experimental Census since the households that could not be found may have been smaller than the average. On the other hand if this is the correct explanation it is difficult to see why the average size of the household in Kutch at the Experimental Census should not also have been higher than at the General Census of 1951 since the percentage of selected sample households there that could not be verified was higher than in Bombay State.

Under registration of births

What proportion of the births that occur are not registered?

The Experimental Census constituted the first objective check of the extent of under reporting of births in selected areas. It was not the first occasion however on which an attempt had been made to estimate not only birth rates but also the extent of under registration of births. Using census data, vital statistics and life table data Professor Kingsley Davis estimated that in Bombay Province during the years 1926—30 only 77 per cent of

the births that occurred were registered. * In areas of pre partition India nominally under registration the percentage of births registered was certainly less than 75 per cent. Necessarily the adequacy of registration varies greatly from district to district and from province to province. Such variations in the degree of registration necessarily put us on guard against using reported rates for comparison at different areas.

The birth rates registered under normal registration conditions in the Experimental Census areas from 1st November 1951 to 31st October 1952 were 34.3 in Bombay State, 24.7 in Saurashtra and 18.9 in Kutch. The birth rates in these areas recorded at the Experimental Census as having taken place from 18th October 1951 to 18 October 1952 (Diwali to Diwali) were 34.8 in Bombay State, 34.6 in Saurashtra and 35.2 in Kutch. These figures suggest that very few of the births that occurred were omitted from registration in Bombay State. They suggest that in Bombay State 98.6 per cent of the births that occurred were registered in Saurashtra 71.4 per cent and in Kutch 53.7 per cent.

Unfortunately however the true position was less happy. In the case of a birth that came in the sample at the Experimental Census the enumerator was asked to record whether it had been registered or not registered and where it was not known whether it had been registered or not not known was to be written. At the Experimental Census in Bombay State 14.2 per cent of the births that came in the sample were not registered and in respect of 5.5 per cent it was not known whether they had been registered or not. The number of unregistered births per 100 registered births was 17.7 in Bombay State, 88.9 in Saurashtra and 55.5 in Kutch. The number of not known cases per 100 registered births was 6.8 per cent in Bombay State, 7.4 in Saurashtra and 9.3 in Kutch.

On the assumption that the birth rates at the Experimental Census did not reveal the true birth rates correction factors might be obtained by taking the proportion of not registered and not known to registered births and adding them to the birth rates recorded under nor-

* The Population of India and Pakistan by Kingsley Davis, pp. 244-245. He estimated by the Reverse Survival Method that the birth rate in Bombay Province during 1926—30 was 44.46 and by the Successive Approximation Method that it was 41.75.

mal registration conditions. If the registration history of the births recorded at the Experimental Census were the same as that of all births that took place in those areas then these two correction factors would give us respectively the lower and upper limits of the true birth rates. The following table brings out the position

BIRTHS

State & District (Experimental Census area)		Birth rate recorded in Experimental Census	Birth rate recorded under normal registration conditions	Number of unregistered births per 100 registered births	Number of not known cases per 100 registered births	Estimated true birth rate	
						Lower limits B (1+P/100)	Upper limits Br (1+ $\frac{P+Q}{100}$)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Bombay State	Total	34.8	34.3	17.7	6.8	40.4	42.7
	Rural	35.3	34.6	16.3	6.9	40.2	42.6
	Urban	31.9	32.6	27.7	6.4	41.6	43.7
Kanara	T	31.5	32.6	25.5	12.8	40.9	45.1
	R	33.5	35.3	19.6	10.2	42.2	43.8
	U	25.4	25.1	60.5	27.9	40.3	47.3
K. L. pur	T	36.8	38.0	11.5	7.3	41.4	43.1
	R	35.9	40.5	4.8	7.5	42.4	45.5
	U	36.2	27.2	54.1	6.2	41.9	43.6
Poon	T	37.1	29.7	15.6	13.1	34.3	38.2
	R	37.1	30.2	15.9	13.6	35.0	39.1
	U	37.1	23.2	13.0	7.2	26.2	27.9
Surat	T	33.0	36.1	19.6	3.0	43.2	44.3
	R	33.7	35.3	0.7	3.0	42.6	43.7
	U	33.7	40.7	12.6	3.3	45.8	47.2
S. B. Kantha	T	38.2	28.6	24.8	4.2	35.7	36.9
	R	38.1	27.5	27.0	4.6	34.9	36.3
	U	38.1	42.8	4.7		44.8	44.8
Saurashtra Stat	Total	34.6	24.7	88.9	7.4	46.7	48.5
	Rural	38.0	27.2	66.2	4.8	45.2	46.5
	Urban	30.9	21.8	132.5	12.5	50.7	53.4
Kutch Stat	Total	35.2	18.9	55.5	9.3	29.4	31.1
	Rural	37.7	17.6	53.1	14.2	26.9	29.4
	Urban	31.7	20.6	59.4	1.4	32.8	33.1

These estimated true birth rates may or may not be correct. If the birth rates recorded under normal registration conditions were accurate or if at the Experimental Census a full record of births had been obtained the occasion for using correction factors would not have arisen. In using correction factors we are in effect using one set of inaccurate data to correct another set of inaccurate data.

The closer the correspondence between the birth rate recorded at the Experimental Census and the birth rate recorded under normal registration conditions the more accurately one would expect the correction factors to depict the true birth rates. Where on the other hand as in Saurashtra and Kutch there was a wide discrepancy between the birth rate recorded at the

B = Birth rate recorded at the Experimental Census

B = Birth rate under normal registration conditions

P = Number of unregistered births according to Experimental Census

Number of registered births according to Experimental Census

Q = Number of not known cases in the Experimental Census

Number of registered births according to Experimental Census

Experimental Census and that recorded under normal registration conditions the correction factors could not effectively reflect the true birth rates they merely amplified an existing distortion. The birth rates recorded at the Experimental Census in Saurashtra and Kutch may be regarded as more accurate than the estimated true birth rates shown in columns 6 and 7 of the table.

Not known would arise among births because births are registered where they occur and that place might have been different from the place of enumeration at the Experimental Census. An attempt was made after the Experimental Census to find out definitely in such cases whether the not known had in fact been registered. The not known slips were checked against the appropriate birth registers where the births took place in another village but in the same taluka. The attempt was not completely successful. More important however was the fact that in general the householder's word was accepted about whether the birth had been registered or not. In areas where normal registration was had the householder would be less likely to be accurately informed about whether the birth was registered or not. It seems that in Saurashtra the extent of under registration of births was greatly exaggerated resulting in estimated birth rates in columns 6 and 7 far above the rates recorded at the Experimental Census. In Kutch the extent of under registration seems on the other hand to have been minimised with the result that the estimated birth rates in columns 6 and 7 are even lower than those recorded at the Experimental Census.

Varying standard of efficiency of registration of births in rural and urban areas

Is the standard of efficiency of registration of births better in urban areas than in rural? The following table shows by rural and urban areas the number of unregistered births per 100 registered births.

NUMBER OF UNREGISTERED BIRTHS PER 100 REGISTERED BIRTHS

	Bombay State	Saurashtra	Kutch
	1	2	3
Total	17.7	88.9	55.5
Rural	16.3	66.2	53.1
Urban	27.7	132.5	59.4

In every case the proportion of unregistered to registered births was higher in the urban areas than in the rural. This suggests that registration of births is better in rural areas than in urban.

However in the case of Bombay State only small urban areas were included in the Experimental Census areas. 14.5 per cent of the Experimental Census population were urban while in the State as a whole at the Census of 1951 as much as 31.1 per cent were urban. No city areas were covered by the Experimental Census but at the Census of 1951 14.1 per cent of the population of Bombay State lived in its eight cities and 17.0 per cent in non city urban areas. The urban areas covered by

the Experimental Census in Bombay State consisted of the following areas:

Name of the district	Urban area
Baruch	Karwar Municipal Kul Majal
Amal	Alir Kasa Hus Talarka Municipal Kumil Lati Kholi Siad Mudon Kachha Municipal
Porbandar	Har Municipal
Surat	Chora Municipal Vas Municipal Vas Municipal
Sabarkantha	Moda Municipal

These areas are fairly representative of the small urban areas in the State municipal and non municipal. It therefore seems that the standard of registration of births in the smaller urban areas in Bombay State leaves much to be desired.

In Saurashtra 17.7 per cent of the population covered by the Experimental Census were urban in Kutch 41.8 per cent. At the 1951 Census only 33.7 per cent of the population of Saurashtra and 20.0 per cent of the population of Kutch were urban. The Experimental Census in Saurashtra and Kutch had therefore a heavy urban population bias. The following urban areas of Saurashtra and Kutch were covered by the Experimental Census.

Name of the district	Urban area
Satish (Saurashtra)	Jungli Municipal Bikh Municipal Mendha Municipal Vanthli Municipal Shahpur Municipal
Kutch	Bhuj Municipal Madhapur

In the Experimental Census areas in Saurashtra and Kutch as in Bombay State chances of a birth being registered were better in rural areas than in urban. In contrast with Bombay State normal birth registration in Saurashtra and Kutch was extremely defective even in the rural areas.

The application of correction factors suggested higher birth rates in urban areas than in rural in Bombay Saurashtra and Kutch. This result may be discarded as absurd and seems to have been due principally to the fact that in urban areas householders tended to report births

as not having been registered while in fact they had been

Urban Rural differential in fertility

One conventional independent way of assessing fertility in the absence of reliable births data is to measure the ratio of children aged 0-4 to women in the reproductive ages (15-45). This gives a fair index of relative fertility in rural and urban

areas. The results of the general census and the Experimental Census suggested that there was very little difference in fertility between the rural and urban areas.

The table below shows the position at the Experimental Census in each of the three States of Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch. Column 4 shows the position in Bombay State at the 1951 census in the areas where the Experimental Census was now held.

CHILDREN 0-4 PER 1 000 WOMEN 15-45 AT THE EXPERIMENTAL CENSUS

	Bombay State	Saurashtra	Kutch	Bombay State (1951 Census)
	1	2	3	4
Total	629	617	536	638
Rural	139	683	560	648
Urban	573	549	503	610

The lower ratio in Kutch by comparison with Bombay and Saurashtra might have been due to infant and child mortality there being higher.

Under registration of deaths

It is commonly believed that under normal registration conditions deaths are better recorded than births because the formalities that attend the disposal of a dead body are more likely to im-

press themselves on the registration authorities. However, if the information given to enumerators at the Experimental Census was correct, the proportion of unregistered deaths per 100 registered deaths was only slightly lower than in the case of births. The following table shows what percentage of the deaths were omitted. These figures shown be compared with those for births at page 176.

NUMBER OF UNREGISTERED DEATHS PER 100 REGISTERED DEATHS

	Bombay	Saurashtra	Kutch
	1	2	3
Total	16.4	101.4	47.2
Rural	14.5	64.1	60.9
Urban	30.3	17.9	23.1

The proportion of not known cases per 100 registered deaths was lower than in the case of births. This is what one would expect. Some births belonging to the sample households at the Experimental Census would

actually have taken place elsewhere because of the custom of a wife going to her parent's house for her first confinement. Where that house was in another village it would not always be known whether it had been registered.

As in the case of births, the proportions of unregistered and not known cases were used as correction factors to arrive at an estimate of the true death rate, with the results as shown in the following table

DEATHS

State & District (Experimental Census)		Death rate r recorded at the Experimental Census	Death rate re estimated from normal registra tion conditions	Number of un registered deaths per 100 regis tered deaths	Number of not known cases per 100 registered deaths	Estimated true death rate	
						Lower limits	Upper limits
		1	2	3	4	5	6
Bombay State	Total	13.2	14.7	16.4	4.2	17.1	17.7
	Rural	13.4	15.0	14.5	4.2	17.1	17.8
	Urban	12.1	12.5	30.3	4.1	16.3	16.8
Kanara	T	9.5	13.5	15.7	5.9	13.4	16.2
	R	9.7	14.2	7.1	5.9	13.7	16.0
	U	8.8	10.9	58.8	5.9	17.3	18.0
Kolhapur	T	16.5	16.5	11.6	4.1	18.4	19.1
	R	16.5	17.9	5.4	4.1	18.9	19.6
	U	16.3	10.5	32.2	4.5	15.5	16.0
Poona	T	14.2	14.8	11.4	5.4	16.5	17.3
	R	14.0	15.0	12.5	6.1	16.9	17.8
	U	17.0	12.5	7		12.6	
Satara	T	11.8	14.6	23.7	3.7	18.1	18.6
	R	12.5	14.7	24.1	3.4	18.7	18.7
	U	9.2	14.0	20.6	6.3	16.9	17.8
Saurashtra	T	12.4	11.5	17.9	2.0	13.6	13.8
	R	12.7	10.9	19.3	2.1	13.0	13.2
	U	9.6	11.5				
Saurashtra State	Total	14.3	16.1	101.4	2.1	32.4	32.8
	Rural	14.7	18.2	61.1	2.2	29.9	30.3
	Urban	13.9	13.7	172.9	2.1	37.4	37.7
Kutch State	Total	19.4	15.1	47.2	5.6	22.2	23.1
	Rural	23.3	15.0	60.9	8.7	24.1	25.4
	Urban	13.7	15.2	23.1		18.7	

The estimated true death rate shown in columns 6 and 7 for Bombay State is low. The population of Bombay State has increased more rapidly since 1921 than the population of most Part A States. This is partly due to the fact that it is an area which attracts migrants. But probably the death rate is lower in Bombay State and the survival rate better than in most other States in India. There is also nothing improbable about the death rate for Kutch shown in columns 6 and 7. The incredibly high death rate for Saurashtra in columns 6 and 7 can only be due to the fact that the information given to enumerators about whether deaths had been registered was very inaccurate. (The same result was obtained with the births figures.)

Is the urban death rate lower than the rural?

The death rate like the birth rate was lower in urban than in rural areas. The normal registration data and the Experimental Census data corroborated each other on this point so far as Bombay and Saurashtra States were concerned. The urban death rate among the sample population at the Experimental Census in Kutch was much lower than the rural death rate. Elsewhere the differences were fairly small. Probably the difference in the death rate between a rural area and a small urban area are not great. The much lower death rate in the urban as compared with the rural sample population in Kutch if real may have been due to medical facilities being restricted to Bhuj and the towns and virtually absent in the rural areas.

Varying standard of efficiency of registration of deaths in rural and urban areas

Subsidiary Table II A shows by rural and urban areas the number of unregistered deaths per 100 registered deaths recorded at the Experimental Census. In every district in Bombay State (except Poona and Surat), a higher proportion of deaths was omitted from normal registration in the urban areas than in the rural. Saurashtra also exhibited the same feature. Registration of both births and deaths was worse in the urban areas than in the rural except in Kutch. The usual expectation has always been that registration of deaths at least is better in the urban areas than in the rural but the Experimental Census did not corroborate this. However most of the urban areas at the Experi-

mental Census were small ones. In the larger towns and in the cities the registration of deaths probably reaches a very high level and is probably as effective as births registration. The reason for the lower percentage of omission of deaths in Kutch probably lies in the fact that 34.7 per cent of the Experimental Census population in Kutch were in Bhuj municipal area* where the registration of deaths is probably better than elsewhere in Kutch.

Reasons for omissions of deaths from registration

The younger the deceased the greater the chance of the death not being registered. The figures for Bombay State bring out this trend very clearly (*vide* Subsidiary Table II Part B).

NUMBER OF UNREGISTERED DEATHS PER 100 REGISTERED DEATHS IN BOMBAY STATE

Age group	
0—4	25.4
5—14	22.8
15—34	13.7
35—54	11.6
55 & over	6.1
All ages	16.4

The birth of an infant would seem to stand a better chance of being registered than the death of an infant or a child or less than 5. (Only in the urban areas of Kutch was urban deaths registration better than births registration.)

The 0—4 age group comprises infants below one year of age and young children aged 1—4. A separate sorting of these slips suggested that the percentage of omissions in the 0 age group and in the 1—4 age group in Bombay State were very nearly equal.

The death of an old person means in a village where everybody knows everybody else the removal from the scene of a well known landmark. The death of an infant on the other hand is less likely to be noticed. It is customary to bury and not cremate very small children. It is not known whether the difference in the method of disposal of the body would make any difference to the chances of registration. Perhaps not but it would probably hold good as a general rule everywhere that the death of an infant or a very small child would be principally of interest to the immediate family while the death of older persons would be known to a wider circle. Adult deaths therefore stand an excellent chance of being registered where the arrangements for registration are reasonably effective while infant deaths would tend to be missed.

A comparison of the pattern of mortality at the Experimental Census with the pattern in the same areas under normal registration

The death rate recorded at the Experimental Census in the areas in Bombay State where the Census was held was 13.2 per 1,000. The death rate recorded under normal registration in those areas during the same period was 14.7 per 1,000. The lower death rate at the Experimental Census must be obviously wrong. The registered figure must represent the minimum figure.

What caused the lower death rate in the sample population? Was it due to the fact that a lesser number of deaths had occurred in the 10 per cent sample households by comparison with the total number of households or had the deaths occurred in the sample households but been missed by the enumerators?

The pattern of mortality according to age groups in the Experimental Census population approximated very closely to that recorded in the districts concerned under normal registration. The latter figures refer to the entire areas of the districts in which the Experimental Census was held (i.e. Kanara, Kolhapur, Poona, Surat and Sabarkantha) and relate to the period 1st November 1951 to 3rd October 1952. About one fifth of the total deaths recorded under normal registration were of infants below one year of age and one fifth were

*At the 1951 Census the percentage was 35.

in the age group 1-4. The Experimental Census suggested similar ratios as the following table shows

BOMBAY STATE

Age Period	Registered under normal registration		Reported in Experimental Census	
	Number of deaths	Percentage of total	Number of deaths	Percentage of total mortality
1	2	3	4	5
Under 1 year	21 620	3.6	247	21.5
1-4	18 765	20.3	399	20.3
5-9	4 188	4.5	87	4.4
10-14	1 872	2.0	31	1.6
15-19	2 188	2.4	59	3.0
20-24	3 221	3.5	3	3.7
25-29	2 691	3.1	55	2.8
30-34	3 073	3.3	57	2.8
35-39	2 746	3.0	50	2.5
40-44	2 806	3.0	50	2.5
45-49	2 696	3.1	51	2.6
50-54	3 291	3.6	79	4.0
55-59	1 097	4.4	67	3.4
60-64	4 538	4.9	101	5.1
65-69	3 632	3.9	90	4.6
70 & over	6 728	6.7	207	10.3
Unregistered			14	0.7
Total	92 614		1 970	

Whatever the lower death rate recorded at the Experimental Census was due to it was not due to the fact that deaths among some age groups were omitted to a much greater extent at the Experimental Census than they were under normal registration

Cause of death

The cause of death is recorded when a death is registered and these causes are subsequently analysed in the annual report of the Director of Public Health according to the following eight main causes

- (1) Cholera
- (2) Small pox
- (3) Plague
- (4) Fevers
- (5) Dysentery and diarrhoea
- (6) Respiratory diseases
- (7) Injuries
- (8) Other causes

The residuary category Other causes accounts every year for more than half the registered deaths. The

result is that no one can be sure of what the most important half dozen causes of deaths in Bombay State are

Cause of death was one of the questions on the death slip at the Experimental Census. When the cause of death could not be definitely specified at the Experimental Census the enumerator was asked to write the symptoms. It was hoped to have these causes evaluated by a doctor who would have assigned on the basis of the symptoms the probable cause of death. Unfortunately the causes of death returned at the Experimental Census were about as defective as those under normal registration. Among the causes of death specified on the slips were swelling on head, run mnd fever, illness and long illness. The fever and illness entries were sufficiently numerous to offset the cases where the cause had been specified accurately or otherwise as I B cancer, dropsy, typhoid, tetanus, anaemia, malaria and heart failure. It was therefore decided not to attempt to classify the deaths according to causes after the Experimental Census.

It is often difficult enough for doctors to say what the cause of death was. For lay police patls it is generally

impossible. The Director of Public Health proposes to publish a brief pamphlet to help registration authorities to identify causes of death. That should be useful. The second stage should be to have home visits from vaccinators or other staff with some medical background. They could record the symptoms for subsequent evaluation by doctors. A sample enquiry of this type might prove useful. The pattern obtained by it could be compared with that obtained under normal registration. However improvement in the level of births and deaths reporting is perhaps more important than evaluation of the causes of death. Extension of medical facilities will be necessary before any real improvement in the reporting of causes of death can be expected.

Maternity Data

Although it seems doubtful whether all the births that took place during the year in the sample households were reported at the Experimental Census those that were reported probably constitute a fair representative sample of the mothers to whom births take place every year. Every woman who gave birth to a child during the year was asked how many live born children she had given birth to in her lifetime (including the present birth), the number of children alive at present and now resident in the household, the number living elsewhere and the number who had died. The questions were brief and uncomplicated. They were not sufficiently detailed to get a complete picture of the maternity pattern, but as many mothers tend to be only approximate about their own present ages to have attempted to collect elaborate data about their age at marriage etc. would have been to invite inaccuracy in the returns.

Even in regard to the data that were obtained there is no guarantee of complete accuracy. It seems quite possible that mothers might have failed to recollect or mention cases where live born children had died a few hours or days after birth. It is believed that quite a number of such neo natal deaths are omitted from normal

registration. If this be so it is not inconceivable that such cases failed to be recalled to memory at the Experimental Census. Another factor making for possible inaccuracy is that maternity information was probably not always obtained directly from the mother but from the husband or other member of the household.

The Experimental Census did not tell us how many of the married women in the Experimental Census population had borne no children because enquiries were not made of all married women but only of those who gave birth to children during the year. At the general census of 1951 Madhya Pradesh among other States attempted to gather information on this subject. The results suggested that about 30 per cent of married women in Madhya Pradesh had borne no children. A similar enquiry in West Bengal before the 1951 census suggested that 26 per cent of married women in the Plains in West Bengal were issueless. These percentages seem extraordinarily high but they are probably quite authentic. The results of the Bengal enquiry suggested that only 11 per cent of women in the plains bore a child within 2 years of marriage. The key to the riddle of why such a high proportion of married women in Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal had no children probably lies primarily in the early age of marriage. The Bengal enquiry suggested that in Darjeeling (where the age of marriage is higher) only 14 per cent of the married women were without issue.

Though the Experimental Census in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch yielded no data on the subject of mathematical sterility among married women, true physiological sterility is something different; it did yield very interesting data on the maternity pattern.

Of the births that were reported in the Experimental Census population in Bombay State more were to mothers aged 25—34 than to mothers aged 15—24. The following table shows the percentage of the total births according to the reported age groups of the mothers.

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL NUMBER OF MOTHERS WHO GAVE BIRTH TO CHILDREN DURING
THE YEAR WHO WERE AGED

State	14 & less	15—24	25—34	35—44	45 & over
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bombay	0.11	39.25	44.69	14.68	1.20
Saurashtra	0.15	39.11	44.46	17.28	0.59
Kutch		35.91	47.32	15.77	1.00

Number of children per mother

The women in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch who became mothers during the year to which the

Experimental Census related reported that they had an average of 3.64 children and that an average of 2.9 children were surviving. The following table brings out the position.

	Bombay, Saurashtra & Kutch	Bombay	Saurashtra	Kutch
1	2	3	4	5
Number of mothers	6,123	5,14	683	298
Number of children born to them	22,325	18,654	2,503	1,113
Number of surviving children	18,178	15,157	2,165	861
Average number of children born per mother	3.64	3.6	3.7	3.7
Children surviving per 1,000 born	817.5	812.3	846.4	773.5
Average number of surviving children per mother	2.97	2.93	3.17	2.89

It is interesting that at the Experimental Census of Births and Deaths in Madhya Pradesh the average number of children reported as born per mother was 3.64 (as in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch) but only 712 of children per 1,000 born survived and the average number of surviving children per mother was only 2.59.

In Bombay State at the Experimental Census the 9 mothers less than 14 years of age had had an average of one child each, the 2,018 mothers aged 15-24 had had an average of 2 children each, the 2,298 mothers aged 25-34 had had an average of 4.1 children each, the 755 mothers

aged 35-44 had had an average of 6.2 children each and the 62 mothers aged 45 and over had had an average of 7.7 children each. Table VI shows the pattern of the births and according to the age of the mothers.

The younger the mother the higher the percentage of the children born who had survived. This was natural because the younger mothers had had less children to expose to the risks of living. The percentage of children born who were reported as surviving was highest in Saurashtra and lowest in Kutch as the following table shows.

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO HAD DIED TO TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN

Age of mother	Total no. of children born to mothers in column 1	Total no. of children out of 2 who had died	Percentage of column 3 to column 2
1	2	3	4
14 & less—			
Bombay	9	1	11.11
Saurashtra	1		
Kutch			
15-24—			
Bombay	3,981	605	15.20
Saurashtra	539	88	12.24
Kutch	228	37	16.3
25-34—			
Bombay	9,531	1,828	19.18
Saurashtra	1,223	191	15.86
Kutch	579	129	22.28
35-44—			
Bombay	4,633	962	20.67
Saurashtra	760	126	16.58
Kutch	281	79	28.11
45 & over—			
Bombay	480	106	22.00
Saurashtra	35	7	20.00
Kutch	25	7	28.00
All Age —			
Bombay	18,634	3,502	18.77
Saurashtra	2,558	393	15.36
Kutch	1,113	252	22.64

Chances of a child being male or female

The sex ratio in India is very heavily masculine. In the past it used to be thought that this was because a higher proportion of the births in India were male births by comparison with other countries where the sex ratio was more evenly balanced. In fact more boys are born than girls in every country for which there are records. In North America and most of Europe the ratio for many years has been about 105.5 boys to 100 girls. It may vary slightly but always with an excess of boys. At the Experimental Census there were 104 boys to every 100 girls born. In Greater Bombay (where births registration is believed to be almost complete) the ratio was 102 to every 100 girls in 1931.

The male baby is much more susceptible to defect or death on the road to birth. Among still born babies

the average in North America and Europe has been about 125 boys to 100 girls. At the Experimental Census in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch there were 129 still born boys to 100 girls. Males not females are biologically the weaker sex.

Observations elsewhere have suggested the interesting fact that where pre-natal conditions are most favourable the chances of a boy's achieving birth are better. Young healthy mothers on the average produce a considerably higher ratio of boys than do older mothers. An enquiry conducted by the Superintendent of Census Operations, West Bengal, before the 1951 Census also suggested that proportionately more male children are born to younger mothers than older ones. Out of interest the slips for Surat district were sorted and this pattern was also observed there as the following table shows.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF MALE AND FEMALE CHILDREN BORN TO MOTHERS IN DIFFERENT AGE GROUPS IN THE SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS OF SURAT DISTRICT AND THE NUMBER OF MALE CHILDREN PER 100 FEMALE CHILDREN

Age of the mother	Number of children born		Number of male children per 100 female children
	Males	Females	
	2	3	4
TOTAL			
Up to 19	83	65	128
20-29	524	508	103
30-39	317	301	105
40 & over	40	59	77
RURAL			
Up to 19	73	56	130
20-29	464	436	106
30-39	81	261	108
40 & over	33	46	72
URBAN			
Up to 19	10	9	111
20-29	60	72	83
30-39	36	40	90
40 & over	7	6	117

The Survival Rate

The most important demographic fact is the rate at which population is growing. Normally births exceed deaths and the birth rate minus the death rate gives us the survival rate. If the true annual birth rate were 40 per 1,000 and the true death rate 25 per 1,000 then the survival rate would be 15 per 1,000 and the population in that year would increase by 1.5 per cent.

During the past decade the population of Bombay

State increased by 22.3 per cent. The Census actuary, Shri Jain, calculated that the birth rate during the past decade was about 41.0 or 41.11 per thousand and the death rate about 24.9 per thousand. He made his estimates by two methods—the method of Differencing and the Reverse Survival method.

The method of differencing proceeds from the fact that growth of population is caused by excess of births over deaths. In general deaths are believed to

be more completely recorded than births. If, therefore, the recorded annual average death rate in an area was 20 per 1 000 and the population of the area increased during the decade by 15 per cent then the birth rate must have been 40 per 1 000. This is a simplification of the formula because migration is the third factor that with births and deaths affects population growth.

The reverse survival method takes the number of children recorded at the census between the ages of 0-9 and using values obtained from the life tables works out the annual number of births—and hence the birth rate—that would have been necessary to give rise to the recorded number of children of a particular age.

The birth rate recorded among the sample population at the Experimental Census in Bombay State was only slightly higher than the registered birth rate of the general population of these areas while the death rate recorded among the sample population was even lower than the registered death rate—a result which is clear evidence of error since the registered death rate would represent the true death rate only if no deaths whatsoever were omitted from registration.

Births and deaths under normal registration conditions are reported and recorded shortly after they occur. If therefore births and deaths under normal registration conditions were fairly evenly distributed among the months that comprise the year while at the experimental census an unusual number of births were reported during the six months preceding the census there would be good grounds for inferring that the further back in time one went the greater the chance of a birth or death not being reported at the Experimental Census and that this factor had affected the result of the Experimental Census.

To test this possibility the births and deaths recorded at the Experimental Census were plotted according to months and the pattern was compared with that obtained under normal registration. The October births and deaths at the Experimental Census related to the period from 18th to 31st October 1951 and 1st to 18th October 1952 (Divali to Divali) while the October births and deaths under normal registration related to the month of October 1952. The other months were common. The following table shows the position for Bombay State.

BOMBAY STATE

BIRTHS

Recorded month of occurrence	Number of births recorded		Percentage of recorded annual births that took place in the month	
	Under ordinary registration	At the Experimental Census	Ordinary registration	Experimental Census
1	2	3	4	5
November	4 831	337	9.29	6.49
December	4 399	3	11.31	6.21
January	4 080	368	7.81	7.09
February	3 743	376	7.19	7.25
March	4 407	450	8.47	8.67
April	4 019	389	7.78	7.50
May	4 098	459	7.88	8.05
June	4 158	452	7.99	8.71
July	4 317	433	8.30	8.34
August	4 683	487	9.00	9.39
September	4 423	478	11.50	9.21
October	4 917	448	9.45	8.63
Month not stated		190		3.66
Total	32 033	3 189		

BOMBAY STATE

DEATHS

Recorded month of occurrence	Number of deaths recorded		Percentage of recorded annual deaths which took place in the month	
	Ordinary registration	At the Experimental Census	Ordinary registration	Experimental Census
1	2	3	4	5
No. of months	1744	94	7.74	4.77
December	1845	140	8.19	7.11
January	1757	113	7.80	5.74
February	1574	121	6.99	6.14
March	2074	146	9.2	7.41
April	189	16	8.39	7.92
May	1754	177	7.79	8.98
June	1794	159	7.97	8.07
July	1846	175	8.20	8.88
August	2134	216	9.48	10.06
September	2036	230	9.04	11.68
October	2069	205	9.19	10.41
Month not stated		39		1.93
Total	22518	1970		

The information contained in the table is expressed below in another way. It shows what percentage of the annual births and deaths recorded under normal registration and at the Experimental Census related to the 3 months of November and December 1951 and January

1952 the 4 months of February March April and May 1952 and the 4 months of June July August and September 1952. October has been shown separately in a small percentage of cases the month of birth and death at the Experimental Census was not stated

BOMBAY STATE

Period	Birth			Death		
	Percentage of total population born	Experimental Census	Difference	Percentage of total population died	Experimental Census	Difference
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3 months November, December and January	25.44	18.9	-5.65	23.74	17.69	-6.12
4 months February, March, April and May	31.32	32.27	+0.95	32.39	30.15	-2.94
4 months June, July, August and September	33.79	35.65	+1.86	34.68	39.59	+4.91
1 month of October	9.45	8.63		9.19	10.41	
Month not stated		3.66				

There is thus some evidence that the births and deaths that occurred further back in time were not remembered at the Experimental Census as well as those that were of recent occurrence. This may have been one of the factors causing birth and death rates to be recorded at the Experimental Census which were lower than the true rates. The figures for Saurashtra and Kutch have not been shown but they exhibited a similar trend.

It has also been suggested that one reason why the death rate was lower at the Experimental Census than that recorded under normal registration is that consciously or otherwise people suppressed the fact of a death having occurred*.

Additional proof that the Experimental Census missed out deaths is provided by the infant mortality figures. The infant mortality rate (deaths per 1000 live births) was only 81.7 at the Experimental Census in Bombay State while under normal registration conditions the recorded rate in the State was 114.6 and even this latter figure probably understates the true rate.

though the registered infant mortality rate has fallen fairly steeply in recent years.

In attempting to work out the survival rate or rate of natural increase of the population in the areas where the Experimental Census was held we are guided by the past history of their growth and following sets of figure

- (1) The birth and death rates recorded under normal Registration in the Experimental Census area¹
- (2) The birth and death rates recorded at the Experimental Census and
- (3) The estimated true birth and death rates in the Experimental Census areas arrived at by using the reported extent of omissions to correct the figures recorded under normal registration.

In the case of Bombay State we have also the birth and death rates for the State as a whole for the period from 1st September 1951 to 31st August 1952 roughly equivalent to the period of the Experimental Census.

Summary

The following summarises the position for Bombay State

So	of d	Birth rate	Death rate	Natural increase (BR-DR)
		1	2	3
1	Normal Registration in Bombay State (1st September 1951 to 31st August 1952)	33.6	16.4	17.2
2	Normal Registration in Experimental Census areas of Bombay State (1st September 1951 to 31st October 1951)	34.3	14.7	19.6
3	Experimental Census figure (18th October 1951 to 18th October 1952)	34.8	13.2	21.6
4	Estimated true rate using Experimental Census data and correcting according to infant fertility mortality	41.6	17.4	24
5	Census authority estimate of rates during 1941-50	41.8	24.9	16.9

All these figures suggest a very high rate of natural increase and the fact that since 1921 Bombay State has recorded sizable and accelerating increases in population at successive censuses suggests that the survival rate must be improving. Even allowing for migration the survival rate in Bombay State must clearly be higher than in those States like Madhya Pradesh where the decennial increases in population recorded at the census are more moderate.

The registration of births and deaths though not complete is fairly adequate in Bombay State. Recent figures of registered births and deaths in Bombay State suggest that the number of registered deaths every

year is about half the number of registered births. This new ratio has been established in recent years. It is conceivable that this ratio is the result of a sudden deterioration in the recording of deaths by comparison with births because most of the evidence suggests that deaths are recorded at least as well as births and generally better. The birth rate may have declined slightly in recent decades but the death rate has declined even faster. If the number of births is twice the number of deaths then it does not make a great deal of difference whether the birth rate was 40 and the death rate 20 or the birth rate 34 and the death rate 17. In either event continued large increases in population may be expected. The

*At least much of the response depends on the manner in which it is asked. If an enumerator asked bluntly 'Did anyone die in this household during the past year?' it is quite possible that the enquiry might have been unteased and terminated by a blunt negative.

†In working out the total birth and death rates, it is assumed that the unknown births and deaths were registered and that if they were not, the registered rates would be lower.

‡In Kutch, however, the registered death rate was only 19 but the registered birth rate was 15. When registration of births and deaths is absolutely bad, the death rate suffers most.

number of births and deaths registered in Bombay State since 1947 has been shown below. The increase from 1949 onwards by comparison with 1947 and 1948 is due to the merger of the former Indian States.

BOMBAY STATE

Year	Birth	Deaths
1	2	3
1947	747 064	568 044
1948	764 421	494 581
1949	1 025 611	643 890
1950	1 102 413	615 687
1951	1 231 729	576 643
1952	1 227 772	618 681

Saurashtra and Kutch

In the case of Saurashtra and Kutch no figures of registered birth and death rates for the entire State were available nor did the Census Actuary attempt after the 1951 Census to work out separate birth and death rates for these two States. He assumed their pattern followed Bombay State. We

have thus only 3 sets of figures to work with:

- (1) The birth and death rates registered under normal registration conditions in the areas where the Experimental Census was held.
- (2) The birth and death rates recorded at the Experimental Census and
- (3) The estimated true rates.

The following table shows the position.

Area	Normal registration			Experimental Census			Estimated true Rates*		
	Birth rate	Death rate	Survival rate	Birth rate	Death rate	Survival rate	Birth rate	Death rate	Survival rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Saurashtra—									
Total	24.7	16.1	8.6	34.6	14.3	20.3	47.6	32.6	15.0
Rural	27.2	18.2	9.0	38.0	14.7	23.3	45.9	30.1	15.8
Urban	21.8	13.7	8.1	30.9	13.4	17.0	52.1	37.6	14.5
Kutch—									
Total	18.9	15.1	3.8	35.2	19.4	15.8	30.3	22.7	7.6
Rural	17.6	15.0	2.6	37.7	23.3	14.4	28.8	24.8	3.4
Urban	20.6	15.2	5.4	31.7	13.7	18.0	33.0	18.7	14.3

There is such a wide range of difference between the three sets of figures that it would be rash to draw conclusions from them. It makes a great deal of difference whether the survival rate in Kutch is 15.8 (Experimental Census) or 7.6 (Estimated true rate). The writer believes the Experimental Census result in Kutch is probably closer to the truth. Saurashtra probably has a survival rate better than Kutch but less than Bombay that one cannot be sure.

Conclusions

What has the Experimental Census proved? Negatively it has proved that the method of a 1/10th sample census by village officers and teachers did not reveal the true birth and death rates. It may be that the enumerators were not up to it. It may

be that the persons enumerated did not respond as well as they ought to have. It may be that in practice there was a bigger sampling error than mathematical theory would forecast as probable. This is a disappointment but not a tragedy. The Census was called an Experimental Census advisedly and few experiments are completely successful at the first attempt.

Positively the Census has given some clue to the extent of omissions of births and deaths from registration. It is clear that in Saurashtra and Kutch registration is most unsatisfactory. It will be an achievement even if it is brought up to the Bombay level there and certainly the Experimental Census results constitute a challenge which the administrations of Saurashtra and Kutch will doubtless accept. The fact that some areas have very poor registration arrangements means

*In working out these rates it has been assumed that half of the not known births and deaths were registered and half were not.

that the figures of registered births and deaths published in international year books are highly misleading* a position which it is essential to correct as soon as possible

The existing level of registration of births and deaths is fairly adequate in Bombay State but very poor in Saurashtra and Kutch. So far as Bombay State is concerned it is doubtful whether any radical changes in the existing system are necessary or desirable. As to whether the registration of births and deaths should be made legally compulsory on householders a legal compulsion without adequate administrative registration arrangements would be useless. The writer is not in favour of imposing such a legal obligation at this stage in Saurashtra and Kutch. If however registration were to be made compulsory in Bombay State nothing would be lost provided precautions were taken to see that the registration agency did not relax because the obligation had been transferred from its shoulders to the public. In Saurashtra and Kutch a strenuous process of public education should precede introduction of compulsory registration. The assembly of information about the annual number of registered births and deaths must be undertaken there now. Both Saurashtra and Kutch have adopted the Bombay system of registration but there is no collation of the data by the Public Health Department there. Until this is done I suggest collectors in Saurashtra be made responsible for work-

ing out figures of registered births and deaths for their districts. The appropriate Department of Government at Rajkot can direct this work. The advice of Shri Trivedi, Collector of Sorath might be availed of by the Government of Saurashtra. Shri Trivedi has experience of Census work and also of the recent Experimental Census of births and deaths.

Some Collectors have suggested that in areas where there are village panchayats they might be made responsible for the registration of births and deaths in their areas. There would be no objection to this being done on an Experimental basis in those areas where Collectors are satisfied that panchayats will give the matter due attention.

The primary responsibility for the improvement of vital statistics must be on the Public Health Department. The Director of Public Health is the officer best equipped to examine births and deaths returns and to see where registration arrangements seem to be functioning badly and need improvement.

If registration is to be improved the Director of Public Health must arrange for returns of births and deaths to be scrutinised intelligently and Collectors and Districts Health Officers asked to improve registration in those areas where the level of births and deaths registration is clearly low. The registered birth and death rates for 1951 and 1952 for Bombay districts have been assembled and are shown below.

BOOMBAY STATE

District	Birth rate		Death rate	
	1951	1952	1951	1952
	1	2	3	4
Great Bombay—	27.99	27.84	13.11	11.53
Bombay Gujarat Division—				
Daskar	8.48	25.46	14.07	15.58
Sabarkantha	3.08	23.9	8.49	17.04
Mehsana	31.53	31.18	14.03	19.01
Ahmedabad	36.3	31.3	16.03	20.88
Kaira	33.74	32.86	15.1	0.53
Panch Mahal	36.48	7.90	10.91	15.81
Bardoli	3.15	30.74	12.40	14.09
Bolsar	44.06	39.89	18.25	20.64
Surat	36.82	36.71	15.56	16.49
Amli	39.44	33.50	15.41	16.08
Bombay Deccan Northern Division—				
Waghbandh	42.93	41.41	0.40	10.47
East Khandesh	42.28	45.7	60	19.03
Dahod	40.60	6.40	17.30	15.85
Nandurbar	34.97	4.7	17.49	15.5
Poon	33.06	33.13	15.5	14.01
Satara	0.5	9.16	11.63	13.77
Satara North	3.73	37.14	18.0	19.4
Satara South	31.48	31.10	15.17	15.53
Kolhapur	37.71	6.06	16.6	16.66
Shivajinagar	37.5	9.0	11.73	18.33
Bombay Deccan Southern Division—				
Bijapur	37.95	37.57	18.58	18.96
Bijapur	39.39	37.79	18.07	19.96
Bijapur	38.11	38.93	18.45	18.95
Bombay Konkan Division—				
Thane	18.89	20.99	8.46	9.09
Kolaba	30.41	30.5	17.0	17.12
Ratnagiri	30.55	27.59	17.20	18.05
Kanara	36.16	36.5	13.77	18.86
BOMBAY STATE—	34.03	33.28	15.91	16.77

*A writer in the Economist April 11 1953 page 82 stated: In 1947 the crude birth rate of the United States was equal to that of India. It had failed to take into account the gross miscalculation of the rate of births and deaths figures in India.

It seems clear that the level of registration of births and deaths in Thana district is absolutely bad. In the districts of Banaskantha Sabarkantha Kolaba Ratnagiri and Satara South there is clearly great room for improvement.

I would suggest that as soon as possible after 31st December each year the Director of Public Health should inform the Chief Secretary to the Government of the birth and death rates registered in each district during the year, the mean birth and death rates registered during the previous five years and also convey his views on whether registration in particular districts is improving or deteriorating.

It is also necessary that he informs Collectors and District Health Officers similarly so that they can concentrate on improving registration in those areas where the arrangements seem to be slackening. Full registration of births and deaths is not something that can be secured overnight but if there is greater consciousness of the importance of the subject in the mind of administrators as well as the public a most important advance will have been made.

Experimental Censuses of births and deaths might be undertaken in future though it is doubtful whether it is desirable to make them an annual feature. Meanwhile the Director of Public Health has worked out the following scheme which has great potentialities. The matter has been extracted from Dr Vishwanathan's letter D O No 44 2 11 533 B dated 6th April 1953.

Para 4 —In this connection I furnish below an outline of the scheme which I propose to implement during the current financial year.

We have about 600 vaccinators in Bombay State roughly at the rate of 20 per district. Each vaccinator has a population of 40 000 to 60 000 living in 40 60 villages. In order to improve the vaccination programme I have instructed that primary vaccination i.e. of infants normally below 12 months age should be carried out between the months of April to December. For this purpose each vaccinator will visit every week a village with more than 1 000 population and another village with about 500 population. Thus he will visit all the villages in his beat at least once between April and December. In the case of large villages with 2 000 and more population he may have to visit them either in consecutive weeks or at intervals of 4 5 months. I have also outlined a programme of revaccination of adult persons to be carried out between the months of January and March. This revaccination programme is spread over a period of 5 years. Hence each year 20 per cent of the population will be revaccinated. Instead however

of taking up 20 per cent of the population of each village for revaccination I have instructed that 20 per cent of the villages should be selected each year and the entire population of those villages revaccinated during the year itself. Thus from January to March each vaccinator would visit about 8 to 12 villages or about 3 4 villages each month or one village per week. When he visits the village he is required to stay there for 3 4 days consecutively. He is expected to visit every household and during such visit I propose to have a check made of vital statistics. He will be given a register in which he will record Census House Number Name of the head of the family names of other members of the family with age sex their vaccinal condition and in addition he will also record whether there were any births or deaths between the last Dewali and the Dewali of the preceding year as these are perhaps most significant dates for the householder to remember than the calendar year. With regard to each birth he would only record the sex of the child and the age of the mother. With regard to each death besides recording the name sex and the age he is also required to write on a slip of paper the salient symptoms of the disease which ended fatally. For this purpose with respect to 50 main causes of death listed by the World Health Organisation I intend to issue a small handbook listing the symptoms of each disease. On completion of the visit of the village the vaccinator should send his detailed report to the District Health Officer who will arrive at a reasonably correct cause of the death from the symptoms recorded by the vaccinator. The data collected from 20 per cent of the villages in this manner will be used as a yard stick to assess the record of vital statistics from the district as a whole. This process that I have now planned will not in any manner interfere with the existing system of recording the vital statistics its compilation and consolidation. The District Health Officer and the Sanitary Inspectors will be specially required during the period of 3 months between January and March when this intensive checking will take place to visit as many villages as possible at all events at least one or two villages in each vaccinator's charge to see that the duties assigned to them are properly carried out.

If this scheme is implemented about 1/5th of the rural area of each district will be covered every year. The number of houses and households obtainable from the District Census Handbooks. The house to house visits will provide data for population forecasts by comparing the 1951 Census population and the population at the time of visit. It might be better to collect information about births and deaths that took place in the previous calendar year rather than from Diwali to Diwali. If successful this Scheme will provide a continuous record of population growth.

TABLES

I A—Area, Households, Population and Registered

		POPULATION		
		Area (in sq. mile)	Number of Households	Persons
State & District		1	2	3
BOMBAY	Total	111 434	7 141 091	35,958,150
	Rural		4 863 769	24,785,810
	Urban		2,280,322	11 170,340
Greater Bombay	T	111	668 862	2 839 270
	R		640 06	2 839 270
	U		118 777	748 794
Banskantha	T	4 39	136 288	691 954
	R		12 307	56 842
	U		140 310	684 017
Balsar Kantha	T	2 81	129 075	635 005
	R		11 735	49 012
	U		312 551	1 471 662
Mehsana	T	4 312	238 237	1 148 431
	R		74 314	323 731
	U		560 411	1 685 630
Ahmedabad	T	3 529	147 217	689 445
	R		221 199	996 185
	U		346 704	1 612 426
K a	T	2 512	246 294	1 156 891
	R		99 910	455 535
	U		219 9 4	1 140 437
Panch Mahala	T	3 500	189 88	1 011 285
	R		36 097	137 147
	U		240 843	1 194 746
Baroda	T	2 969	177 236	897 5 8
	R		607	297 218
	U		138 195	706 035
Broach	T	2 911	110 997	577 030
	R		27 203	129 005
	U		354 346	1 827 842
Burat	T	4 499	279 434	1 433 191
	R		74 912	368 651
	U		61 036	317 203
Ameri	T	1 634	42 819	230 767
	R		18 217	86 436
	U		207 490	1 146 024
West Khandesh	T	5 391	164 963	950 553
	R		37 5 7	195 471
	U		304 935	1 472 351
East Khandesh	T	4 535	209 397	1 003 918
	R		95 543	467 433
	U		9 784	47 282
Dangs	T	650	9 784	47 282
	R			
	U			
Nasik	T	6 035	268 818	1 4 9 916
	R		196 562	1 053 966
	U		72 256	369 950
Ahmednagar	T	6 602	267 929	1 410 873
	R		227 477	1 196 041
	U		40 452	214 832
Poona	T	6 028	383 691	1 950 976
	R		216 250	1 116 253
	U		167 441	834 723

Birth and Death Rates per mille by Districts, 1951

LATION

Males	Females	Registration population	Registered birth rate	Registered death rate
5	6	7	8	9
18,614 862	17 341 288	36 886 616	33 3	16 8
12 469 744	12,316 066	25,316 164	34 3	17 5
6 145 118	5 025 222	11 570 492	31 0	15 3
1 779 259	1 060 011	2 987 196	27 9	13 5
1 779 259	1 060 011	2 982 196	27 9	13 5
384 082	364 714	766 294	25 5	15 6
354 532	337 422	707 989	6 1	15 5
79 530	97 292	58 305	18 1	16 8
346 774	337 249	699 091	23 9	12 0
321 247	313 758	647 642	23 6	11 8
25 527	3 485	51 449	28 5	15 2
738 578	733 134	1 512 068	31	19 0
575 955	572 476	1 182 744	9 9	18 1
167 573	160 658	329 324	35 9	22 2
911 869	773 761	1 743 097	34 2	20 9
355 005	334 440	708 863	27 3	17 8
556 864	439 321	1 034 234	38 9	3 0
843 250	769 177	1 663 909	37 6	20 5
604 360	552 531	1 198 441	31 6	20 1
238 890	216,645	465 665	35 2	21 6
593 821	554 911	1 174 883	27 9	15 8
521 930	489 355	1 037 649	27 5	16 4
71 591	65 556	147 234	30 5	11 9
624 359	570 587	1 228 387	30 7	14 7
466 135	431 393	970 743	27 3	13 7
158 224	138 994	307 644	40 8	17 3
363 145	342 890	713 728	39 9	20 6
296 360	280 670	583 259	39 1	21 1
66 785	62 220	130 469	43 5	18 8
918 277	909 565	1 889 467	36 7	16 3
717 943	721 48	1 477 467	36 0	15 8
00 334	188 317	412 000	89 2	19 0
160 974	156 229	348 019	33 5	16 1
117 416	113 351	259 765	32 7	16 3
45 558	42 878	88 254	35 9	15 4
581 140	564 884	1 177 200	41 3	18 5
480 516	470 037	975 504	43 4	19 4
100 624	94 847	201 696	31 4	14 1
746 45	724 899	1 490 501	45 7	19 0
505 946	497 972	1 012 036	50 6	21 1
240 506	226 977	478 465	35 5	14 7
25 196	22 086	48 185	36 4	15 9
25 196	22 086	48 185	36 4	15 9
730 927	698 989	1 455 997	34 7	15 5
536 935	523 031	1 065 380	37 7	16 6
193 992	175 958	370 617	26 0	2
715 763	695 110	1 437 211	33 1	9
603 918	59 123	1 224 004	33 4	
111 845	102 987	213 207	31 4	
1 006 201	944 775	1 993 806	29 1	
559 782	556 471	1 15 816	30 1	
446 419	388 304	860 990	26	

I-A—Area, Households, Population and Registered

		POPULATION		
State & District		Area (in square miles)	Number of households	Persons
1	2	3	4	
Satara North	T R U	4 034	233 757 201 742 32 010	1 175 809 1 014 970 160 839
Satara South	T R U	3 431	188 415 133 686 54 729	1 000 141 713 211 286 930
Kolhapur	T R U	2 756	234 761 180 304 54 457	1 227 547 950 090 277 457
Sholapur	T R U	5 682	301 194 200 541 100 653	1 405 316 1 035 098 470 218
Ilgaum	T R U	5 574	330 114 250 088 80 026	1 726 908 1 309 239 417 669
Bijapur	T R U	6 601	271 880 210 607 61 273	1 396 185 1 074 731 321 454
Dharwar	T R U	5 305	301 576 208 922 92 654	1 575 386 1 082 587 492 800
Thana	T R U	3 895	303 250 190 570 112 680	1 518 050 993 216 524 834
Kolaba	T R U	2 715	189 468 170 097 19 371	909 083 813 055 96 028
Ratnagiri	T R U	5 071	348 393 315 760 32 633	1 711 964 1 553 858 158 106
Kanara	T R U	3 971	104 222 79 545 24 677	517 780 394 220 123 560
SAURASHTRA	Total Rural Urban	21 451	793,364 511,548 281,816	4,137,359 2,744 198 1,393 161
Halal	T R U	3 890	108 241 69 469 38 772	574 472 385 324 189 148
Maharashtra	T R U	4 660	197 118 116 471 80 647	1 045 675 636 453 409 222
Zalawad	T R U	4 425	98 781 67 667 31 114	495 978 345 251 150 677
Gohilwad	T R U	4 675	199 093 134 953 64 140	1 020 130 704 681 315 449
Sorath	T R U	3 801	190 131 122 988 67 143	1 001 154 672 489 328 665
KUTCH	Total Rural Urban	16 724	128,972 104,194 24,778	567 606 453 832 113 774

Birth and Death Rates per mille by Districts, 1951--(contd.)

LATION

Males	Females	Registration population	Registered birth rate	Registered death rate
5	6	7	8	9
572 967	602 342	1 197 115	37.1	19.7
491 360	523 610	1 03 750	37.8	20.5
81 607	78 73	164 365	37.9	15.2
508 240	491 901	1 075 921	31.1	15.5
351 151	352 060	731 936	33.4	16.3
147 0 9	139 841	293 985	25.3	13.8
673 421	604 126	1 257 348	36.1	16.7
479 416	470 674	970 949	36.8	17.4
144 005	133 452	286 399	33.6	14.2
773 809	731 507	1 541 364	39.2	18.3
530 470	504 6 8	1 056 933	38.11	18.0
243 339	226 879	484 431	40.0	19.0
882 278	844 630	1 756 221	37.6	19.0
667 319	641 920	1 331 457	39.4	20.2
214 959	202 710	424 764	31.8	15.2
705 526	690 659	1 475 510	37.8	20.0
543 072	531 659	1 095 301	39.2	20.7
162 454	159 000	330 209	33.1	17.3
804 476	770 910	1 605 536	38.9	18.9
551 297	531 285	1 098 968	43.5	20.7
253 179	239 625	506 568	29.1	15.1
796 007	722 043	1 580 515	20.9	9.1
509 125	484 091	1 015 284	24.8	11.3
286 887	237 957	565 231	14.0	5.0
445 580	463 503	971 797	30.5	17.1
396 206	416 849	823 518	31.1	17.7
49 374	46 654	98 279	25.6	11.9
769 635	942 329	1 723 261	27.6	18.0
694 113	859 745	1 559 351	27.7	18.7
75 527	82 584	163 910	26.6	11.6
263 206	254 574	527 994	36.5	13.9
203 039	191 181	402 432	38.8	14.8
60 167	63 393	125 562	29.2	12.6
2 094 442	2 042 917			
1,397 621	1,346 577			
696,821	696,340			
288 766	285 706			
193 975	191 349			
94 791	91 357			
5 6 391	519 284			
322 942	313 511			
203 449	205 773			
253 186	242 747			
178 088	167 163			
75 098	75 579			
520 734	499 396			
360 549	344 13			
160 183	155 264			
505 365	495 789			
342 067	330 422			
163 298	165 367			
272,977	294 629			
217 687	236 165			
55 290	58,464			

NOTE: Registration data (columns 7 & 8 & 9) relates to the year 1957

I B—Registered Deaths in Bombay State by Age and Sex, 1952

Age Group	Registered Deaths		
	Persons	Males	Females
	1	2	3
		TOTAL	
All Ages	618,681	319,451	299,200
Under 1 year	147,843	76,736	66,107
1—4	145,199	71,604	73,595
5—9	22,644	11,107	11,537
10—14	15,502	6,747	6,755
15—19	14,587	6,537	8,050
20—29	39,664	17,676	21,988
30—39	38,627	19,703	18,922
40—49	39,364	22,279	16,085
50—59	49,550	28,720	20,830
60 & over	113,701	58,370	55,331
		RURAL	
All Age	441,970	227,642	214,328
Under 1 year	99,094	53,604	45,490
1—4	106,86	57,779	53,507
5—9	16,860	8,319	8,541
10—14	9,872	4,964	4,900
15—19	10,126	4,599	5,527
20—29	27,146	12,012	15,134
30—39	27,199	13,683	13,516
40—49	27,007	15,904	11,703
50—59	36,147	20,335	15,792
60 & over	112,233	42,023	40,210
		URBAN	
All Age	176,711	91,839	84,872
Under 1 year	48,749	23,132	20,617
1—4	39,913	18,825	20,088
5—9	5,784	2,788	2,996
10—14	5,630	1,783	1,847
15—19	4,461	1,938	2,523
20—29	12,518	5,664	6,854
30—39	11,428	6,022	5,406
40—49	11,357	6,975	4,382
50—59	13,403	8,365	5,038
60 & over	31,468	16,347	15,121

I-B—Registered Deaths in Kutch State by Age and Sex, 1952

Age Group	Registered Deaths		
	Persons	Males	Females
	1	2	3
			4
		TOTAL	
All Ages	2 095	1 152	943
Under 1 year	214	119	95
1—4	263	145	118
5—9	213	119	94
10—14	151	79	72
15—19	187	98	89
20—29	232	119	113
30—39	239	137	109
40—49	160	96	64
50—59	205	113	92
60 & over	231	127	104
		RURAL	
All Ages			
Under 1 year			
1—4			
5—9			
10—14			
15—19			
20—29			
30—39			
40—49			
50—59			
60 & over			
		URBAN	
All Ages	2,095	1 152	943
Under 1 year	214	119	95
1—4	263	145	118
5—9	213	119	94
10—14	151	79	72
15—19	187	98	89
20—29	232	119	113
30—39	239	137	109
40—49	160	96	64
50—59	205	113	92
60 & over	231	127	104

II—Distribution of Population in Bombay

Age Group	Persons				Males
	Total	Married	Unmarried	Widowed	Total
	1	2	3	4	5
					6
					TOTAL
All Ages	3,560 195	1,592 631	1 664 181	303,383	1,844 542
Under 1 year	115 726		115 726		58 443
1—4	374 466		374 566		190,844
5—14	908 117	57 436	849 526	1 15.	468 874
15—4	642 646	376 976	256 181	9 539	379 717
25—34	571 960	497 741	45 321	28 073	298 816
35—44	415 823	349 560	11 761	54 507	223 773
45—54	277 237	194 899	5 472	76 866	148 542
55—64	165 169	81 907	3 638	76 624	81 177
65—74	64 811	24 317	1 227	39 237	30 334
75 & over	23 531	6 624	416	16 491	10 809
Age not stated	609	191	347	71	293
					RURAL
All Ag e	2 472,229	1 109,949	1 143 622	218,650	1 246,090
Under 1 year	81 598		81 598		41 537
1—4	269 814		269 814		137 967
5—14	661 389	48 702	611 723	964	341 156
15—24	416 448	261 885	147 609	6 954	203 768
25—34	377 475	336 317	20 709	20 449	184 864
35—44	283 370	239 408	5 733	38 229	145 199
45—54	191 941	137 812	3 180	53 941	101 216
55—64	120 930	67 585	2 189	56 156	61 158
65—74	48 403	18 073	603	29 727	22 313
75 & over	17 434	5 040	212	12 187	8 092
Age not stated	427	127	244	56	185
					URBAN
All Ag e	1 087 968	482 682	520,359	84,725	598,452
Under 1 year	34 128		34 128		17 091
1—4	104 752		104 757		53 477
5—14	246 728	8 734	237 803	191	127 738
15—24	226 198	115 041	108 572	2 585	125 949
25—34	194 485	161 424	24 612	8 449	114 457
35—44	132 453	110 152	6 028	16 273	78 534
45—54	82 296	57 087	2 284	22 925	47 326
55—64	44 239	22 327	1 449	20 468	23 019
65—74	16 408	6 274	624	5 510	8 041
75 & over	6 097	1 584	204	4 309	2 717
Age n t stated	182	64	103	15	108

State by Age, Sex and Marital Status, 1951

				Females		
Marr ed	Unmarried	Widowed	Total	Marr ed	Unmarried	Widowed
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
799 791	967 592	77 159	1 715 653	792 840	696 589	226 224
	58 443		57 283		57 283	
	190 844		183 722		183 722	
9 481	459 126	264	439 243	47 952	390 400	891
121 764	205 525	2 428	312 929	255 162	50 656	7 111
253 222	37 105	8 489	273 144	244 519	8 216	20 409
201 591	8 787	13 295	192 150	147 969	2 974	41 207
125 914	4 190	18 438	128 695	68 985	1 289	58 428
62 718	2 440	19 019	80 999	22 189	1 198	57 605
19 437	712	10 205	34 457	4 910	515	29 039
5 574	242	4 993	12 722	1 050	174	11 498
87	178	28	316	104	169	43
532 986	658 533	54 571	1 226 139	576 963	485 689	164 087
	41 332		40 246		40 246	
	137 367		139 447		132 447	
8 183	332 734	919	320 253	40 519	278 989	745
82 255	119 825	1 688	212 680	179 630	27 784	5 266
160 869	97 919	5 576	193 111	175 448	2 790	14 873
131 506	4 592	9 041	138 231	107 909	1 141	29 188
85 954	2 392	12 870	93 725	51 858	796	41 071
45 626	1 651	13 881	59 772	16 959	338	42 275
14 293	449	7 571	26 090	3 780	154	22 156
4 241	147	3 704	9 349	799	63	8 478
59	105	21	242	68	139	35
266 805	309 059	22 588	489 514	215 877	211 500	62 137
	17 091		17 037		17 037	
	53 477		51 275		51 275	
1 301	126 392	45	118 990	7 433	111 411	146
39 509	85 700	740	100 249	75 532	22 872	1 845
92 333	19 186	2 913	80 033	69 071	5 496	5 536
70 085	4 195	4 254	53 919	40 067	1 833	12 019
39 960	1 798	5 568	34 970	17 127	486	17 357
17 092	789	5 138	11 220	5 230	660	15 330
5 144	263	2 634	8 367	1 130	361	6 876
1 333	95	1 289	3 380	251	109	3 0 0
28	73	7	74	36	30	8

II—Distribution of Population in Saurashtra

Age Group	Persons				Males
	Total	Married	Unmarried	Widowed	Total
	1	2	3	4	5
TOTAL					
All Ag	408,223	176,612	199,495	32,116	207,207
Under 1 year	13,384		13,384		6,608
1—4	44,05		44,052		22,245
5—14	112,453	7,607	104,719	137	58,513
15—24	79,780	47,156	31,670	1,004	40,576
25—34	59,435	53,279	3,398	2,758	30,123
35—44	43,265	36,561	913	5,789	22,349
45—54	27,196	19,167	443	7,586	13,594
55—64	11,616	9,576	326	1,714	8,788
65—74	6,697	2,496	88	4,113	3,147
75 & over	2,744	697	84	1,963	1,145
Age not stated	601	128	466	7	169
RURAL					
All Ag	274,459	122,218	131,709	20,532	140,199
Under 1 year	8,972		8,972		4,567
1—4	30,190		30,190		15,210
5—14	76,480	6,170	70,197	113	39,822
15—24	52,447	32,844	18,959	644	26,771
25—34	40,106	36,472	1,903	1,731	20,568
35—44	28,771	24,678	541	3,552	14,971
45—54	18,032	13,047	279	4,706	9,126
55—64	12,582	6,677	227	5,678	6,046
65—74	4,649	1,747	60	2,842	2,201
75 & over	1,720	470	36	1,264	768
Age not stated	460	113	345	2	149
URBAN					
All Ag	133,764	54,394	67,786	11,584	67,008
Under 1 year	4,412		4,412		2,041
1—4	13,867		13,86		7,035
5—14	35,973	1,432	34,522	19	18,691
15—24	27,333	11,312	12,661	360	13,755
25—34	10,329	16,807	1,495	1,07	9,555
35—44	14,494	11,883	374	2,237	7,378
45—54	9,164	6,120	164	2,880	4,468
55—64	6,034	2,849	99	3,086	2,742
65—74	2,048	749	28	1,271	946
75 & over	974	227	111	699	377
Age not stated	141	15	121	5	20

State by Age, Sex and Marital Status, 1951

Females

Married	Unmarried	Widowed	Total	Married	Unmarried	Widowed
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
86 732	111 967	8,508	201 016	89 880	87 528	23 608
	6 608		6 776		6 716	
	112 245		21 807		21 807	
11 839	55 616	58	53 940	4 763	49 103	74
17 273	111 912	341	39 54	29 883	8 708	663
26 295	2 948	880	29 312	26 984	450	1 878
20 176	770	1 403	20 916	16 385	145	4 386
11 402	381	1 811	13 60	7 765	62	5 775
6 218	296	2 274	9 828	3 308	30	6 490
1 868	71	1 208	3 550	628	17	2 905
542	74	529	1 599	155	10	1 434
119	46	4	432	9	420	3
60 275	73 828	6 096	134 260	61 943	57 881	11 436
	4 567		4 405		4 405	
	15 210		11 980		14 980	
2 309	57 463	50	56 658	3 861	32 734	7
12 631	13 878	269	25 676	20 213	5 081	382
18 219	1 685	664	19 538	18 253	218	1 067
13 532	466	973	13 800	11 146	75	579
7 586	233	1 307	8 906	5 461	46	3 309
4 236	208	1 602	6 556	2 441	19	4 076
1 287	49	865	2 448	460	11	1 977
365	39	371	1 00	105	4	693
110	37	2	311	3	308	
26 457	38 139	2 412	66 756	27 937	29 647	9 172
	2 041		2 371		2 371	
	7 035		6 897		6 827	
530	18 153	8	17 287	90	111 369	11
4 642	9 034	79	11 578	9 670	3 697	281
10 076	1 263	216	9 774	8 731	232	811
6 644	304	430	7 116	5 239	70	1 807
3 816	148	504	4 696	2 304	16	2 376
1 982	88	672	3 297	867	11	2 414
581	22	343	1 10	168	6	928
177	42	158	597	50	6	541
9	9	11	121	6	11	3

II—Distribution of Population in Kutch

Age Group	Persons				Males
	Total	Married	Unmarried	Widowed	Total
	1	2	3	4	5
					TOTAL
All Ages	55 819	23 682	25,962	6 175	27 127
Under 1 year	1 803		1 803		736
1—4	5 908		5 908		3 038
5—14	14 451	1 181	11 254	16	7 422
15—24	9 289	5 125	3 967	197	4 420
25—34	8 530	7 313	644	593	4 041
35—44	6 789	5 348	245	1 196	3,290
45—54	4 201	2 747	73	1 381	1 902
55—64	3 016	1 421	45	1 550	1 295
65—74	1 240	429	9	807	524
75 & over	566	118	8	440	197
Age not stated	6		6		2
					RURAL
All Ag	45 070	19 350	20 738	4 982	21,965
Under 1 year	1 451		1 451		743
1—4	4 848		4 848		2 474
5—14	11 725	1 08	10 678	12	6 068
15—24	7 2 4	4 120	9 985	149	3 437
25—34	6 908	5 956	488	464	3 268
35—44	5 536	4 354	216	966	2 674
45—54	3 384	2 234	61	1 089	1 598
55—64	2 45	1 146	40	1 266	1 090
65—74	1 051	361	8	682	455
75 & m	455	94	7	354	161
Age not tated	■		■		2
					URBAN
All Ag s	10 749	4,332	5 224	1 193	5,162
Under 1 year	352		352		193
1—4	1 060		1 060		564
5—14	2 726	96	2 626	4	1 354
15—24	2 035	1 005	982	48	988
25—34	1 642	1 357	156	129	773
35—44	1 253	994	■	230	616
45—54	817	513	12	292	364
55—64	564	275	5	284	205
65—74	189	68	1	120	69
75 & over	111	24	1	86	■
Age n t stated					

State by Age, Sex and Marital Status, 1951

				Females		
Married	Unmarried	Widowed	Total	Married	Unmarried	Widowed
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
11,105	14,566	1,456	28,692	12,577	11,396	4,719
	936		867		867	
	3,038		2,870		2,870	
452	6,964	6	7,029	729	6,290	10
1,651	2,726	43	4,869	3,474	1,241	154
3,279	584	178	4,509	4,034	60	415
2,839	193	258	3,499	3,509	52	938
1,581	68	313	2,239	1,166	5	1,068
893	42	360	1,721	528	3	1,190
317	6	201	716	112	3	601
111	7	97	369	25	1	343
	2		4		4	
9,122	11,612	1,231	23,105	10,228	9,126	3,751
	743		708		708	
	2,474		2,374		2,374	
422	5,640	6	5,657	663	4,988	6
1,364	2,034	34	3,822	2,756	91	115
2,676	443	149	3,640	3,280	45	315
2,289	169	216	2,862	2,065	47	750
1,280	56	262	1,786	954	5	827
748	38	304	1,362	398	2	962
269	6	180	596	92	2	502
74	7	80	294	20		274
	2		4		4	
1,983	2,954	225	5,587	2,349	2,270	968
	193		159		139	
	64		496		496	
30	1,324		1,372	66	1,302	4
287	692	9	1,047	718	290	39
603	141	29	869	754	15	100
550	24	42	637	444	5	188
901	111	51	453	212		241
145	4	56	359	130	1	228
48		111	120	20	1	99
19		17	75	5	1	69

III—Economic Groups and Marital Status of

State & District	Number of Sample Households				POPULATION	
	Total	L.elihood Classes I II & IV	L.elihood Class III	Livelihood Classes V—VII	All	
					Persons	
					Marr ed	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BOMBAY—						
Total	28 541	15 990	13 232	9 319	67 720	81 210
Rural	24 341	13 195	2 999	6 147	58 275	68 951
Urban	4 200	795	233	3 172	9 445	12 259
Kanara—						
T	2 640	1 246	281	1 113	5 724	7 347
R	1 981	1 100	259	622	4 357	5 530
U	659	146	22	491	1 367	1 817
Kolhapur—						
T	6 577	4 385	807	1 390	15 665	20 007
R	5 378	3 957	632	769	12 757	16 437
U	1 199	428	170	621	2 908	3 550
Poona—						
T	5 016	4 001	150	865	13 298	14 031
R	4 616	3 884	135	597	12 3 8	12 714
U	400	117	15	268	990	1 317
Surat—						
T	11 510	4 293	1 968	5 247	26 704	31 572
R	9 816	4 213	1 942	3 661	22 944	26 658
U	1 694	82	26	1 586	3 760	4 914
Sabakantha—						
T	2 798	2 063	31	704	6 3 9	8 253
R	2 550	2 041	31	478	5 839	7 59
U	248	22		226	490	661
SAURASHTRA—						
Total	3 684	1 119	89	2 476	8,875	11 031
Rural	1 850	980	74	796	4 789	5 613
Urban	1 834	139	15	1 680	4 086	5,416
S r th—						
T	3 684	1 119	89	2 476	8 875	11 031
R	1 850	980	74	796	4 789	5 613
U	1 834	139	15	1 680	4 086	5 416
KUTCH—						
Total	1 925	491	116	1,318	3 830	4 681
Rural	1 169	462	112	595	2,382	2 629
Urban	756	29	4	723	1 448	2 0 2

Sample Household Population by Districts, 1951-52

LATION

Classes

Males		Females		Livelihood Classes I II & IV		Livelihood Class III		Livelihood Classes V—VIII	
Married	Others	Married	Others	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
31 940 27 467 4 481	42 726 36 286 6 440	35 772 30 808 4 964	38 484 32 665 5 819	45 145 42 901 2,244	44 139 41 833 2,306	6 917 6 424 493	7,340 6,831 509	22 612 18 428 8,184	22 777 14,809 7 968
7 496 1 933 563	3 904 2 939 965	3 228 2 424 804	3 443 2 591 85	3 348 2 994 354	3 387 2 974 413	445 416 29	336 500 96	2 607 1 462 1 145	2 748 1 541 1 207
7 564 6 150 1 414	10 641 8 696 1 945	8 101 6 607 1 494	9 366 7 761 1 605	12 696 11 463 1 233	12 158 10 975 1 183	1 802 1 425 377	1 822 1 439 383	3 707 1 958 1 749	3 487 1 954 1 533
6 273 5 820 4 3	7 499 6 819 680	7 025 6 558 467	6 532 5 895 637	11 209 10 838 371	11 067 10 678 389	340 316 24	371 291 90	2 223 1 485 738	2 169 1 484 685
12 500 10 687 1 813	16 241 13 732 2 509	14 204 12 257 1 947	15 331 12 926 2 405	11 878 11 632 226	12 114 11 848 266	4 280 4 217 63	4 600 4 540 60	12 583 11 550 4 033	12 821 8 795 4 0 6
3 115 2 877 238	4 441 4 100 341	3 214 2 962 252	3 812 3 497 320	6 014 5 954 60	5 413 5 358 55	50 50	61 61	1 49 973 519	1 552 1 035 517
4,301 2,326 1 975	5 808 2 971 2 837	4 574 2 463 2 111	5 223 2 644 2 579	3 650 3 177 473	3 484 3 055 429	182 162 20	202 173 29	6,277 1 958 4,319	6 111 1,879 4 232
4 301 2 326 1 975	5 808 2 971 2 837	4 574 2 463 2 111	5 223 2 644 2 579	3 650 3 177 473	3 484 3 055 429	182 162 20	202 173 29	6 277 1 958 4 319	6 111 1 879 4 232
1 759 1 093 666	2 277 1 269 1 008	2 071 1 289 782	2 404 1 360 1 044	1 184 1 112 72	1,258 1 163 95	149 143 6	202 196 6	2 703 1 107 1,596	3,015 1 290 1 725

IV—Age, Sex & Marital Status of the Sample Household Population of Bombay State, 1951-52

POPULATION

Age Group	Persons			Males		Females	
	Total	Married	Others	Married	Others	Married	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
TOTAL							
All Ages	148 930	67 720	81 210	31 948	42 726	35 772	38 484
Under 1 year	4 986		4 986		2 529		2 457
1-4	15 645		15 645		7 736		7 909
5-9	20 456	146	20 310	36	10 320	110	9 990
10-14	18 852	1 041	17 811	135	9 806	906	8 003
15-19	13 476	5 169	8 307	88	6 037	4 287	9 3
20-24	12 191	9 729	2 462	3 252	2 515	5 977	447
25-29	11 706	10 513	1 193	4 873	841	5 690	352
30-34	10 237	9 471	776	4 552	358	4 909	418
35-39	9 154	8 314	840	4 406	296	3 908	544
40-44	7 934	6 881	1 053	3 597	300	3 284	753
45-49	6 522	5 470	1 052	3 111	253	2 359	799
50-54	5 945	4 475	1 467	2 781	415	1 797	1 052
55-59	3 914	2 714	1 200	1 715	3	999	890
60-64	3 776	2 164	1 612	1 380	305	784	1 296
65-69	1 778	992	772	642	206	357	573
70-74	1 280	655	625	408	197	247	433
75 & over	1 078	480	59	328	171	159	421
Age not stated							

RURAL

All Ages	127 226	58 275	68 951	27 467	36 286	30 808	32 653
Under 1 year	4 329		4 329		2 201		2 128
1-4	13 479		13 479		6 683		6 796
5-9	17 511	140	17 371	33	8 810	107	8 581
10-14	16 089	972	15 111	128	8 35	850	6 756
15-19	11 379	4 535	6 844	821	5 086	3 714	1 738
20-24	10 346	8 012	2 334	2 839	014	5 173	370
25-29	9 968	9 018	950	4 163	661	4 855	286
30-34	8 757	8 099	658	3 933	307	4 166	3 6
35-39	7 719	7 017	702	3 686	250	3 331	452
40-44	6 735	5 846	889	3 074	249	2 8	640
45-49	5 605	4 719	886	2 775	209	2 044	677
50-54	5 116	3 859	1 257	2 294	362	1 565	815
55-59	3 378	2 336	1 042	1 477	271	859	768
60-64	3 264	1 868	1 396	1 205	337	663	1 0 9
65-69	1 548	864	684	560	185	304	499
70-74	1 085	560	519	344	137	222	362
75 & over	918	418	500	285	148	133	35
Age not stated							

URBAN

All Age	21 704	9 445	12 259	4,481	6 440	4 964	5 819
Under 1 year	657		657		328		329
1-4	2 166		2 166		1 053		1 113
5-9	2 945	6	2 939	3	1 510	3	1 427
10-14	2 76	63	2 700	7	1 451	56	1 249
15-19	2 097	634	1 463	61	996	573	467
20-24	1 845	1 17	628	413	501	804	127
25-29	1 738	1 495	243	660	177	835	60
30-34	1 480	1 35	118	619	56	713	11
35-39	1 435	1 797	139	7 0	46	577	113
40-44	1 199	1 035	164	378	44	315	122
45-49	917	751	166	387	53	3	157
50-54	823	619	158	2 8	47	140	112
55-59	572	378	19	175	49	121	167
60-64	230	135	95	82	21	53	74
65-69	195	89	106	64	35	25	71
70-74	160	68	92	43	23	25	69
75 & over							
Age not stated							

IV—Age, Sex & Marital Status of the Sample Household Population of Saurashtra State, 1951-52

POPULATION							
Age Group	Persons			Males		Females	
	Total	Married	Others	Married	Others	Married	Others
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TOTAL							
All Ages	19 906	8,875	11 031	4,301	5,208	4,574	5,223
Under 1 year	644		644		326		318
1-4	2 166		2 166		1 080		1 086
5-9	2 640	1	2 638	7	1 361	5	1 26
10-14	2 594	106	2 488	26	1 376	80	1 162
15-19	2 188	861	1 327	213	875	648	432
20-24	1 903	1 476	427	587	344	889	83
25-29	1 542	1 417	125	667	81	750	44
30-34	1 299	1 194	105	600	58	591	47
35-39	1 160	1 066	94	567	39	499	55
40-44	1 036	884	172	510	56	374	116
45-49	671	547	124	376	46	221	78
50-54	728	517	211	297	60	220	151
55-59	372	272	100	166	3	106	89
60-64	574	305	213	130	60	115	159
65-69	186	122	64	63	21	39	43
70-74	136	59	77	40	17	17	60
75 & over	97	37	60	22	26	15	34
Age not stated							
RURAL							
All Ages	10 404	4 789	5 615	2,326	2,971	2 463	2,644
Under 1 year	370		370		191		179
1-4	1 212		1 212		581		631
5-9	1 436	11	1 425	6	721	5	675
10-14	1 380	90	1 290	20	703	70	587
15-19	1 096	529	567	150	385	379	182
20-24	976	822	154	362	123	460	91
25-29	768	723	45	372	111	351	16
30-34	667	614	53	313	37	301	81
35-39	605	567	38	287	15	280	23
40-44	541	463	78	244	23	219	53
45-49	363	302	61	180	28	122	33
50-54	353	262	91	143	33	119	58
55-59	197	148	49	91	17	57	37
60-64	258	167	91	160	27	67	64
65-69	84	51	33	33	17	11	21
70-74	63	29	34	20	3	9	31
75 & over	34	11	23	5	16	6	7
Age not stated							
URBAN							
All Age	9,502	4 086	5 416	1 975	2 837	2 111	2 579
Under 1 year	274		274		135		139
1-4	954		954		499		455
5-9	1 203	1	1 202	1	610		592
10-14	1 214	16	1 198	11	623	10	575
15-19	1 097	332	760	63	490	269	270
20-24	977	654	273	225	221	429	57
25-29	774	694	80	295	52	399	28
30-34	632	580	52	287	26	293	26
35-39	555	499	56	200	24	219	32
40-44	515	421	94	266	31	155	63
45-49	308	245	63	146	18	99	45
50-54	375	255	120	154	27	101	93
55-59	175	124	51	75	17	49	36
60-64	266	138	128	90	11	48	95
65-69	102	71	31	50	11	21	52
70-74	73	30	43	20	14	10	29
75 & over	63	26	37	17	11	9	27
Age not stated							

IV—Age, Sex & Marital Status of the Sample Household Population of Kutch State 1951 52

POPULATION							
Age Group	Persons			Males		Females	
	Tot l	Marr ed	Others	Marr ed	Others	M rr ed	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
TOTAL							
All Ages	8 511	3 830	4 681	1 759	2,277	2 071	2 404
Under 1 year	279		279		133		146
1-4	820		820		399		421
5-9	1 117	36	1 081	12	539	24	549
10-14	1 071	137	934	53	495	84	439
15-19	857	361	496	105	310	256	186
20-24	708	532	176	194	140	338	96
25-29	646	573	73	239	46	334	25
30-34	627	556	71	262	31	294	40
35-39	5 8	457	71	232	88	225	49
40-44	509	405	104	211	117	194	72
45-49	274	211	63	111	15	94	48
50-54	363	232	131	137	25	115	86
55-59	18	103	79	60	14	43	65
60-64	272	118	154	74	33	44	121
65-69	108	51	57	39	10	12	47
70-74	70	21	49	11	14	10	35
75 & over	80	17	63	13	17	4	46
Age not stated							
RURAL							
All Ages	5 011	2 382	2 629	1 093	1,269	1 289	1 360
Under 1 year	174		174		85		89
1-4	498		498		238		260
5-9	604	27	637	11	330	16	327
10-14	612	99	513	39	278	60	235
15-19	487	263	224	89	144	174	80
20-24	383	321	62	125	51	186	11
25-29	373	340	33	143	24	197	9
30-34	370	331	39	154	15	177	24
35-39	310	268	42	130	10	138	32
40-44	290	239	51	114	14	125	37
45-49	166	137	29	68	7	69	22
50-54	242	175	67	97	16	78	51
55-59	112	71	41	45	9	26	32
60-64	170	66	104	45	21	21	111
65-69	58	28	30	21	8	7	22
70-74	44	10	34	7	11	3	23
75 & over	38	7	31	5	8	2	23
Age not stated							
URBAN							
All Ag	3,500	1 448	2 052	666	1 008	782	1 044
Und r 1 year	103		105		48		57
1-4	3 2		322		161		161
5-9	435	9	424	1	209	8	215
10-14	459	38	421	18	217	24	204
15-19	370	98	272	16	166	62	106
20-24	325	211	114	69	89	142	25
25-29	273	233	40	98	24	137	16
30-34	257	225	32	108	16	117	16
35-39	218	189	29	102	12	87	17
40-44	219	166	53	97	18	69	35
45-49	108	74	34	49	8	25	26
50-54	121	77	44	40	8	37	35
55-59	70	32	38	15	5	17	33
60-64	102	52	50	29	12	23	30
65-69	50	23	27	18	2	5	25
70-74	26	11	15	4	3	7	12
75 & over	42	10	32	8	9	2	23
Age n t stated							

IV—Age, Sex & Marital Status of the Sample Household Population of Saurashtra State, 1951 52

POPULATION							
Age Group	Persons			Males		Females	
	Total	Married	Others	Married	Others	Married	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
TOTAL							
All Ages	19 906	8,875	11 031	4,301	5,808	4,574	5,223
Under 1 year	644		644		376		310
1-4	2 166		2 167		1 080		1 008
5-9	2 640	12	2 6 8	7	1 361	5	1 26
10-14	2 594	106	2 488	26	1 326	80	1 162
15-19	2 188	861	1 327	213	875	648	457
20-24	1 903	1 476	427	507	344	889	211
25-29	1 542	1 417	125	667	81	750	44
30-34	1 299	1 194	105	600	38	594	47
35-39	1 160	1 066	94	567	39	449	55
40-44	1 056	864	172	510	36	374	116
45-49	671	547	124	3 6	46	221	78
50-54	728	517	211	297	60	220	151
55-59	372	272	100	166	31	106	58
60-64	5 4	305	219	190	60	115	159
65-69	186	122	64	83	21	39	43
70-74	136	9	77	40	17	19	60
75 & over	97	37	60	22	26	15	34
Age not stated							
RURAL							
All Age	10 404	4,789	5 615	2,326	2,971	2 463	2,644
Under 1 year	370		370		191		179
1-4	1 212		1 212		581		631
5-9	1 414	11	1 4 6	6	751	5	675
10-14	1 380	90	1 290	20	703	70	587
15-19	1 096	529	567	150	395	379	182
20-24	916	822	1 4	377	123	460	31
25-29	768	723	45	372	29	351	16
30-34	667	614	53	313	37	301	21
35-39	605	567	38	287	15	280	23
40-44	541	463	78	214	25	219	53
45-49	363	30	61	180	28	122	33
50-54	353	262	91	143	33	119	38
55-59	197	148	49	91	17	57	81
60-64	258	167	91	160	27	67	81
65-69	84	51	33	33	19	18	31
70-74	63	29	34	20	3	11	7
75 & over	34	11	23	5	10	6	
Age not stated							
URBAN							
All Age	9 502	4 086	5 416	1 975	2,837	2 111	2 579
Under 1 year	274		274		135		139
1-4	954		954		499		455
5-9	1 203	1	1 207	1	610		597
10-14	1 214	16	1 198	6	1 623	10	575
15-19	1 092	332	760	63	490	269	270
20-24	927	654	273	225	221	429	52
25-29	774	694	80	295	57	399	28
30-34	632	580	52	287	26	293	26
35-39	555	499	56	280	24	219	32
40-44	515	421	94	266	31	155	63
45-49	308	245	63	146	111	99	45
50-54	375	255	120	154	27	101	93
55-59	175	124	51	75	15	49	36
60-64	266	138	128	90	33	48	95
65-69	102	71	31	50	8	21	22
70-74	75	30	43	20	14	10	29
75 & over	63	26	37	17	10	9	27
Age not stated							

Households of Bombay State by Order of Birth and Present Age of Mother, 1951-52

OF MOTHER											
25-34			35-44			45 & over			Age not stated		
No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
2 298	9,531	7 703	755	4 653	3 691	62	480	374			
175	175	16	12	12	10	1	1	1			
295	590	525	31	6	52	2	4	3			
463	1 389	1 223	59	177	150	1	3	3			
465	1 860	1 569	81	324	293	4	16	11			
374	1 870	1 519	121	605	517	7	35	33			
76	1 572	1 245	133	798	673	6	36	31			
264	2 075	1 460	318	2 675	1 996	41	385	287			
1 995	8 161	6,594	665	4 048	3 215	56	436	342			
163	163	151	12	11	11	1	1	1			
268	536	479	28	56	47	2	4	3			
398	1 194	1 044	59	177	150	1	3	3			
395	1 380	1 329	65	260	234	4	16	16			
926	1 630	1 322	106	530	448	6	30	28			
227	1 362	1 072	125	750	634	5	30	25			
218	1 696	1 197	270	2 263	1 692	37	352	266			
303	1 370	1 109	90	605	476	6	44	32			
12	12	11									
27	54	46	3	6	5						
65	195	179									
70	280	240	16	64	59						
48	240	197	15	75	69	1	5	5			
35	210	173	8	48	39	1	6	6			
46	379	263	48	412	304	4	33	21			

VI—Number of Mothers, Children Born and Children Surviving in Sample

Order of Birth	PRESENT AGE								
	All ages			14 & less			15—24		
	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TOTAL									
All Orders	684	2,558	2 165	1	1	1	270	539	473
1st	138	138	132	1	1	1	119	119	114
2nd	121	242	219				80	160	142
3rd	116	348	314				39	117	99
4th	80	320	287				22	88	73
5th	81	405	358				6	30	26
6th	55	330	281				3	10	15
7th & above	93	775	574				1	7	4
RURAL									
All Orders	392	1 412	1 269				146	304	270
1st	105	66	65				55	55	54
2nd	79	158	144				51	102	91
3rd	75	225	204				23	69	58
4th	43	172	157				10	40	36
5th	54	270	247				4	20	18
6th	38	228	210				3	10	15
7th & above	37	293	242						
URBAN									
All Orders	292	1 146	896	1	1	1	124	235	203
1st	79	72	67	1	1	1	64	64	60
2nd	42	84	75				29	58	51
3rd	41	123	110				16	48	41
4th	37	148	130				12	48	37
5th	27	135	111				2	10	10
6th	17	102	71						
7th & above	56	482	332				1	7	4

Households of Saurashtra State by Order of Birth and Present Age of Mother, 1951-52

OF MOTHER

25-34			35-44			45 & over			Age not stated		
No. of mothers	No. of children born	No. of children surviving	No. of mothers	No. of children born	No. of children surviving	No. of mothers	No. of children born	No. of children surviving	No. of mothers	No. of children born	No. of children surviving
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
290	1 223	1 029	118	760	634	5	35	28			
17	17	16	1	1	1						
37	74	69	4	8	8						
68	204	190	9	27	25						
47	188	171	11	44	43						
55	275	243	19	95	84	1	5	5			
26	156	126	26	156	140						
40	309	214	48	429	333	4	30	23			
166	645	590	76	441	390	4	111	19			
10	10	10	1	1	1						
25	50	47	3	6	6						
44	132	123	8	24	23						
26	104	94	7	28	27						
33	165	155	16	80	71	1	5	5			
16	96	89	19	114	106						
19	88	72	22	188	156	3	17	14			
124	578	439	42	319	244	1	111	9			
7	7	6									
111	24	2	1	2	2						
24	72	67	1	3	2						
21	84	77	4	16	11						
22	110	88	3	11	13						
10	60	37	7	42	34						
28	221	142	26	241	177	1	13	9			

VI—Number of Mothers, Children Born and Children Surviving in Sample

Order of Birth	PRESENT AGE								
	All ages			14 & less			15—24		
	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TOTAL									
All Orders	298	1 113	861				107	228	191
1st	53	53	51				39	39	37
2nd	56	112	103				35	70	64
3rd	53	165	134				20	60	41
4th	44	176	155				7	28	26
5th	23	115	89				5	25	19
6th	24	144	102				1	6	4
7th & above	43	348	227						
RURAL									
All Orders	187	665	524				62	115	101
1st	44	44	43				30	30	29
2nd	31	62	58				18	36	34
3rd	31	93	76				9	27	19
4th	28	112	97				4	16	15
5th	13	65	54						
6th	17	102	65				1	6	4
7th & above	23	187	131						
URBAN									
All Orders	111	448	337				45	113	90
1st	9	9	8				8	9	8
2nd	25	50	45				17	34	30
3rd	24	72	58				11	33	22
4th	16	64	58				3	12	11
5th	10	50	35				5	25	19
6th	7	42	37						
7th & above	20	161	96						

Households of Kutch State by Order of Birth and Present Age of Mother, 1951-52

OF MOTHER											
25-34			35-44			45 & over			Age not stated		
No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
141	579	450	47	281	202	3	25	18			
13	13	13	1	1	1						
20	40	37	1	2	2						
21	96	85	3	9	8						
28	112	100	9	36	29						
14	70	53	4	20	17						
13	78	58	10	60	40						
21	170	104	19	153	105	3	25	18			
86	325	254	37	210	139	2	15	10			
13	13	13	1	1	1						
12	24	22	1	2	2						
19	57	49	3	9	8						
16	64	56	8	32	26						
11	45	37	4	20	17						
11	48	32	8	48	29						
9	74	45	12	98	76	2	15	10			
55	254	196	10	71	43	1	10	8			
8	16	15									
13	22	36									
12	48	44	1	4	3						
5	25	16									
5	30	26	11	1	11						
11	96	59	7	55	29	1	10	8			

VII—Number of Deaths in Sample Households by Economic

		TOTAL NUMBER							
		Persons					Males		
State & District		Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII	Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BOMBAY—									
Total		1 970	1 205	228	537	987	590	115	282
Rural		1 708	1 134	206	368	858	553	105	200
Urban		262	71	22	169	129	37	10	82
Kanara—									
T		124	64	10	50	62	29	5	38
R		96	54	9	33	43	21	4	18
U		28	10	1	17	19	8	1	10
Kolhapur—									
T		568	429	66	61	280	209	31	40
R		483	383	50	50	232	185	24	23
U		105	46	16	43	48	24	7	17
Poon—									
T		380	291	12	83	204	145	5	54
R		351	281	10	60	181	141	4	39
U		38	13	2	23	20	4	1	15
Suati—									
T		688	284	140	64	352	159	74	139
R		608	269	137	189	316	138	73	105
U		80	2	3	75	36	1	1	31
Sabarkantha—									
T		181	134		47	89	68		21
R		170	131		36	81	68		15
U		11			11	6			6
SAURASHTRA—									
Total		285	104	9	172	170	69	4	97
Rural		153	64	7	62	95	55	2	38
Urban		132	20	2	110	75	14	2	59
Sorath—									
T		285	104	9	172	170	69	4	97
R		153	64	7	62	95	55	2	38
U		132	20	2	110	75	14	2	59
KUTCH—									
Total		165	57	7	101	80	27	4	49
Rural		117	51	7	59	56	25	1	27
Urban		48	6		42	24	2		22

Groups and their Registration by Districts, 1951-52

OF DEATHS				WHETHER DEATH WAS REGISTERED					
Females				Yes		No		Not known	
Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V-VIII	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
983	615	113	255	816	818	135	133	36	33
850	581	101	168	724	715	102	107	32	28
133	34	12	87	92	103	33	26	4	4
62	115	5	22	50	52	11	5	1	3
53	33	5	15	39	46	3	3	1	4
9	2		7	11	6	8	2		1
308	220	35	53	238	270	33	26	9	12
251	198	26	27	210	231	14	10	8	10
57	22	9	26	28	39	19	16	1	2
185	149	7	29	177	156	17	21	10	8
167	140	6	21	157	139	17	20	10	8
18	9	1	8	20	17		1		
336	145	66	125	275	265	62	66	15	5
292	144	64	84	248	229	56	59	12	4
44	1	2	41	27	36	6	7	3	1
92	66		26	76	73	12	15	1	2
87	66		21	70	70	12	15	1	2
5			5	11	5				
115	35	5	75	88	52	8	60		3
58	29	5	24	58	34	37	22		2
57	6		51	30	18	45	38		1
115	35	5	75	88	52	82	60		3
58	29	5	24	58	34	37	22		2
57	11		11	30	11	45	38		1
85	30	3	52	55	51	25	26		6
61	26	3	32	34	35	22	20		6
24	4		20	21	18	3	6		

VIII—Number of Deaths in Sample Households of Bombay State by Sex and Age at Death, 1951-52

NUMBER OF DEATHS

Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban			
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All Ages	1 970	987	983	1 708	858	850	262	129	133	
Under 1 year	424	219	205	363	185	178	61	34	27	
1—4	399	180	219	352	166	186	47	11	51	
5—9	86	35	51	76	32	44	10	3	7	
10—14	31	13	18	28	10	18	3	3		
15—19	59	27	32	51	22	29	8	5	3	
20—24	73	32	41	63	27	36	10	5	5	
25—29	55	22	33	47	21	26	8	1	7	
30—34	56	20	36	48	16	32	8	4	4	
35—39	50	22	28	47	21	26	3	1	2	
40—44	50	31	19	44	29	15	6	2	4	
45—49	51	34	17	44	28	16	7	6	1	
50—54	79	54	25	62	43	19	17	11	6	
55—59	66	44	22	60	40	20	6	4	2	
60—64	101	56	45	91	50	41	10	6	4	
65—69	90	57	33	73	45	28	17	12	5	
70—74	79	40	39	67	37	30	12	3	9	
75 & ove	207	91	116	181	78	103	26	13	13	
Age not stated	14	10	4	11	8	3	3	2	1	

VIII—Number of Deaths in Sample Households of Saurashtra State by Sex and Age at Death, 1951-52

Age Group	NUMBER OF DEATHS								
	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All Ages	285	170	115	153	95	58	132	75	57
Under 1 yr	70	43	27	37	25	12	33	18	15
1-4	85	46	39	50	31	19	35	15	20
5-9	18	14	4	8	6	2	10	11	2
10-14	7	4	3	3	1	2	4	3	1
15-19	8	3	5	4	2	2	4	1	3
20-24	7	3	4	4	2	2	3	1	2
25-29	7	4	3	3	3		4	1	3
30-34	3	2	1	3	2	1			
35-39	7	5	2	4	3	1	3	2	1
40-44	8	4	4	2	1	1	6	3	3
45-49	10	6	4	5	3	2	5	3	2
50-54	9	5	4	5	2	3	4	3	1
55-59	3	3		2	2		1	1	
60-64	9	7	2	5	4	1	4	3	1
65-69	9	4	5	6	2	4	3	2	1
70-74	8	5	3	5	3	2	3	2	1
75 & over	16	11	5	6	2	4	10	11	1
Age not stated	1	1		1	1				

VIII—Number of Deaths in Sample Households of Kutch State by Sex and Age at Death, 1951-52

		NUMBFR OF DEATHS								
		Total			Rural			Urban		
Age Group		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All Ages		165	80	85	117	56	61	48	24	24
Under 1 year		20	18	11	21	14	7	8	4	4
1—4		47	23	24	31	15	16	16	8	8
5—9		14	7	7	6	3	3	8	4	4
10—14		7	2	5	5	1	4	2	1	1
15—19		2		2	2		2			
20—24		6	2	4	5	2	3	1		1
25—29		4	1	3	2		2	2	1	1
30—34		3	2	1	3	2	1			
35—39		9	4	5	7	4	3	2		2
40—44		7	4	3	5	2	3	2	2	
45—49		2	1	1	1		1	1	1	
50—54		7	4	3	7	4	3			
55—59		1	1		1	1				
60—64		10	3	4	8	5	3	2	1	1
65—69		3	1	2	3	1	2			
70—74		5	2	3	5	2	3			
75 & over		7		7	5		5	2		2
Age not stated		11	2					2	2	

MADHYA PRADESH

Report on the Census of Births and Deaths in Sample Households in Madhya Pradesh

By

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The decision of the Madhya Pradesh Government to accept the operative proposals of the Registrar General for the year 1952-53 was conveyed to the Registrar General in General Administration Department letter No 3251/480 II dated the 30th June 1952 on the subject of improvement of population data

2 A combined review of the National Register of Citizens and the Electoral Rolls and a census of births and deaths in sample households were carried out in the following five Tahsils of Madhya Pradesh from the 1st December 1952 to the 15th December 1952

Se n	Dst ct	T h s l
1	2	3
1	S ga	S gr
2	Chh ndw	Chh ndw
3	Ra p	R p r
4	Bi nd	Bh nd a
5	Am vat	Am v t

The Central Government declared its intention to take a census of births and deaths in the aforesaid areas during the first fortnight of December 1952 in Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No 21/52 Public dated the 14th October 1952 in the Gazette of India

Administrative Set up

3 The Superintendent of Census Operations Madhya Pradesh was appointed Officer on Special Duty in the General Administration Department for carrying out the above operations vide Memorandum No 4276/2256 II dated the 29th August 1952 from the Additional Secretary to the Government of Madhya Pradesh General Administration Department to all Deputy Commissioners

The responsibility for carrying out the combined review of the National Register of Citizens and the Electoral Rolls and the census of sample households in the selected Tahsils in accordance with the instructions issued by the Officer on Special Duty from time to time rested with the Deputy Commissioners Chief Executive Officers and Tahsildars

The Deputy Commissioners of the selected districts were the ex officio Chief Registration Officers for purposes of conducting the review and the sample census in their districts

The Chief Executive Officer of the Janapada Sabha of each selected Tahsil who was responsible to the Deputy Commissioner for the proper compliance of all the instructions in the matter was the ex-officio Registration Officer. The Tahsildar of the selected Tahsil was the ex officio Deputy Registration Officer

Each selected Tahsil was divided by the Chief Registration Officer with the help of the Registration and Deputy Registration Officer into suitable charges each under the direction of a Registration Supervisor As far as possible the division of the Tahsils into charges

was closely modelled on that of the 1951 Census and the services of the Charge Superintendents of the last census were secured for appointment as Registration Supervisors Each charge was similarly divided into a number of circles each containing not more than 2 000 houses Circles were placed under Deputy Registration Supervisors and where possible Circle Supervisors of the last census were appointed Deputy Registration Supervisors Each circle was further divided into registration areas each under a Registrar The following instructions were issued to the Deputy Commissioners in regard to the constitution of registration areas and appointment of Registrars

The formation of the registration areas and appointment of the Registrars is an important part of the scheme and the Deputy Commissioners must themselves scrutinise the proposals of the Tahsildars and the Chief Executive Officers before finally approving them

These registration areas should be formed keeping in mind the following basic principles

- It is probable that eventually the registration area in charge of the Registrar will be a permanent institution for recording births deaths and other data about migratory movements of people which would be necessary to keep the Electoral Rolls up-to-date and for providing basic information for improvement of population data
- The registration area should therefore be such that the registration centre is as close to the people of the area for whom it is meant as possible so that the Registrar may be readily accessible in rural areas Normally therefore the registration area should not be larger than a village or a very few contiguous villages with a total population of say about 2 000 persons The births and deaths occurring in such a small community would be about a dozen per month normally and a school teacher a Panchayat or Janapada employee a resident patwari or any other public servant stationed in the locality would be able to carry out this small permanent work if it is to be eventually done
- The Registrar to be appointed and the registration area for which he is to be appointed should therefore be selected carefully for purposes of undertaking the combined review of the National Register of Citizens and the Electoral Rolls The Registrar may be given temporary assistance during the actual review work by appointing additional Registrars who may be school masters or other public servants As the Registrar will have only a population of about 2 000 to deal with he would be required to visit only about 400 houses for purposes of the combined review and he can himself complete the work in about two weeks by visiting about 30 houses a day In suitable cases however there

need be no objection in appointing an additional Registrar as pointed out above and as only one fifth of the area of the district would be covered each year for the review the Deputy Commissioner might not find it difficult to get temporary help for a couple of weeks or so from

the adjoining tahsils if it is not all needed in any particular area

4 The following statement shows the number of Registration Supervisors Deputy Registration Supervisors and the Registrars appointed in each selected tahsil

Serial no	District	Tahsil	Number		
			Registration Supervisors	Deputy Registration Supervisors	Registrars
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Sagar	Sagar	9	65	290
2	Cihndwara	Cihndwara	7	122	326
3	Raipur	Raipur	9	172	310
4	Bhandara	Bhandara	8	30	171
5	Amravati	Amravati	8	108	606

The Registrars were mostly drawn from among the primary school teachers in villages and towns. In backward areas having no schools the Patwaris performed the functions of both the Registrar and Deputy Registration Supervisor. In the towns the headmasters of primary schools were generally appointed Deputy Registration Supervisors while in villages the Patwaris were so appointed to that office. The Revenue Inspectors and Secretaries of the Municipal Committees were appointed Registration Supervisors for the rural and urban areas respectively. In the case of forest villages officials of the Forest Department were appointed Registrars etc. The Range Officer being made the Registration Supervisor. In the railway and military areas the railway and military officials were appointed Registrars Deputy Registration Supervisors and Registration Supervisors.

There was some difficulty in getting the operations done in the urban areas of Amravati Tahsil where the Deputy Commissioner had ultimately to sanction prosecution under the Indian Census Act against 12 persons who not only refused to act as Registrars but also tried to prevent others from working as such. The officials of Raipur Tahsil had to bear more than their ordinary share of the burden on account of a bye election to the House of People which came off exactly during the period when the combined review of the National Register of Citizens and the Electoral Rolls and the Census of Sample Households were in progress.

Training of the staff

5 Training of the staff commenced in October 1952. It was an important part of the operations and was organized on the same lines as at the last census. Training classes were first organized by the Registration Officers Deputy Registration Officers and Naib Tahsildars for imparting instructions to the Registration Supervisors and as many Deputy Registration Supervisors as possible. Once the Registration Supervisors were thoroughly trained they set themselves the task of drilling the Deputy Registration Supervisors and as large a number of Registrars as possible in the work. The Deputy Registration Supervisors were in their turn made responsible for training intensively the Registrars under them. The official

holding the training class generally adopted the following procedure for bringing home to the trainees the instructions regarding the method of interrogating the householders and filling in the National Register of Citizens and the sample census slips. He asked the trainees to put the various questions to him that they would be required to put to the householders while carrying out the operations and he gave different replies to them and wanted them to tell him how they would record the replies in the National Register of Citizens and the census slips. Sufficient practice on black boards slates and rough paper was given to the staff. Systematic training of the staff by district officers by means of conferences and by continued personal instruction and inspection during their tours went on till the end. In the course of my tours I had tested the proficiency of the staff at the Tahsil headquarters and in the interior alike and found it to be fairly high almost everywhere. At some places quite a number of Deputy Registration Supervisors were found to have acquired the ability to fill in the census slips even a fortnight before the actual census.

Combined Review of the National Register of Citizens and the Electoral Rolls

6 House to house visits were undertaken by the Registrars and Additional Registrars if any from the 1st to the 15th December 1952 for purposes of carrying out the necessary corrections in the National Register of Citizens and the Electoral Rolls. The following instructions were issued to them for carrying out the review.

The Registrar should visit each house with the National Register of Citizens and the Electoral Rolls and should carry out the following simple instructions very carefully.

- He should read out the entries relating to each household to the head of the household or to some other available and responsible member of the household from the National Register of Citizens. All entries in all the columns should be carefully read out.

(b) He should ascertain whether there have been any changes due to birth or death or by permanent change in the address of any of the members of the household

(c) If the Registrar finds that certain persons whose names are recorded in the National Register of Citizens have died or have permanently left the household he should score out the relevant entries from the Register by drawing a horizontal line right across the entry and making a brief note of the event in the remarks column

(d) If the Registrar finds that some children are born in the household or that some other persons have permanently become members of the household he should make fresh entries about such children or persons in the Register after the last entry pertaining to the household and if sufficient space is not available after the last entry the fresh entries be made at the end of the Register after making a note of the page where the entries are made in the remarks column of the last original entry in the Register. When fresh entries are made at the end of the Register on fresh forms or blank paper the serial number of the household, the house number and the householdwise serial number of the citizens should all be carefully given and in the remarks column the page of the original entries should also be noted. The remaining columns of the Register in respect of the new entries should also be carefully filled in following the printed instructions given on the cover of the National Register of Citizens

(e) After cancelling the entries relating to dead persons or persons who have left the household permanently and after entering the particulars of new members of that household as explained above the Registrar should proceed to make corrections where necessary in particular columns in respect of the remaining entries. Changes in age, marital status, means of livelihood etc. should all be carefully noted

(f) The National Register need not be brought up-to-date in respect of persons enumerated at the 1951 Census either as inmates of hospitals, asylums or jails etc. or as houseless persons

(g) Persons who are not permanent residents of the household in a particular house and who are merely visitors need not be recorded in the National Register. Permanent residents of a household are those persons who declare that they are members of the household and are not casual visitors. If a particular member of a household has temporarily gone out for some work but is otherwise a permanent resident of the household his name should be recorded in the National Register

(h) After making the corrections in the National Register as mentioned above the Registrar should proceed to correct the Electoral Rolls. Entries relating to dead persons should be scored out. Similarly entries in respect of persons who have attained the age of 21 years on the 1st of March 1952 must be made into

the Electoral Rolls from the National Register of Citizens if they are not already there

(i) In correcting the Electoral Rolls care should be taken to see that a person who is otherwise qualified to be a voter is registered at the address where he has the residential qualification during the qualifying period under section 21 of the Representation of the People Act 1950 (Act No. XLIII of 1950). Under section 19 of the Act the condition of registration is that he should have been ordinarily resident in a constituency for not less than 180 days during the qualifying period i.e. the year 1951. Thus if a person has the residential qualification at his former place of residence and not at the place to which he has moved at the time of combined review of the National Register of Citizens and the Electoral Rolls his name should not be entered in the Electoral Rolls of that place

It is possible that at the time of verifying the entries in the National Register of Citizens of a particular household it might be found that a new household has come in place of the old one. In such a case all the entries relating to the old household will have to be scored out from the National Register of Citizens and fresh entries in respect of the new household will have to be entered at the end of the register in the manner described above

As the National Register of Citizens and the Electoral Rolls were prepared at different times and perhaps by different persons it is also likely that in some cases the entries in the National Register of Citizens and the Electoral Rolls might widely differ. In such cases first of all the National Register entries should be all brought up to date by actual verification in the particular house and subsequently the Electoral Rolls must be corrected in accordance with the duly corrected entries in the National Register of Citizens

After the verification work is completed and all necessary corrections are made in the National Register the Registrar should prepare a neat and fair copy of the Register on blank forms to be supplied by the Tahsildar for the purpose. In making the fair copy care should be taken to bring all the entries relating to one household at the same place and to begin writing entries of the second household leaving space of about one inch to make corrections in future

Supervision and check on the work of Registrars

7. Adequate arrangements were made by the Chief Registration Officers for ensuring effective supervision and check on the work of revision of the National Register of Citizens and the Electoral Rolls. Not only did the Registration Officers, Deputy Registration Officers, Naib Tahsildars, Registration Supervisors and Deputy Registration Supervisors intensively check the work of Registrars on the spot but also the Revenue Officers of the neighbouring Tahsils were appointed Checking Officers by the Deputy Commissioner and made responsible for verifying on the spot the accuracy of the work of Registrars. With a view to ensuring a thorough check the Chief Registration Officers prescribed an additional period of one week from the 16th to the 23rd December 1952 for intensive check by all concerned. As the Electoral Rolls prepared in the past contained many omissions the need of ensuring very close supervision and systematic

check on the revision of the National Register of Citizens and Electoral Rolls was particularly impressed on all the Chief Registration Officers by the State Government

8 The nature and extent of corrections which had to be carried out in the National Register of Citizens and the Electoral Rolls in the course of the review varied from Tahsil to Tahsil

In Sagar Tahsil fresh entries were made and existing entries deleted in the National Register of Citizens in respect of 57 426 persons. Of them 10 883 were newly born children and 11 406 persons had died. A rather pronounced change was noticed in the returns of the means of livelihood in certain parts in that a large number of persons formerly engaged in agriculture had since drifted to *hidi* making industry. In places where the displaced persons had settled and in the military area of Sagur Town a large number of changes were necessitated on account of whole families having left the place and new families having come in their place. As regards the corrections in the Electoral Rolls of Sagur Tahsil about 3 per cent of them were on account of deaths and permanent migrations and another 3 per cent on account of certain persons attaining the prescribed age. The change of houses within the village or town by families accounted for a large number of corrections in the Electoral Rolls.

In Chhindwara Tahsil fresh entries had to be made in the National Register of Citizens on account of 39 811 new arrivals and 13 947 new births while the existing entries in them had to be scored out in respect of 17 210 migrants and 14 364 deceased persons. Names of 42 390 persons were added and those of 41 053 struck off from the Electoral Rolls of Chhindwara Tahsil. The number of voters in the Electoral Rolls of the Tahsil was found to have risen from 158 427 to 1 97 764. The total population of the Tahsil was found to have registered a decrease from 332 500 (1951 Census) to 326 714.

In the rural areas of Raipur Tahsil entries were made and deleted for 46 777 and 45 647 persons respectively in the National Register of Citizens and 44 048 and 31 840 persons respectively in the Electoral Rolls. The names originally entered in the National Register of Citizens and Electoral Rolls numbered 297 820 and 161 752 respectively. The actual account of the number of

changes made in the Electoral Rolls of Raipur town could not be obtained. The Tahsildar however reported that the number of additions and deletions was about 70 per cent of the total number of names originally entered in the Rolls.

In the National Register of Citizens of Bhandara Tahsil fresh entries were made in respect of 13 279 new arrivals and 1 689 new births while entries were scored out in respect of 17 968 persons who had permanently left their original residence and 13 708 persons who had died. In the Electoral Rolls of the Tahsil 9 147 names of deceased persons were deleted while names of 3 116 persons were scored out as they had ceased to fulfil the prescribed condition regarding residence. Again 13 841 fresh names were entered in the Polls of which 6 209 were of those who had attained the age of 21 years during 1952 while 7 625 were of those who had since acquired the necessary residential qualification.

The total number of names added and scored out in the National Register of Citizens of Amravati Tahsil was 17 127. The detailed account of the alterations carried out in the Electoral Rolls of the Tahsil could not be furnished by the Tahsildar.

Census of Sample Households

9 A census of births and deaths was also undertaken side by side with the review in certain randomly chosen households in the selected Tahsils by the Deputy Registration Supervisors. The Deputy Registration Supervisors carried out the census while going from house to house for purposes of checking the work of Registrars and Additional Registrars relating to the combined review of the National Register of Citizens and the Electoral Rolls. The size of the sample was kept at about one per cent of the total number of households in the district. The reference date of the census was the sunrise of the 1st December 1952. Births and deaths occurring during a period of one year prior to that date were recorded.

* * * * *

10 The following Table shows the number of sample households chosen in each selected Tahsil for purposes of carrying out the census.

Name of District	Name of Tahsil	Number of sample households
1	2	3
Sagar	Sagar	2 472
Chhindwara	Chhindwara	2 435
Raipur	Raipur	4 183
Bhandara	Bhandara	2 507
Amravati	Amravati	2 396

The total numbers of household verification slips

birth slips and death slips filled in each selected Tahsil are given below

		Total number of		
District	Tahsil	Household Verification Slips	Birth Slips	Death Slips
1	2	3	4	5
Saga	Saga	2 472	443	293
Chidwara	Chidwara	2 436	510	285
Raipur	Raipur	4 183	699	439
Bhandara	Bhandara	2 507	611	379
Amavat	Amavat	2 396	455	247

11 Considerable care was taken by the district officers to ensure that the census was carried through with the maximum degree of accuracy. Besides the Registration Officers, Deputy Registration Officers, Naib Tahsildars and Registration Supervisors, the revenue officers of the neighbouring Tahsils as well as touring officers of other departments stationed in the district were also entrusted with the duty of checking on the spot the correctness of the returns during their tours. A campaign of intensive checking much on the same lines as at the last decennial census was organized in the selected Tahsils from the 16th to the 23rd December 1952.

12 The slips began pouring in by about the first week of January 1953. A tabulation office was set up with the help of a few temporary clerks who had already acquired some experience of sorting and compilation during the 1951 Census tabulation operations.

Preliminary Checking of Slips

13 The slips were first subjected to thorough preliminary scrutiny in the Tabulation Office in order to supply omissions, correct obvious mistakes in them etc. The instructions issued by the Registrar General in regard to the preliminary checking of the slips are as reproduced below.

The most important preliminary is to examine all the slips very carefully for errors and omissions. If there is an entry of a child under 1 year in the household slip, there must be a corresponding birth slip. The sex of the child on the birth slip must tally with the sex of the child on the household slip. The age of the mother if omitted from the birth slip can be deduced generally from the married female column on the household slip.

If there is a birth slip for a household but no corresponding entry in the household slip of a child under 1 year, probably it will be found that there is a death slip for the child. This should be verified.

In cases of still births, there should only be a birth slip. It will be found that some enumerators have also prepared death slips and given the cause of death as still born. Such death slips should be removed because still births are not cases of infant deaths. These slips should not be allowed to swell the normal death totals.

Cases of still births will be fairly frequent more so than cases of multiple birth. Still births do not figure

in any of the tables. Therefore at the initial stage of scrutiny of the slips, still birth slips should be removed and should be classified by economic groups and the number in each economic group should be given in the fly leaf to Table V.

Cases of multiple births will be infrequent but it is possible that by mistake more than one slip has been prepared by the enumerator in cases of multiple births. This mistake has to be corrected. Since it is desirable to gather information about multiple births, such multiple birth slips should be taken out at the stage of initial scrutiny. They will figure in the main body of Tables V and VI. The relevant information can be inserted in Tables V and VI after the main sorting is over. A note on the fly leaf of Table VI should state how many multiple births there were by the age of the mother.

14 As many as 209 birth slips and 153 death slips were rejected. No household verification slip was rejected. Rejection of all of the birth and death slips was due to the fact that they had been prepared in respect of births and deaths not taking place within the prescribed 12 month period. While rejecting the birth slips and death slips relating to vital events occurring after the 1st December 1952, changes were also simultaneously made in column (4) of the relevant household verification slip in order that the latter might give the population of the household just as it was at the reference date. In a few cases, only one birth slip or death slip had been prepared in respect of two or more births or deaths occurring in the household. A separate birth slip or death slip was prepared for each vital event in such cases.

Representativeness of the Sample

15 Before proceeding to analyse the data furnished by the census, the degree of representativeness of the sample chosen for carrying out the census was tested. The following characteristics of the Experimental Census population were therefore compared with those of the population of the areas as returned at the 1951 Census.

(a) The Livelihood Class Structure

The following Table shows that the livelihood class break up of the Experimental Census population closely agrees with that of the population of the area at the

(d) Marital Status Ratio

The following table shows the distribution of 10 000 females in the Experimental Census area into Married and Others at the 1951 Census and the Experimental

Census. The figures for 1951 Census are those relating to the 10 per cent sample population. It will be noticed that there is a striking resemblance between the corresponding marital status ratio figures of the two censuses.

DISTRIBUTION OF 10 000 FEMALES ACCORDING TO CIVIL CONDITION (MARRIED AND OTHERS)
AT THE 1951 CENSUS AND THE EXPERIMENTAL CENSUS

Age group	Males		Others	
	1951 Census	Experimental Census	1951 Census	Experimental Census
	1	2	3	4
Under 15 years	345	345	3 331	3 519
15—24	1 373	1 463	287	219
25—34	1 469	1 480	259	140
35—44	62	943	745	279
45—54	485	421	352	372
55 and over	314	208	616	695
Age not stated	8		4	

(e) Average size of households at 1951 Census and Experimental Census

The following table shows that in the areas of Madhya Pradesh where the Experimental Census was held the average size of a household as ascertained at the 1951 Census (4.43) was slightly less than that revealed by the Experimental Census (4.70).

AVERAGE SIZE OF A HOUSEHOLD

	1951 Census	Experimental Census
	1	2
Total	4.43	4.70
Rural	4.4	4.69
Urban	4.46	4.73

16 The aim of the Experimental Census was to ascertain as clearly as possible the extent of under registration of births and deaths in the selected Tahsils.

17 It will appear that in the areas of Madhya Pradesh covered by the Experimental Census the birth rate calculated from the data furnished by the Experimental Census was 38.1 while that worked out from the

number of births registered in the areas from the 1st December 1951 to the 30th November 1952 was 38.0. These figures tend to show that about 99.7 per cent of the births get registered i.e. registration of births in the State is almost complete. Actually however this is not the case.

A glance at the Subsidiary Table (i) in Appendix II shows that the total number of births verified in the entire Experimental Census area was 2 507. Of these 8.9 per cent were reported as not registered while in the case of 4.2 per cent it was not known whether they had been registered or not. It will be further seen that the number of unregistered births per 100 registered births that came in the sample in Madhya Pradesh was 10.3 while the corresponding percentage of not known births was 4.8.

The true birth rates can be estimated by applying correction factors to the birth rates recorded under normal registration conditions as described below. The proportion of not registered and not known births to registered births can be worked out and by adding the former to the birth rates recorded under normal registration conditions the lower limits of the true birth rates can be estimated while by adding the proportional figures of both the not registered and not known births to the birth rates calculated from the registration data the upper limits of the true birth rates can be

Census of 1951 At the Experimental Census the livelihood class of every individual was taken to be the same as that of the head of the household At the 1951 Census on the other hand the livelihood class of each person

separately determined for livelihood

birth rates

DISTRIBUTION OF 10 000 I

AREAS

Estimated true birth rate

			1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			38.1	38.0	10.3	4.8	42.0	43.8	
			40.9	40.0	6.6	4.2	43.5	45.2	
			30.0	31.4	28.8	7.6	39.8	41.4	
	T		38.0	37.8	5.9	3.0	40.2	41.3	
	R		42.4	43.3	3.0	3.0	41.8	45.2	
	U		29.7	22.7	14.7	2.9	33.0	33.7	
	T		39.3	37.1	13.0	2.6	41.1	45.1	
	R		30.6	37.0	12.6	2.5	41.3	45.2	
	U		36.8	37.8	17.2	3.4	43.3	44.6	
	T		34.9	31.4	20.8	8.4	41.4	44.0	
	R		33.5	34.8	7.8	6.4	38.2	40.4	
	U		33.3	21.3	94.8	0.8	55.5	57.9	
	T		44.5	43.0	4.2	3.3	46.3	47.7	
	R		46.0	42.8	3.6	3.3	47.5	48.9	
	U		37.1	43.5	8.6	2.9	40.8	42.1	
	T		35.3	41.6	5.9	5.9	37.8	40.3	
	R		44.4	43.9	5.6	3.6	46.9	49.4	
	U		21.9	37.9	6.9	6.9	24.5	27.1	

The estimated true birth rates given above cannot be regarded as quite correct. The greater the divergence between the birth rates yielded by the registration data and the Experimental Census the lesser the accuracy of the estimated true birth rate. In fact in the case of Amravati district where the disparity between the figures in columns (2) and (3) is by far the most pronounced the birth rates recorded under normal registration conditions are more reliable than the estimated true birth rates.

Deaths

18. In the Experimental Census area of the State the death rate worked out from the Experimental Census figures was 21.9 while that derived from the normal registration data of the area for the 12 month period preceding the 1st December 1952 was 24.4. That the

death rate recorded at the Experimental Census was lower than that recorded under normal registration conditions clearly proved that the former was wrong because the registered figure is obviously the minimum.

The total number of deaths verified in the Experimental Census areas was 1440 of which 117 per cent were reported as not registered and 58 per cent as not known. It will also be seen from columns (6) and (12) of the Table that the proportions of unregistered deaths and not known deaths per 100 registered deaths reported at the Experimental Census were 14.2 and 7.1 respectively.

The true death rates can be estimated in the same manner as the true birth rates by the application of the correction factors to the death rates calculated from the registration data. The following statement shows the

E t m t d true de th rate									
St t and D t cts (Experimental Cen us)			D th at co ded t the Exp r m t l C nsu	D th ate e ded unde normal eg t ration o d t ion	Number of un g u t e d d th s pe 100 g t d	Number of not known ases per 100 g u t d d th	Lowe l m t		Uppe l m t
1			2	3	4	5	6		7
Madhya Prad h			Total Rural U b n	21 9 23 8 16 4	24 4 26 5 17 7	14 2 10 1 37 4	7 1 5 8 14 5	25 4 26 5 23 4	27 1 28 0 25 6
S g r			T R U	25 0 26 6 22 0	26 4 32 4 14 6	11 2 11 9 9 6	5 2 2 2 12 3	28 0 30 5 23 4	29 4 31 2 25 2
Ch ndwa a			T R U	21 1 22 0 11 6	26 5 26 7 24 8	12 3 12 4 10 0	5 4 5 7	24 4 25 3 14 1	25 8 26 8 14 1
R pur			T R U	21 2 22 9 16 6	22 2 25 8 11 7	26 4 10 2 217 4	9 7 6 9 43 5	27 0 25 5 42 0	29 2 27 3 47 1
Bhand a			T R U	23 4 24 8 16 7	23 7 24 5 19 4	10 2 9 3 17 2	4 7 4 8 3 4	25 4 27 1 20 0	26 9 28 3 20 7
Am v t			T R U	18 9 23 7 11 9	24 4 25 2 22	6 6 5 8 9 1	10 5 9 5 13 6	20 5 22 2 13 9	23 0 27 6 16 9

Columns (6) and (7) of the following Table give the lower and upper limits respectively of the true birth rates

State & District (Experimental Census)	Birth rate recorded at the Experimental Census	Birth rate recorded at the normal registration	Number of unregistered births per 100 registered births	Number of not known cases per 100 registered births	Estimated true birth rate	
					Lower limit	Upper limit
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Madhya Pradesh	Total	38.1	38.0	10.3	42.0	43.8
	Rural	40.9	40.0	6.6	43.5	45.2
	Urban	30.0	31.4	20.8	39.0	41.4
Sag	T	38.0	37.8	5.9	40.7	41.3
	R	42.4	45.3	3.0	43.8	45.2
	U	29.7	27.7	14.7	33.0	33.7
Chhindawa	T	39.3	37.1	13.0	44.1	45.1
	R	39.6	37.0	12.6	44.3	45.2
	U	36.8	37.8	17.2	43.3	44.6
Rajput	T	34.9	31.4	20.8	41.4	41.0
	R	35.5	34.8	7.8	38.2	40.4
	U	33.3	21.3	94.8	53.5	57.9
Bhindawa	T	44.5	43.8	4.2	46.3	47.7
	R	46.0	42.8	3.6	47.5	48.9
	U	37.1	43.5	8.6	40.8	47.1
Amravati	T	35.3	41.6	5.9	37.8	40.3
	R	44.4	43.9	5.6	46.8	49.4
	U	21.9	37.9	6.9	24.5	27.1

The estimated true birth rates given above cannot be regarded as quite correct. The greater the divergence between the birth rates yielded by the registration data and the Experimental Census the lesser the accuracy of the estimated true birth rate. In fact in the case of Amravati district where the disparity between the figures in columns (2) and (3) is by far the most pronounced the birth rates recorded under normal registration conditions are more reliable than the estimated true birth rates.

Deaths

18. In the Experimental Census area of the State the death rate worked out from the Experimental Census figures was 21.9 while that derived from the normal registration data of the area for the 12 month period preceding the 1st December 1952 was 24.4. That the

death rate recorded at the Experimental Census was lower than that recorded under normal registration conditions clearly proved that the former was wrong because the registered figure is obviously the minimum.

The total number of deaths verified in the Experimental Census areas was 1,440 of which 11.7 per cent were reported as not registered and 5.8 per cent as not known. It will also be seen from columns (6) and (12) of the Table that the proportions of unregistered deaths and not known deaths per 100 registered deaths reported at the Experimental Census were 11.2 and 7.1 respectively.

The true death rates can be estimated in the same manner as the true birth rates by the application of the correction factors to the death rates calculated from the registration data. The following statement shows the

TABLES

was 2.66 and the number of children surviving per 1,000 born was 712.8

NUMBER OF CHILDREN PER MOTHER

Number of mothers	2 491
Number of children born to them	9 083
Number of surviving children	6 474
Average number of children born per mother	3.65
Children surviving per 1 000 born	712.8
Average number of surviving children per mother	2.60

At the Experimental Census in Madhya Pradesh 10 mothers less than 14 years of age had had an average of 1 child each. 1 071 mothers aged 15—24 had had an average of 1.97 children each. 1 042 mothers aged 25—34 gave birth to an average of 4.36 children each. 341 mothers aged 35—44 gave birth to an average of 6.46 children each and 27 mothers aged 45 and over accounted for an average of 7.74 children each.

It will be seen from the Table below that the proportion of children surviving to the total born is the highest in the case of children born to mothers aged 14 or less. In fact the proportion in question steadily decreases as the age group of mothers increases. This is natural as younger the mother, lesser the number of children born to her and thus smaller the number of children actually exposed to the risk of death.

Age of mother	Number of children surviving per 1 000 born
14 or less	90.00
15—24	77.29
25—34	70.31
35—44	68.06
45 & over	61.9

The survival rate

21 The statistics collected at the Experimental Census gave a survival rate of 38.1 minus 21.9 i.e. 16.2. The registration data of the area covered by the Experimental Census for the 12 month period preceding the 1st December 1952 gave a survival rate of 38.0 minus 24.4 i.e. 13.6. The survival rate as worked out from the normal registration data of the whole of Madhya Pradesh for the calendar year 1951 was 11. The decennial rate of natural increase (registered) for the decade 1941—50 for Madhya Pradesh was 37.0 minus 30.3 i.e. 6.7.

Concluding remarks

22 All the births and deaths occurring within the prescribed 12 month period in the selected Tahsils were not recorded at the Experimental Census. It is clear that if a complete record of vital occurrences had been obtained at the Census, better estimates of true birth rates and true death rates could have been secured.

The question is how to ensure a complete cover of all births and deaths in a sample inquiry of such a type. Success of any inquiry of this kind doubtless depends on the extent of co-operation received from the respondents. This point was realized at the outset and very adequate publicity was undertaken in the Experimental Census areas with a view to enlisting wholehearted co-operation of the public. But education of public opinion takes time. As public consciousness grows and people become more and more alive to their civic responsibilities, much better results may be expected in such inquiries in future.

Every precaution was taken in each selected Tahsil to ensure that the standard of training imparted to the census officials was really high and that the arrangements made for the systematic checking on the spot of the work of Deputy Registration Supervisors left nothing to be desired. As the staff gains more experience in conducting such inquiries, improvement in the quality of work is bound to be achieved.

Birth and Death Rates per mille by Districts, 1951

LATION

Males	Females	Registration population	Registered birth rate	Registered death rate
5	6	7	8	9
10 662 812	10 581 721	18 131 647	33.5	24.8
9 167 850	9 202 344	15 430 245	34.1	25.7
1 494 962	1 382,377	2 014 022	30.6	19.8
509 584	484 0 0	995 243	26.9	21.5
429 859	403 731	835 544	27.3	22.7
86 725	80 339	159 699	25.0	14.9
538 739	506 857	1 050 094	36.6	23.5
370 690	370 095	708 075	41.0	27.2
167 049	136 76	282 019	24.6	13.6
439 386	415 512	848 709	42.9	31.5
362 714	359 048	714 660	45.5	34.1
69 672	63 464	134 049	29.1	17.6
268 762	254 734	5 3 836	40.6	96
04 965	196 525	400 846	45.9	99.0
63 797	58 209	122 990	32.0	17.2
269 122	278 498	549 055	32.4	23.5
261 737	271 640	534 744	31.9	23.0
7 595	6 858	14 311	51.2	42.6
2 6 175	225 480	452 099	34.0	26.1
208 446	209 455	417 967	34.5	26.9
17 729	16 025	34 132	27.5	16.5
539 410	541 091	1 082 039	34.9	26.8
500 950	506 062	1 008 174	34.6	26.9
38 460	35 019	73 865	38.7	24.4
802 555	837 451	1 644 116	33.8	2 3
736 566	777 510	1 517 130	34.0	23.2
65 989	59 941	126 986	1 4	11.6
825 571	854 066	1 683 976	30.7	23.5
792 544	822 257	1 618 931	30.8	23.6
33 0 7	31 809	65 045	27.5	21.6
720 392	761 364	9 0 855	37.1	27.5
681 541	721 836	960 490	37.0	27.6
38 851	39 5 8	20 365	41.1	24.7
458 014	455 732	N A	N A	N A
448 53	446 497	N A	N A	N A
9 487	9 235	N A	N A	N A
456 142	463 378	N A	N A	N A
429 405	436 219	N A	N A	N A
27 737	27 159	N A	N A	N A
470 608	401 433	N A	N A	N A
409 110	391 665	N A	N A	N A
11 459	9 768	N A	N A	N A
479 620	487 598	981 095	31.0	23.8
442 9 6	442 184	888 182	29.6	21.1
46 664	45 814	97 913	43.9	30.1
534 589	537 068	1 071 272	36.1	24.7
486 916	492 776	982 776	36.3	25.2
47 673	44 292	97 798	33.8	20.4

I A--Area, Households, Population and Registered

		POPU		
State & District		Area (in sq. are miles)	Number of households	Persons
1		2	3	4
Balaghat	T R U	3 614	144 273 136 745 7 5 8	693 379 659 007 34 377
Wardha	T R U	2 429	127 836 109 661 18 175	538 903 413 051 125 852
Nagpur	T R U	3 847	259 046 146 102 112 944	1 234 356 656 906 577 650
Amravati	T R U	4 715	235 145 176 672 58 473	1 031 160 748 221 282 939
Akol	T R U	4 093	211 722 169 463 42 259	950 994 740 767 210 232
Buldana	T R U	3 760	212 156 181 423 30 733	870 168 726 571 143 597
Yavatmal	T R U	5 238	211 346 183 804 27 542	931 982 820 250 111 73

Birth and Death Rates per mille by Districts, 1951—(concd)

LATION

Males	Females	Registrat n population	Registered birth rate	Registered death rate
5	6	7	8	9
348 689	344 690	695 075	20 6	19 6
331 223	327 779	668 970	20 7	20 0
17 466	16 911	26 105	15 6	10 0
271 751	267 152	539 556	26 2	20 1
207 228	205 823	412 855	23 6	20 3
64 523	61 329	126 701	34 7	21 4
631 199	603 357	1 240 375	27 1	22 3
333 777	323 129	662 945	30 3	25 3
297 422	280 228	577 430	23 5	19 0
526 593	504 567	1 032 548	37 2	28 3
379 479	368 742	748 903	38 4	30 1
147 114	135 825	283 645	33 8	21 8
485 119	465 875	952 436	40 6	26 2
375 536	365 226	740 927	39 2	26 2
109 583	100 649	211 509	45 7	26 3
439 270	430 898	871 811	36 7	25 0
363 013	361 558	727 380	37 1	25 5
74 257	69 340	144 431	34 9	22 6
468 522	463 460	933 457	33 7	30 7
410 663	409 587	821 048	33 4	31 5
57 859	53 873	112 409	35 7	24 8

NOTE Registrat n data (columns 7 & 8) relates to the year 1952

I-B—Registered Deaths in Madhya Pradesh State by age and Sex, 1952

Registered Deaths

Age Group

Persons

Males

Females

1

2

3

4

TOTAL

All Ages	450 367	239 062	211,305
Under 1 year	117 908	64 157	53 756
1—4	183	47 961	41 222
5—9	27 310	14 793	12 517
10—14	20 079	10 763	9 316
15—19	20 087	10 245	9 842
20—29	29 290	14 161	15 129
30—39	28 539	15 000	13 539
40—49	26 964	14 911	12 053
50—59	27 141	14 680	12 461
60 & over	63 866	37 396	31 470

RURAL

All Age	396 940	211 115	185 825
Under 1 year	104 446	56 797	47 654
1—4	78 159	42 331	35 828
5—9	24 124	13 164	10 960
10—14	17 568	9 413	8 155
15—19	17 410	8 991	8 419
20—29	25 470	12 422	13 048
30—39	25 183	12 257	12 926
40—49	23 854	13 193	10 661
50—59	24 174	13 018	11 156
60 & over	56 552	28 534	28 018

URBAN

All Age	53 427	27 947	25,480
Under 1 year	13 462	7 360	6 10
1—4	11 024	5 630	5 394
5—9	3 186	1 629	1 557
10—14	2 511	1 350	1 161
15—19	2 677	1 254	1 423
20—29	3 870	1 739	2 081
30—39	3 356	1 743	1 613
40—49	3 110	1 718	1 392
50—59	2 967	1 667	1 305
60 & over	7 314	3 862	3 45

II—Distribution of Population in Madhya Pradesh

Age Group	Persons				Male
	Total	Married	Unmarried	Widowed	Total
	1	2	3	4	5
	TOTAL				
All Ages	2 141 780	1 059,526	891 259	190 995	1 080,580
Under 1 year	72 990		72 990		37 510
1—4	223 315		223 315		112 810
5—14	524 671	63 806	457 794	3 071	268 536
15—24	346 741	237 901	100 523	8 317	173 890
25—34	347 897	306 574	20 784	20 539	173 717
35—44	269 877	230 539	6 551	32 787	140 707
45—54	182 074	132 726	4 608	44 740	92 562
55—64	104 957	58 875	2 504	43 578	48 211
65—74	47 953	20 819	1 221	25 913	20 876
75 & over	19 395	7 158	376	11 861	8 705
Age not stated	1 910	1 128	593	189	1 106
	RURAL				
All Ag	1,859 381	928 679	763 651	167 051	932,341
Under 1 year	63 226		63 226		32 172
1—4	195 554		195 554		98 780
5—14	458 806	59 998	395 927	2 881	231 490
15—24	292 229	206 216	78 331	7 482	146 757
25—34	303 688	268 570	16 822	18 296	150 465
35—44	236 040	201 765	5 463	28 812	122 444
45—54	157 995	115 218	3 895	38 882	79 409
55—64	91 362	51 340	2 224	37 798	41 768
65—74	41 948	18 208	1 150	22 590	18 014
75 & over	16 759	11 298	321	10 140	7 515
Age not stated	1 774	1 066	538	170	1 077
	URBAN				
All Ag	282 399	130 847	127 608	23 944	148 239
Under 1 year	9 764		9 764		4 338
1—4	27 761		27 761		14 030
5—14	65 865	3 808	61 867	190	34 046
15—24	54 512	31 685	21 99	835	24 633
25—34	44 209	38 004	3 962	2 243	23 252
35—44	33 837	28 774	1 088	3 975	18 263
45—54	24 079	17 508	713	5 858	13 153
55—64	11 595	7 535	280	5 780	6 443
65—74	6 005	2 611	71	3 323	2 812
75 & over	11 636	860	55	1 721	1 190
Age not stated	136	62	55	11	79

State by Age, Sex and Marital Status, 1951

Females						
Marr ed	Unmarr ed	Widowed	Total	Married	Unma ried	W dowed
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
534 191	493 959	32 430	1 061 200	525,535	397,500	138,565
	37 510		35 480		35 480	
	112 810		110 505		110 505	
22 908	244 646	982	256 135	40 898	213 148	089
95 563	77 263	3 064	170 851	142 338	23 260	5 253
152 211	13 639	7 867	174 180	154 363	7 145	12 672
126 674	3 899	10 134	129 170	103 865	2 652	22 653
79 096	2 271	11 195	89 512	53 630	2 337	33 545
37 641	1 005	9 565	56 746	21 234	1 499	34 013
14 277	360	6 189	27 127	6 542	861	19 724
5 156	183	3 366	III 690	2 002	193	8 495
665	373	68	804	463	220	121
466 946	419 640	45 755	927 040	461 733	344 011	121,296
	32 172		31 054		31 054	
	III 780		96 774		96 774	
22 073	211 480	937	224 316	37 925	184 447	1 944
III 183	60 176	2 898	145 972	123 033	18 355	4 584
133 089	II 327	7 049	153 223	135 481	6 495	11 247
110 297	3 249	II 898	113 596	91 468	2 214	19 914
67 987	1 845	9 577	78 586	47 231	2 050	29 305
32 668	843	8 257	49 594	18 672	1 381	29 541
12 477	298	5 239	23 934	5 731	852	17 351
4 540	134	2 841	9 244	1 758	187	7 299
632	336	59	747	434	207	111
67,245	74,319	6 675	134,160	63 602	53,289	17 269
	5 338		4 426		4 426	
	14 030		13 731		13 731	
835	33 166	45	31 819	2 973	28 701	145
12 3 0	17 087	166	24 879	19 305	4 905	669
II 122	3 312	818	20 957	II 882	650	1 425
16 377	650	1 236	15 574	12 397	438	2 739
11 109	426	1 618	II 976	6 399	287	4 240
4 973	162	1 308	7 152	2 562	118	4 472
1 800	III	950	3 193	811	9	2 373
616	49	525	1 446	244	III	1 196
33	37	9	57	III	18	10

III—Economic Groups and Marital Status of

State & District	Number of Sample Households				POPULATION	
	Total	Livelihood Classes I II & IV	Livelihood Class III	Livelihood Classes V—VIII	All	
					Persons	
					Married	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MADHYA PRADESH—						
Total	13 993	6 054	2 432	5 507	31 854	33 897
Rural	10 480	5 786	2,352	2,342	24,388	24 758
Urban	3 513	268	80	3 165	7 466	9 139
Sagar—						
T	2 472	880	421	1 171	5 112	6 463
R	1 628	831	416	381	3 400	4 157
U	844	49	5	790	1 712	2 306
Chhindwara—						
T	2 435	1 367	217	851	5 223	6 115
R	2 226	1 333	216	657	4 774	5 613
U	209	14	1	194	449	502
Raipur—						
T	4 183	2 075	674	1 484	10 320	8 740
R	3 039	1 953	657	429	7 927	6 152
U	1 144	72	17	1 055	2 393	2 588
Bhandara—						
T	2 507	1 144	34	1 021	6 263	6 285
R	2 107	1 038	370	694	5 333	5 114
U	405	66	22	327	930	1 171
Amravati—						
T	2 396	638	778	980	4 906	6 297
R	1 485	561	743	181	2 951	3 722
U	911	77	35	799	1 955	2 575

Sample Household Population by Districts, 1952

LATION									
Classes									
Males		Females		Level hood Classes I II & IV		Level hood Class III		Level hood Classes V—VIII	
Married	Others	Married	Others	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
15,998	17 131	15 856	16 766	15 441	15 699	4 792	4 758	11 896	12 165
12,193	12,385	12 195	12,573	14 622	14 981	4 648	4,601	5,308	4 986
3 805	4 746	3 661	4,393	819	718	144	157	7 588	7 179
2 60	3 445	2 540	3 070	2 350	2 174	857	773	2 840	2 613
1 700	2 211	1 708	1 946	178	2 033	846	767	887	854
902	1 234	832	1 074	172	141	11	6	1 953	1 759
2 606	3 146	2 617	2 969	3 507	3 543	367	417	1 878	1 626
2 375	2 886	2 399	2 727	3 473	3 515	366	416	1 422	1 195
231	260	218	242	34	28	1	1	456	431
5 230	4 054	5 090	4 686	4 774	5 112	1 259	1 387	3 251	3 282
4 006	2 791	3 916	3 361	4 588	4 924	1 238	1 354	971	999
1 224	1 263	1 174	1 325	186	188	21	28	2 280	2 283
3 133	3 148	3 130	3 137	3 102	3 185	733	705	2 446	2 377
2 680	2 543	2 653	2 571	2 906	3 001	69	654	1 625	1 566
453	605	477	566	196	181	41	51	821	811
2 427	3 338	2 479	2 954	1 708	1 685	1 576	1 481	2 481	2 267
1 432	1 954	1 519	1 768	1 477	1 505	1 506	1 410	403	372
995	1 384	960	1 186	231	180	70	71	2 078	1 895

III—Economic Groups and Marital Status of

State & District	Number of Sample Households				POPULATION	
	Total	Livelihood Classes I II & IV	Livelihood Class III	Livelihood Classes V—VIII	All	
					Persons	
					Married	Others
	2	3	4	5	6	7
MADHYA PRADESH—						
Total	13 993	6 054	2 432	5,507	31 854	33 897
Rural	10 480	5 786	2,332	2,312	24,388	24 758
Urban	3,513	268	80	3 165	7 466	9 139
Sagar —						
T	2 472	880	421	1 171	5 142	6 465
R	1 620	831	416	381	3 400	4 157
U	852	49	5	790	1 742	2 308
Chhindwara—						
T	2 435	1 367	217	851	5 223	6 115
R	2 226	1 353	216	657	4 774	5 613
U	209	14	1	194	449	502
Raipur —						
T	4 183	2 025	674	1 484	10 320	8 740
R	3 039	1 953	657	479	7 927	6 152
U	1 144	72	17	1 055	2 393	2 588
Bhandara—						
T	2 507	1 144	342	1 021	6 263	6 285
R	2 102	1 088	3 0	691	5 333	5 114
U	405	56	22	327	930	1 171
Amravati—						
T	2 396	638	778	980	4 906	6 297
R	1 485	561	743	181	2 951	3 722
U	911	77	35	799	1 955	2 575

Sample Household Population by Districts, 1952

LATION									
Classes									
Males		Females		L vel hood Classes I II & IV		L vel hood Class III		L vel hood Classes V—VIII	
Married	Others	Married	Others	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
15 998	17 131	15 856	11 766	15 441	15 699	4,792	4 758	12 896	12 165
12,193	12,385	12 195	12,373	14 622	14 981	4 648	4 601	5,308	4,986
3 805	4 746	3 661	4,393	819	718	144	157	7,588	7 179
2 609	3 445	2 540	3 020	2 350	2 174	857	773	2 840	2 613
1 700	2 211	1 708	1 946	2 178	2 033	846	767	887	854
902	1 234	832	1 074	172	141	11	11	1 953	1 759
2 606	3 146	2 617	2 969	3 507	3 543	367	417	1 878	1 626
2 375	2 886	2 399	2 727	3 473	3 515	366	416	1 422	1 195
231	260	218	242	34	28	1	1	456	431
5 230	4 054	5 090	4 686	4 774	5 112	1 259	1 382	3 251	3 282
4 006	2 791	3 916	3 361	4 588	4 924	1 238	1 354	971	999
1 224	1 263	1 174	1 32	186	188	21	28	2 280	2 283
3 133	3 148	3 130	3 137	3 102	3 185	733	705	2 446	2 377
2 680	2 543	2 653	2 571	2 906	3 001	692	654	1 625	1 566
453	605	477	566	196	181	41	51	821	811
2 427	3 338	2 479	2 954	1 708	1 685	1 576	1 481	2 481	2 267
1 432	1 954	1 519	1 768	1 477	1 505	1 506	1 410	403	372
995	1 384	960	1 186	231	180	70	71	2 078	1 895

IV—Age, Sex & Marital Status of the Sample Household Population of Madhya Pradesh State, 1952

POPULATION

Age Group	Persons			Males		Females	
	Total	Married	Others	Married	Others	Married	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
TOTAL							
All Age	65 751	31 854	33 897	15 998	17 131	15 856	16 766
Under 1 year	2 256		2 256		1 114		1 140
1-4	7 626		7 626		3 805		3 821
5-9	8,247	257	7 990	87	3 976	175	4 014
10-14	7 228	1 310	5 918	361	3 439	949	2 479
15-19	5 857	3 323	2 534	1 094	1 982	2 279	532
20-24	5 414	4 446	968	1 901	805	2 545	163
25-29	5 372	5 079	543	2 428	351	2 601	192
30-34	4 978	4 469	509	2 242	245	2 227	264
35-39	4 351	3 767	584	2 077	201	1 690	383
40-44	3 871	3 162	709	1 777	205	1 385	504
45-49	2 837	2 119	718	1 325	203	794	515
50-54	2 583	1 669	914	1 088	217	581	697
55-59	1 543	908	635	598	137	310	498
60-64	1 632	731	901	515	208	216	693
65-69	770	337	433	253	99	84	334
70-74	569	190	379	142	73	49	306
75 & over	417	137	70	115	71	2	209
Age not stated							

RURAL

All Ages	49 146	24,388	24,758	12 193	12,385	12 195	12 373
Under 1 year	1 771		1 771		864		907
1-4	5 633		5 633		2 831		2 802
5-9	6 187	237	5 950	73	2 978	164	2 872
10-14	5 591	1 158	4 233	326	2 512	832	1 721
15-19	4 180	2 604	1 576	925	1 248	1 679	328
20-24	5 907	3 358	549	1 470	453	1 888	96
25-29	4 188	3 800	388	1 829	44	1 971	144
30-34	3 775	3 409	366	1 706	168	1 703	198
35-39	3 806	2 851	455	1 562	155	1 289	300
40-44	2 871	2 342	529	1 298	153	1 044	376
45-49	2 169	1 609	560	1 00	162	607	398
50-54	1 946	1 239	707	768	170	471	537
55-59	1 206	699	507	457	104	247	403
60-64	1 262	564	698	386	157	178	541
65-69	614	267	347	194	78	93	269
70-74	429	143	286	106	53	37	233
75 & over	311	108	203	91	55	17	148
Age not stated							

URBAN

All Ages	16 605	7 466	9 139	3 805	4 746	3 661	4,393
Under 1 year	485		485		250		235
1-4	1 993		1 993		974		1 019
5-9	1 060	0	2 040	9	998	11	1 042
10-14	1 837	152	1 685	35	927	117	758
15-19	1 677	719	958	169	734	550	224
20-24	1 507	1 068	419	431	352	657	67
25-29	1 384	1 729	155	599	107	630	48
30-34	1 203	1 060	143	536	77	524	66
35-39	1 045	916	129	515	46	401	111
40-44	1 000	870	180	479	52	341	128
45-49	668	510	158	373	41	187	117
50-54	637	430	207	370	47	110	160
55-59	337	209	128	141	33	68	95
60-64	370	167	203	129	51	38	122
65-69	156	70	86	59	21		
70-74	140	47	93	36	20		
75 & over	106	9	77	24	15		
Age not stated							

V—Number of Births in Sample Households by

State & District	TOTAL							
	Number of Mothers				Persons			
	Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII	Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
MADHYA PRADESH—								
Total	2 491	1,260	371	860	2,507	1 271	373	863
Rural	1 994	1 215	362	817	2 009	1,226	364	819
Urban	497	45	9	443	498	45	9	444
Sagar—								
T	438	190	60	188	441	191	60	190
R	319	181	60	78	321	182	60	79
U	119	9		110	120	9		111
Chhindwara—								
T	444	273	30	141	446	274	30	142
R	409	271	30	108	411	272	30	109
U	35	2		33	35	2		33
Rajpur—								
T	661	361	97	203	666	363	98	203
R	495	348	97	54	500	352	94	54
U	166	13	4	149	166	13	4	149
Bhandara—								
T	556	286	59	211	559	289	59	211
R	478	274	58	146	481	277	58	146
U	78	12	1	65	78	12	1	65
Amravati—								
T	397	150	125	117	395	152	126	117
R	293	141	121	51	296	143	122	51
U	99	9	4	86	99	9	4	86

Economic Groups and their Registration by Districts, 1952

NUMBER OF BIRTHS									WHETHER BIRTH WAS REGISTERED					
Males				Females					Yes		No		Not known	
Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII	Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		18	19	20	21	22	23
1 251	603	193	435	1 256	668	180	408		1 087	1 092	102	122	62	42
993	587	184	222	1 016	639	180	197		894	920	88	64	44	32
258	16	9	233	240	29		211		193	172	47	58	18	10
221	90	37	94	220	101	23	96		203	202	11	19	7	5
167	88	37	42	154	94	23	37		157	146	5	4	5	4
54	2		52	66	7		59		46	56	8	9	2	1
227	125	17	85	219	149	13	57		190	196	30	20	7	3
210	124	17	69	201	148	13	40		176	181	27	18	7	2
17	1		16	18	1		17		14	15	3	2		1
317	164	50	103	349	201	48	100		250	265	40	67	27	17
227	162	46	19	273	190	48	35		203	235	10	24	14	14
90	2	4	84	76	11		65		47	30	30	43	13	3
283	151	1	111	276	138	38	100		264	256	10	12	9	8
240	143	20	77	241	134	38	80		226	224	5	11	8	6
43	8	1	34	35	4		31		38	32	5	1		2
203	75	68	62	192	79	58	55		180	173	11	10	12	9
149	70	64	15	147	73	58	16		152	134	8	7	9	6
54	3	4	47	45	6		39		48	39	3	3	3	3

VI—Number of Mothers, Children Born and Children Surviving in Sample

PRESENT AGE									
Order of Birth	All ages			14 & less			15-24		
	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TOTAL									
All Orders	2 491	9 083	6 474	10	10	9	1 071	2 109	1 630
1st	520	520	466	10	10	9	447	447	399
2nd	492	984	802				342	684	544
3rd	390	1 170	898				182	546	399
4th	323	1 292	934				70	280	193
5th	249	1 245	895				20	140	80
6th	190	1 140	791				2	12	7
7th & above	327	2 732	1 688						
RURAL									
All Orders	1 994	7 248	4 988	7	7	6	845	1 639	1,232
1st	419	419	366	7	7	6	357	357	310
2nd	403	806	641				277	554	428
3rd	313	939	698				140	420	295
4th	253	1 012	712				49	196	132
5th	190	950	653				20	100	60
6th	152	912	604				2	12	7
7th & above	264	2 210	1 314						
URBAN									
All Orders	497	1 835	1 486	3	3	3	226	470	398
1st	101	101	100	3	3	3	90	90	89
2nd	89	178	161				65	130	116
3rd	77	231	200				42	126	104
4th	70	280	222				21	81	61
5th	59	295	242				8	40	28
6th	38	228	187						
7th & above	63	522	374						

Households of Madhya Pradesh State by Order of Birth and Present Age of Mother, 1952

OF MOTHER

25-34			35-44			45 & over			Age not stated		
No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1 042	4 551	3 200	341	2,204	1 500	27	209	135			
61	51	50	2	2	2						
137	274	237	13	26	21						
182	546	434	25	75	62	1	3	3			
212	848	612	40	160	126	1	4	3			
173	865	617	47	235	185	1	5	5			
124	744	517	58	348	245	6	36	22			
153	1 213	727	156	1 358	839	11	161	102			
854	3 705	2 511	267	1 742	1 147	21	155	92			
71	53	48	2	2	2						
116	232	197	10	20	16						
154	462	357	18	54	43	1	3	3			
171	684	480	32	128	97	1	4	3			
138	690	471	31	155	117	1	5	5			
99	591	391	46	276	187	5	30	19			
123	590	567	128	1 107	685	13	113	61			
188	846	689	74	462	333	8	54	43			
8	8	11									
21	42	40	3	6	5						
28	84	77	7	21	11						
41	164	132	8	32	29						
55	175	146	16	80	68						
115	150	126	12	72	58	1	11	3			
30	223	160	8	251	174	5	48	40			

VII—Number of Deaths in Sample Households by Economic

State & District	TOTAL NUMBER							
	Persons				Males			
	Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII	Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
MADHYA PRADESH—								
Total	1 440	728	235	457	724	372	131	221
Rural	1 168	704	249	215	598	362	129	107
Urban	272	24	6	242	126	10	2	114
Sagar—								
T	290	107	43	140	137	50	26	81
R	201	103	43	55	100	49	26	25
U	89	4		85	37	1		56
Chhindwara—								
T	239	162	21	56	122	82	7	23
R	228	161	21	46	115	81	7	22
U	11	1		10	7	1		6
Raipur—								
T	405	230	66	109	202	118	31	53
R	322	222	64	36	161	115	30	16
U	83	8	2	73	41	3	1	37
Bhandara—								
T	294	167	37	90	148	82	17	49
R	259	162	33	64	132	79	16	37
U	35	5	4	26	16	3	1	12
Amravati—								
T	212	62	88	62	115	40	50	25
R	158	56	88	14	90	38	50	2
U	54	6		48	25	2		23

Groups and their Registration by Districts, 1952

OF DEATHS				WHETHER DEATH WAS REGISTERED					
Females				Yes		No		Not known	
Total	I, C I II & IV	I, C III	I, C V-VIII	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
716	356	124	236	596	591	83	86	45	39
570	342	120	108	522	486	49	53	27	31
146	14	4	128	74	105	34	33	18	8
153	57	17	79	117	132	12	16	8	5
101	54	17	30	89	87	9	12	2	2
52	3		49	28	45	3	4	6	3
117	80	14	23	103	100	13	12	6	5
113	80	14	19	97	96	12	12	11	5
4			4	6	4	1			
203	112	35	56	149	149	40	38	18	10
161	107	34	20	141	134	14	14	6	13
42	5	1	36	8	15	26	24	7	3
146	85	110	41	127	129	18	11	6	6
127	83	17	27	115	112	11	10	6	5
19	2	3	14	18	17	4	1	—	1
97	22	38	37	100	81	3	9	12	7
68	18	38	12	80	57	3	5	7	6
29	4		25	20	24	—	4	5	1

VIII—Number of Deaths in Sample Households of Madhya Pradesh by Sex and Age at Death, 1952

Age Group	NUMBER OF DEATHS						
	Total			Rural			Persons
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All Ages	1 410	724	716	1 168	598	570	272
Under 1 year	251	137	114	238	129	109	13
1—4	300	178	100	277	134	143	11
5—9	76	43	33	61	34	27	15
10—14	29	11	11	20	11	9	9
15—19	47	16	31	34	13	21	13
20—24	59	20	39	45	17	28	14
25—29	48	15	33	38	12	26	10
30—34	48	19	29	35	14	21	13
35—39	46	22	24	38	21	17	8
40—44	52	27	25	40	23	17	12
45—49	37	24	13	9	13	10	8
50—54	72	44	28	55	37	18	17
55—59	42	25	17	3	19	13	10
60—64	97	46	51	77	33	39	20
65—69	45	24	21	39	19	20	6
70—74	54	27	27	44	24	20	10
75 & over	76	38	38	63	30	33	13
Age not stated	3	1	2	3	1	2	

MADHYA BHARAT

Report on Operations connected with the Improvement of Population Data Madhya Bharat 1952

By

(SHRI RANG LAL, Superintendent of Census Operations)

This Report is in two parts. Part I reviews briefly the existing methods of registration of births and deaths and sets out specific proposals for the reorganization of the system of Registration of vital occurrences. Part II reviews briefly the manner in which the Experimental Census of births and deaths was carried out and exhibits in Tabular form the results of that Census.

PART I

REGISTRATION OF VITAL OCCURRENCES

2 It appears from the Report of the Director of Health Services that the existing system of registration of births and deaths is not universally enforced throughout the State and that even in registration areas the arrangements for the collection of births and deaths statistics are not satisfactory. In Rural areas the village Chowkidar is required to report all vital occurrences. The reports are made to the Patwari who maintains a register of births and deaths and sends a monthly return to the Deputy Collector of the district through the Tahsildar concerned. The Deputy Collector prepares a consolidated statement and sends it every month to the Deputy Director of Health Services of the Division.

3 In towns different systems and different bye laws are in force. In some the original reporting agency in the case of births is a parent while in others the midwife or sweeper or both. The arrangements for the registration of births and deaths are unsatisfactory even in large Municipal towns. The Director's Report as to the agency responsible for the reporting of deaths in urban areas is silent. All that is known is that generally the responsibility has been laid either on members of the family of the deceased or on sweepers or on both. Municipalities with a population of 30,000 and over submit their returns of births and deaths every week and smaller Municipalities every month to the Deputy Director of Health Services send every month consolidated statements of births and deaths for their Division to the Director of Health Services.

4 The statistics of births and deaths are not published by the Health Department only those of towns having a population of 30,000 and over are sent to the Director General of Health Services. Government of India and are published by him along with the figures for the other States in the weekly report on vital statistics. Monthly statements of vital statistics are also sent to the Economic and Development Adviser, Madhya Bharat who publishes the information in the Statistical Bulletins of his Department.

5 The Sample inquiry recently carried out by me and the statistics actually collected for the last three years by the Health Department show that the standard of registration in Madhya Bharat is very low and that the statistics produced are entirely unreliable and tantamounting to being deficient at critical points.

Existing Provisions

6 Provisions for the collection of vital statistics in rural areas have been made in the Madhya Bharat Panchayat Act (Act XXXVIII of 1949). Section 33 of this Act provides that it shall be the duty of every Kendra Panchayat to arrange for the registration of births and marriages in the villages within its jurisdiction provided that it can find adequate funds for the purpose. Section 35 of the same Act imposes a similar duty on a Mandal (District) Panchayat in respect of the collection of essential statistical data. But in this case also the performance of this duty is subject to the availability of funds. Panchayats established under this Act started functioning in 1950-51 but no Panchayat has so far been able to do anything in this direction.

7 For the registration of births and deaths in urban areas provisions have been made in the bye laws of some Municipalities but nowhere except perhaps in the Indore city are these provisions rigorously enforced. In the new Municipalities Bill which is about to become Law the following provisions have been made:

i

It shall be the duty of every Municipality to make reasonable and adequate provisions (i) for the following matters within the Municipal limits under its authority namely:

* * * *

(b) Registering births, marriages and deaths

* * * *

[Section 65]

ii

A Municipality may from time to time with the previous sanction of the Government in the case of a city Municipality and of the Inspector General of Municipalities in the case of a I or II class Municipality make bye laws not inconsistent with this Act and may from time to time alter or rescind them.

* * * *

(A) For the registration of births, deaths and marriages within the Municipality and for enforcing the supply of such information as may be necessary to make such registration effective.

* * * *

provided always that the Municipality may with the previous sanction of the Government prescribe a fine not exceeding Rs. 500 for every infringement of any such bye law as well as for recurring infringement of any one bye-law by a particular individual or party.

[Section 46 (i)]

8 The provisions made in the Panchayat Act are of a permissive and hesitant character and are therefore far from ensuring complete registration of births

and deaths. Provisions made in the Municipal Bill are also defective because even if all the Municipalities do all they can to secure complete registration of vital events the system will not be uniform and the data collected will vary from place to place as regards details. The first thing to do therefore is to give the whole subject of vital registration a standing by enacting a separate law for the purpose as has been done by many other States. Such Act should provide among other things for

- (a) Compulsory reporting of vital occurrences by certain persons
- (b) Penalties for failures to report by such persons
- (c) Establishment of Registration Offices at convenient places
- (d) Appointment of Registration Officers and
- (e) Prescribing forms for the collection of required data on births and deaths

■ The draft of a Bill is appended for the consideration of the Government. It is recommended that in rural areas the unit of Registration should be the area within the jurisdiction of a village Panchayat that the Registrar should be the Secretary of the village Panchayat and that the Secretary of the *Kendra* Panchayat should be the Supervising Registrar. The latter officer should be required to supervise the work of the Registrar and to prepare and submit to the Chief Registration Officer of the district all statements required by him. The Chief Registration Officer should be the Electoral Registrar.

tion Officer of the district appointed under Section 22 of the Representation of the People Act 1950

10 The Chief Electoral Officer of the State should be the Deputy Registrar General and he should be empowered to exercise such powers and functions as the Government may from time to time delegate to him. This officer should also be the Ex-officio Secretary to the Government and should be authorised to correspond direct with the Registrar General India

PART II

RESULTS OF EXPERIMENTAL CENSUS OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS

11 With a view to arriving at some estimate of the birth and death rates about which we know next to nothing at present an Experimental Census of births and deaths was taken on a sample basis in conjunction with the preparation of Electoral Rolls and the revision of the National Register of Citizens. All these three operations were carried out under my supervision by the staff appointed for the preparation of the Electoral Rolls.

12 The Census of births and deaths was confined to areas selected for the intensive revision of Rolls that is to say to areas in which Rolls were prepared *de novo* by means of house to house enquiry. For such revision of the Rolls Government selected one fifth area of each district in addition to the towns of Gwalior, Indore, Ujjain and Ratlam. The areas selected were these

II Other Areas

I Town Areas

Constituency

District

1

2

3

- (1) Lashkar Constituency
- (2) Gwalior Constituency
- (3) Mora Constituency
- (4) Indore City A Constituency
- (5) Indore City B Constituency
- (6) Indore City C Constituency
- (7) Indore City D Constituency
- (8) Ujjain City Constituency
- (9) Ujjain Tehsil Constituency and
- (10) Ratlam City Constituency

- (1) Pithampur Bhand
- (2) Ghatghar
- (3) Bhand
- (4) Morena
- (5) Laferia
- (6) Goona
- (7) Rajgarh
- (8) Basoda
- (9) Shajapur
- (10) Bagli
- (11) Sitamau
- (12) Sardarpur
- (13) Jhabua
- (14) Khargone
- (15) Banwani

- Gid
- Gird
- Bhand
- Morena
- Sivpur
- Goona
- Rajgarh
- Bhilsa
- Shajapur
- Dewas
- Mandla
- Dhar
- Jhabua
- Numa
- Numar

13 The Census covered approximately one per cent of the households in the areas selected. The households were selected on a random basis from the copies of the National Register of Citizens prepared at the time of the 1951 population Census. Instructions in regard to the abstraction of sample households were issued to the Deputy Collectors who were made responsible for the Experimental Census of births and deaths. In the case of cities every 100th house came under this sample and in rural areas the sample included every 20th village and every 5th household of each village selected. For purposes of this Census the twelve months between Diwali period was fixed. The Census thus covered the period from 30/10/51 to 18/10/1952 and every householder was required to state the number of births or deaths that had taken place during this period. It was explained to the Enumerators that for purposes of the Experimental Census a birth in the case of a wife who had gone to her parent's house or elsewhere for confinement should be treated as having occurred in the wife's husband's household. Similarly deaths that took place in hospitals or elsewhere were to be treated as occurring in the sample households. In order to prevent the size of the sample from being unduly diminished changes in residence of households were ignored and new household that had come in place of the sample household were treated as sample household for the purposes of the Census. Similarly in case the house containing the sample household

was found to be empty at the time of the Census the house next to the sample household was substituted. Thus the size of the sample was kept at roughly 1 per cent of the households in the selected areas at the time of the 1951 Census. Actually one household in every 368 came under the sample.

14 For the presentation of the results of the Census 5 Tables were prescribed by the Registrar General, India. It will appear from the Tables that of the 733 births occurring in the sample household only 189 and of the 419 deaths occurring in the sample households only 116 are reported to have been registered.

15 The size of the sample is small and the areas selected are not representative of the whole district and therefore any conclusions drawn from the figures as to particular details such as birth and death rates for small areas must be highly speculative.

16 According to the results of the Experimental Census the birth and death rates for the State as a whole and its Natural Divisions are as shown in the Table below. This Table also shows the birth and death rates calculated on the basis of the figures supplied by the Health Department. The period covered by the Census is from 30/10/1951 to 18/10/1952 and that for which figures have been supplied by the Health Department is from 1/11/1951 to 31/10/1952.

Birth and death rate per 1000 of population calculated in the above

State & Natural Division	Result of the Experimental Census		Figures supplied by the Health Department	
	Birth	Death	Birth	Death
1	2	3	4	5
State	33.0	18	10.4	6.5
Lalmandi	28.3	13.5	7.9	3.1
Patiala	31.7	20	10	8.1
Hill	36	19.7	8	5

The Madhya Bharat Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1953

AN ACT FOR REGISTERING BIRTHS AND DEATHS

PREAMBLE

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide the means for a complete register of births and deaths

It is hereby enacted as follows

Power to direct registration of births and deaths and define area

1 The Government may at any time by a notification published in the Official Gazette, direct that all births and deaths or all births or all deaths occurring within the limits of any area after a certain date to be named in such notification shall be registered and for that purpose may define the limits of such area

From and after such date this Act shall apply to the whole of the area so defined

Magistrate may divide area into registration units and may appoint registrars

2 The Magistrate of the district may for the purpose of such registration divide any such area into such and so many registration units as he may think fit and may appoint one or more persons to be registrars of births or of deaths or of births and deaths within such registration unit and may at any time for sufficient reason dismiss any such registrar and may fill up any vacancy in the office of registrar

Magistrate to publish list of registrars

The Magistrate shall cause to be published a list containing the name and place of office of every registrar in the area and specifying the hours of the day during which such registrar shall attend at his office for the purpose of registration

Every registrar to have an office within his registration unit

3 Every registrar shall have an office within the registration unit of which he is appointed registrar and shall cause his name with the addition of registrar of births or of deaths or of births and deaths according to his appointment for the registration unit for which he is so appointed and notice of the hours during which he will attend for the purpose of registration to be affixed in some conspicuous place on or near the outer door of his office

Magistrate to have register books prepared and numbered

4 The Magistrate shall cause to be prepared a sufficient number of register books for making entries of all births or deaths or both according to such forms as the Government may from time to time sanction and the pages of such books shall be numbered progressively from the beginning to the end and every place of entry shall be also numbered progressively from the beginning to the end of the book and every entry shall be divided from the following entry by a line

Registrar to inform himself of and register births and deaths

5 Every registrar shall inform himself carefully of every birth or of every death, or of both according

to his appointment which shall happen in his registration unit and shall register as soon as conveniently may be after the event without fee or reward the particulars required to be registered according to the forms mentioned in the last preceding section touching every such birth or every such death as the case may be which shall not have been already registered

Chaukidar to obtain particulars and to report to registrar

6 Every chaukidar or other village watchman in any area to which this Act shall apply or where there is no chaukidar or other village watchman such person as the Magistrate may appoint shall be required to report every birth or death occurring within his beat to such registrar and at such periods as the Magistrate may direct

He shall obtain in writing if possible and if it is impossible for him to obtain in writing he shall obtain verbally from any person who is bound to give information of the birth or death all particulars which are required to be known and registered and he shall report such particulars to the registrar

Penalty for neglect

Any chaukidar or other village watchman or other person so appointed who wilfully or negligently refuses or omits to produce such writing if any or to report such birth or death shall be punishable at the discretion of the Magistrate with fine which may extend to two rupees

Persons bound to give information of birth

7 The father or mother of every child born within such area or in case of the death illness absence or inability of the father and mother the midwife assisting at the birth of such child shall within eight days next after the day of every such birth give information either personally or in writing to the registrar of the registration unit or by means of the chaukidar or other village watchman or other person as provided in the last preceding section according to the best of his or her knowledge and belief of the several particulars hereby required to be known and registered touching the birth of such child

Penalty for neglect

Any person who refuses or neglects to give any information which it is his duty to give under this section shall be punishable at the discretion of the Magistrate with fine which may extend to five rupees

Provided that not more than one person shall be punishable at the discretion of the Magistrate for such refusal or neglect to give information

Persons bound to give information of death

8 The nearest male relative of the deceased present at the death or in attendance during the last illness of any person dying within such area or in the absence of any such relative the occupier of the

house or if the occupier be the person who shall have died some male inmate of the house in which such death shall have happened shall within eight days next after the day of such death give information either personally or in writing to the registrar of the registration unit or by means of the chaukidar or other village watchman or other person as provided in section 11 according to the best of his knowledge and belief of the several particulars hereby required to be known and registered touching the death of such persons

Provided that no persons shall be bound to give the name of any female relative

Penalty for neglect

Any person who refuses or neglects to give any information which it is his duty to give under this section shall be punishable at the discretion of the Magistrate with fine which may extend to five rupees

Provided that not more than one person shall be punishable for such refusal or neglect to give information

Penalty for registrar refusing to register

9 Any registrar who refuses or neglects to register any birth or death occurring within his registration unit which he is bound to register within a reasonable time after he shall have been duly informed thereof or demands or accepts any fee or reward or other gratification as a consideration for making such registry shall be punishable at the discretion of the Magistrate with fine which may extend to fifty rupees for each such refusal or neglect

Penalty for wilfully giving false information

10 Whoever wilfully makes or causes to be made for the purpose of being inserted in any register of births or deaths any false statement touching any of the particulars required to be known and registered shall be punishable at the discretion of the Magistrate with a fine not exceeding fifty rupees

Municipality under Madhya Bharat Municipalities Act may arrange for keeping register of births or deaths or both

11 In any place to which the Madhya Bharat Municipalities Act shall have been extended the Municipal Commissioner or the Chief Executive Officer (as the case may be) arrange for keeping a register of all births or of all deaths or of all births and deaths occurring within the Municipality

With effect from the date fixed by the Commissioner or the Chief Executive Officer (as the case may be) of a Municipality all the provisions of this Act shall be deemed to apply to the Municipality concerned and the Municipal Commissioner or the Chief Executive Officer (as the case may be) of such Municipality shall be authorised to provide out of the Municipal funds for the employment of a sufficient number of Registrars and for the expenditure necessary for the maintenance of such registers and shall exercise all the powers of a Magistrate under this Act

Magistrate may, depute subordinate Magistrate to discharge his functions

12 The Magistrate of a registration unit may depute any subordinate Magistrate to exercise the powers and to perform the duties vested in the Magistrate by this Act within such registration unit or any part thereof

Report on the Experimental Census of Births and Deaths, Madhya Bharat, 1953

By

(SHRI DAYA RAM GUPTA *Dputy Chief Electoral Officer*)

Purpose of the enquiry

1 This enquiry is a part of the scheme of the Improvement of Population Data and was first conducted in the year 1952 on the recommendation of the Government of India. One of the purpose of the enquiry was to arrive at some estimate of the birth and death rates about which we have no authentic statistics so far due to incomplete registration of vital events. The report on the 1952 enquiry was submitted to the Registrar General India and the Chief Secretary Madhya Bharat Government on 30th September 1953 by Shri Rang Lal who was appointed as the Officer on Special Duty for the purpose of

carrying out the enquiry. The enquiry to which the report relates is second in succession and was undertaken under the orders of the Madhya Bharat Government communicated through the Law Department's letter No. 1899 VI 341/53 dated the 16th September 1953.

Scope of the enquiry

2 (a) As on the previous occasion the 1953 enquiry was also confined to the areas selected for the intensive revision of the electoral rolls. These were the following

Exclusively Urban Areas	Other Areas	
	Constituency	District
1 Lakhnao Constituency	1 Lakhnao	Bhind
2 Gwalior Constituency	2 Jouna	Morena
3 Morar Constituency (Urban)	3 Pichhore North	Shivpuri
4 Ujjain City Constituency	4 Chachaura	Goona
Ujjain Tehsil Constituency (Urban portion)	5 Kuruwa	Bhind
5 Indore City A	6 Narsinghgarh	Rajgarh
6 Indore City B	7 Shajapur	Shajapur
7 Indore City C	8 Khategaoan	Dewa
8 Indore City D	9 Banagar	Ujjain
Constituencies (Urban portion only)		10 Mhow
		11 Nemuch
		12 Mandasaur South
		13 Ratlam Tehsil
		14 Sataln
		15 Dhabadwa
		16 Jabat
		17 Sindhwa
		Nimar

Thus out of 79 Constituencies this Census was carried out in 20 Constituencies and parts of 6 Constituencies.

(b) The Census as in 1952 was taken on random sample basis but its scope was widened in the 1953 enquiry by extending the size of the sample by five times i.e. from 1/100 to 1/20. This enlargement of the sample was considered necessary because the former sample was too small to give any reliable result for smaller units i.e. Districts etc. and for all the characters investigated i.e. causes of deaths etc. As a result of this expansion of

the sample one household out of every 77 households in the State came in under the present enquiry as compared with 1 in 368 in the year 1952.

Method of the enquiry

3 The enquiry was conducted by the staff of the District Election Office by visiting every household coming into the sample and recording the particulars about the inhabitants of the households and the births and deaths which had occurred in the sample households during the mid Dewali period i.e. between 18th October 1952 and

8th November 1953 Comprehensive and detailed instructions for drawing the sample filling in of the enumeration forms and the tabulation and compilation of the statistics were issued from the Election and Electoral Department together with necessary forms required for the purpose

The Statistics

4 (a) The results of the enquiry have been tabulated and compiled in the following seven tables attached to this report

Table I Total number of Births and Deaths by Social Groups

Table II Age Sex and Marital Status of the Sample Household Population

Table III Number of Births in Sample Households by Social Groups and their Registration

Table IV Number of Deaths in Sample Households by Social Groups and Registration

Table V Number of children born and surviving to Mothers in Sample Households by order of Births and present age of Mothers

Table VI Number of Deaths in Sample Households by Sex and Age of the Deceased

Table VII Deaths classified according to the Causes of Death

(b) The above Tables differ considerably from those prepared in 1952 The change in the Table form has

been made with a view to make the best use of all the information collected and also with the intention that some important statistics may be exhibited social group wise i.e. for the Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes and the rest

Accuracy of Statistics

5 Before proceeding to discuss the statistics of this Experimental Census a word of caution seems to be necessary about the accuracy of the statistics As is obvious the results cannot be cent per cent accurate firstly because the sample was not wholly random because the Constituencies in which the enquiry was conducted were not selected by random process but were chosen from the administrative point of view and secondly even in random samples there are the usual sampling errors Another factor affecting the accuracy of the statistics was that this enquiry was voluntary and there was no legal obligation on the persons under investigation to give true and accurate information There are also certain other sources of inaccuracy such as inadvertent mistakes in giving and recording information ignorance of the informants and lack of proper care on the part of the enumerating agency

Household and Household Population which has been investigated

6 According to the 1951 Census there are in Madhya Bharat 1 594 584 households and 7 870 735 household population The number of households and the population which came under investigation are 20 746 and 106 755 respectively which comes to about 1 3 and 1 4 per cent respectively The following table shows the investigated population of each social group and its ratio to the total State Population of that group —

TABLE—I

Social Group	Population in 1951	Percentage of investigated population to total	
		3	5
Scheduled Castes	1 323 881	16 64	1 3
Scheduled Tribes	1 060 812	19 157	1 8
Others	5 569 461	70 936	1 3
Total	7 954 154	106 755	1 3

Thus it will be seen that the sample is fairly representative of all the populations except that of Scheduled Tribes which has an excess representation owing to the inclusion of three Tribal constituencies in the sample

Crude Birth and Death rates

7 (a) In the 106 755 sample population there have occurred 3 265 Births and 1 651 Deaths during the mid Dewali period of about a year and there

for the crude Birth and Death rates come to 30 6 and 15 5 per thousand respectively as compared with 33 0 and 18 8 per thousand respectively in the year 1952 Further analysis of the figures discloses that there is considerable difference between the figures of exclusively urban areas and those of the other areas and also between those of the different social groups The table given below exhibits these differences —

TABLE—2

Rate	Social Groups				
	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Others	Other areas	Urban areas
1	2	3	4	5	6
Birth Rate	34 4	35 5	28 3	31 9	21 8
Death Rate	11 5	18 7	14 4	18 9	7 2

From these figures we can draw two broad conclusions viz (1) that both Birth and Death rates are high in the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in comparison with others (2) that in the city areas both these rates are considerably low

(b) Here it may be mentioned that the Birth and Death rates are lower in cities everywhere due to low proportion of females better medical facilities etc

(c) The Birth and Death rates in other areas are considerably high in comparison with the urban areas Birth rate in other areas being 34.9 per thousand and Death rate 18.9

(d) If we examine the figures district wise then it is found that the highest Birth rate of 52.9 per thousand is found in Pichhore North Constituency of Shivpuri District followed by 50.5 per thousand in Dhar Badnawar Constituency of Dhar District Ratlam Tahsil and Sailana Constituencies also have a Birth rate of above 40 per thousand

(e) The Death rate is highest in Kurwai Constituency of Bilaspur District being 31.5 per thousand. Next comes Shajapur Constituency of Shajapur District with 30.5 per thousand

Multiple Births and Still Births

8 The number of mothers who gave births to twins was 26. Out of 52 children born to these 26 mothers 21 were males and 31 females. Out of 26 cases of multiple births the age of the mothers in 7 cases was between 15 to 24 years in 14 cases between 25 to 34 years and in 5 cases between 35 to 44 years. The reported cases of still births are only 4 and it seems that the information in this respect has been suppressed

Births by Sex

9 Out of 3,265 births recorded in sample households 1,634 were boys and 1,631 girls. In other words there were 1,002 male births to 1,000 female births. This indicates that at birth the number of girls is almost equal to the number of boys and it is in subsequent years that owing to high Death rate in the female children their ratio declines. The result of this enquiry and the observation made above is supported also by the 1951 Census figures and the age return of the sample population of this experimental census which show that in the first year of age the ratio of male and female children is almost equal and that the female ratio begins to decline after the fourth year

Births by Sex and Social Groups

10 If we examine the figures of births by social groups we find that in Scheduled Castes there were 287 male births against 284 female births, in Scheduled Tribes 339 against 338 and in other Castes the number of male and female births was 1008 and 1,009 respectively

Registration of Births

11 In this enquiry a question was put to every householder having a birth or death requiring him to state whether such birth or death had been registered with the authority concerned. The reply was required in Yes or No or Not known. The tabulation of these replies shows that out of 3,265

reported births only 1,276 or 39 per cent have been registered. In 1,826 or 56 per cent cases the birth was not got registered and in 1,63 or 5 per cent cases the respondents were not sure whether the registration had been effected or not. This clearly indicates that the registration is defective to the extent of more than 60 per cent

Deaths by Sex

12 Out of 1,651 deaths occurring in sample households 830 were male deaths and 821 female deaths. Though the absolute figures of female deaths are fewer by 9 than the male deaths yet in fact the Death rate is higher among women than in men. In the sample household population there are 55,321 males and 51,434 females and therefore the Death rate per thousand of population in the case of males comes to 15 while that of females to 16. Female Death rate is highest among the Scheduled Tribes where there are 184 female deaths as against 175 male deaths

Registration of Deaths

13 As in the case of births registration of deaths is also defective and to the same extent. Here also the registration is only 39 per cent

Deaths by Age

14 (a) Table VI appended to this report gives the details as regards the age of the persons deceased. The information contained therein is very important and therefore require a detailed study. From this Table it will be seen at a glance that of all the deaths a little less than half or to be more exact 46 per cent deaths occur in the age group 0 to 4 i.e. among children of under 5 years of age. Death rate is also high beyond the age of 60.

(b) We also find that out of every 16 babies born one dies before completing first year of its age. Next age period i.e. of 1 to 4 years also has a very high rate of mortality and 1 child out of every twenty dies in this period.

(c) When we take male and female death figures separately it is noticed that the Death-rate is higher in the females between the ages 5—34 in comparison with the male Death rate. As regards the adult females the reason of this high death rate is obviously the deaths occurring in child births.

Causes of Death

15 (a) An attempt was this time made to compile the statistics relating to the causes of death but the information collected in this respect cannot be accepted on its face value because it has been found very difficult in certain cases to diagnose the real cause of death. In rural areas in a very large number of cases the cause is given in very vague terms.

(b) A reference to Table VII will show that the largest number of deaths have been due to malarial and other fevers. The next largest diseases are Pneumonia and Tuberculosis. Of the epidemics Cholera has taken a toll of 54 lives and Small pox 77. Women dying in Child birth and due to Septic fever number 26. Accidents are responsible for only 11 deaths.

(c) The following summary table gives the number

of deaths due to a particular cause and the percentage of such deaths to total deaths —

TABLE—

Name of Disease	No. of deaths	Percentage of total deaths
1 Fever	393	23.8
2 Pneumonia	229	13.9
3 Malaria	152	8.0
4 Rickets	83	5.0
5 Tuberculosis	83	5.0
6 Smallpox	77	4.7
7 Typhoid	6	3.9
8 Anthrax	6	3.9
9 Cholera	54	3.3
10 Dysentery	49	3.0
11 Old age	47	2.8
12 Fever and Cough	44	2.7
13 Broncho Pneumonia	39	2.4
14 Diphtheria	24	1.5
15 Diphtheria Croup	18	1.0
16 Fever and Dysentery	17	1.0
17 Influenza	15	0.9

From this it will be clear that the above 17 causes were responsible for more than 87 per cent of all the deaths

(d) From the above figures and Table VII appended to this report it will also be seen that various infectious diseases take a very heavy toll of life. High number of child deaths from Rickets and Smallpox and women deaths during child birth are also note worthy

Total number of Children Born and Surviving

16 (a) During the present Census a few questions were asked in respect of all the mothers who had given birth to a child during the period under enquiry. These questions were (1) Age of the mother when the child was born (2) Number of children born alive to mother (including present birth) (3) Number of children alive at present and (4) number of those who have died. The result of this enquiry have been compiled and are contained in Table V appended herewith. The information contained therein is very important

(b) The most significant fact which has come out of this enquiry is that the married women who remain alive upto the age of 45 years give birth to 6.5 children during whole of their child bearing period. Out of these children 1.9 or say 2 predecease their mother and 4.6 remain alive. The results of a similar enquiry conducted in Madhya Pradesh and Travancore Cochin at the time of the last Census as contained in the 1931 Census Report

of India (Census of India 1931 Volume I Part I A Page 85) are given below for the sake of comparison

TABLE—4

State & Division	Child birth index	Child survived index	Child loss index
1	2	3	4
Madhya Bharat	6.5	4.6	1.9
Travancore Cochin	6.6	4.6	2.0
East Madhya Pradesh	6.1	3.6	2.5
North West Madhya Pradesh	6.3	3.6	2.7
South West Madhya Pradesh	6.6	3.6	3.0

These figures indicate that with a slight difference the child birth index is the same in all the three States and it is the loss and survival index that differs considerably from that in Madhya Pradesh

(c) Viewed from the point of highest number of children born to a mother it is found that a mother aged 45 years and over has given birth to 17 children of whom 9 are alive. Next are two mothers one each in age group 35—44 and 45 and over who have given births to 15 children each. But in one case merely two children survived while in the other the number of surviving children is five

(d) Other interesting features of the enquiry are —

- There are 16 mothers who have given birth to their first child at the age of 14 years or less
- There is a mother below 25 years of age who has given birth to 9 children of whom 6 are surviving
- There is a mother aged 31 years to whom 12 children have been born and all but one are alive
- There is another mother aged 32 giving birth to 10 children and has lost none
- On the other hand there are cases in which 10 or more children have been born to a mother but only one or two are alive

Conclusions

17 Broadly speaking the conclusions which we can draw from this enquiry are —

(a) That both Birth and Death rates are on a decline and latter more rapidly than the former and consequently the population is increasing at a faster rate than heretofore. The annual rate of natural increase is estimated to be between 1.4 and 1.6 per cent

(b) That early step are needed to improve the registration of Births and Deaths which is defective to the extent of about 60 per cent at present and is therefore not very useful

TABLES, 1952

I-A—Area, Households, Population and Registered

		POPULATION		
State & District		Area (in square miles)	Number of households	Persons
1	2	3	4	5
MADHYA BHARAT	Total Rural Urban	46 478	1,594,584 1,300 565 294 019	7,954 154 6,512,923 1 441 231
Bhind	T R U	1 684	501 460 94 593 4 867	527 978 503 918 24 060
Gird	T R U	2 027	103 922 54 437 49 465	530 299 282 341 247 958
Morena	T R U	4 430	122 465 114 200 8 265	633 581 595 068 38 513
Shivpuri	T R U	4 041	97 245 92 755 4 490	476 092 454 205 21 887
Goona	T R U	4 264	97 994 86 438 11 556	478 810 422 354 56 456
Bhil a	T R U	1 976	53 187 56 910 6 277	293 073 264 968 28 105
Rajgarh	T R U	2 377	90 784 81 778 9 006	427 523 386 373 41 150
Shaj pur	T R U	2 325	93 224 86 159 7 065	433 216 398 448 34 768
Ujjain	T R U	2 313	113 608 77 286 36 322	544 260 368 029 176 231
Indore	T R U	1 563	121 654 47 583 74 071	596 622 236 069 360 553
Dewas	T R U	2 761	74 440 67 512 6 928	345 306 311 817 33 489
Mandsaur	T R U	4 160	127 375 105 475 21 900	636 915 515 241 121 674
Ratlam	T R U	1 686	78 197 54 649 23 548	383 894 271 601 112 293
Dhar	T R U	3 183	100 261 91 047 9 214	505 268 462 361 42 907
Jhabua	T R U	2 535	67 632 66 069 1 563	387 673 374 934 12 739
Nimar	T R U	5 133	143 136 123 654 19 482	758 694 665 196 93 498

Birth and Death Rates per mille by Districts, 1951

LATION

Males	Females	Registrar on population	Registered birth rate	Registered death rate
5	6	7	8	9
4 133 073	3 821 079	7 876 735	10 4	6 5
3,376 348	3 136 575	6 443,357	8 5	5 5
756 727	684 504	1 427,378	19 0	11 3
286 499	241 479	324 757	5 6	2 5
273 325	230 593	501 197	5 1	2 2
13 174	10 886	23 560	16 9	8 5
280 416	249 883	5 6 085	10 7	9 2
149 451	132 890	280 760	6 3	2 6
130 965	116 993	245 325	15 8	3 9
342 594	290 987	628 861	7 5	3 6
321 936	273 132	590 769	5 6	3 0
20 658	17 855	38 092	37 6	13 4
249 468	226 624	473 660	9 2	4 5
238 063	216 142	452 184	8 1	4 3
11 403	10 482	21 476	31 6	8 9
249 491	229 319	475 708	10 7	7 9
220 81	207 073	419 715	9 3	7 6
29 10	27 246	55 993	21 7	10 1
152 687	140 336	290 230	11 9	8 2
137 929	127 039	262 349	11 3	8 4
14 758	13 297	27 881	17 6	6 1
222 228	205 295	424 842	12 9	8 1
201 822	185 051	384 070	12 4	7 7
20 906	20 244	40 772	18 1	12 2
220 516	212 900	430 352	18 1	10 3
202 571	195 877	390 777	17 4	9 8
17 745	17 023	34 575	26 3	15 0
78 833	265 427	534 861	4 5	4 1
186 367	181 662	360 155	3 5	2 8
92 466	83 763	174 706	6 7	6 9
314 069	282 553	587 984	20 8	14 4
119 838	116 231	230 585	15 7	12 4
194 231	166 322	357 399	24 0	15 7
176 143	169 163	340 872	8 1	4 5
158 962	152 855	307 456	5 4	3 4
17 181	16 308	33 416	32 9	15 0
326 395	310 520	627 837	12 2	8 8
264 191	251 050	507 068	12 1	8 4
62 204	59 470	120 769	13 0	10 4
195 221	188 673	379 532	8 7	7 7
137 246	134 355	268 360	4 7	3 3
57 975	54 318	111 172	18 6	18 3
257 455	247 813	490 078	3 0	2 2
235 319	227 042	447 918	1 3	1 0
22 196	20 771	42 160	20 11	14 6
196 327	186 346	381 742	10 1	8 0
192 60	182 574	374 154	9 7	7 7
3 967	3 772	7 588	33 6	26 4
384 933	373 761	753 334	11 6	6 8
337 187	328 009	660 840	10 11	6 1
47 746	45 757		18 9	11 7

NOTE: Registrar on data (cols 7 8 and 9) ref tes to

II—Distribution of Population in Madhya Bharat

Age Group	Persons				Males
	Total	Married	Unmarried	Widowed	Total
	1	2	3	4	5
	2	3	4	5	6
					TOTAL
All Ages	787 837	385 098	333 793	68 966	410,579
Under 1 year	26 952		22 952		13 530
1—4	77 888		77 888		38 475
5—14	199 160	22 789	175 872	499	103 560
15—24	143 543	102 579	38 325	2 639	72 378
25—34	132 806	117 182	8 152	7 472	69 766
35—44	94 380	77 868	2 829	13 683	52 765
45—54	59 688	40 605	1 532	17 551	33 635
55—64	33 623	17 091	748	15 784	17 252
65—74	12 967	5 169	223	7 575	6 300
75 & over	5 543	1 682	130	3 731	2 562
Age not stated	1 307	133	1 142	32	536
					RURAL
All Ages	649 979	320 359	272 734	56 886	338,343
Under 1 year	23 425		23 425		11 647
1—4	64 139		64 139		31 486
5—14	165 604	20 601	144 557	446	86 034
15—24	116,670	85 693	31 782	2 195	58 685
25—34	110 017	96 998	6 671	6 348	57 582
35—44	77 706	63 770	2 387	11 549	43 326
45—54	49 277	33 438	1 379	14 460	27 756
55—64	27 563	14 161	639	12 763	14 282
65—74	10 527	4 242	184	6 101	5 137
75 & over	4 436	1 354	79	3 003	2 037
Age not stated	615	102	492	21	371
					URBAN
All Ages	137 878	64 739	61 059	12 080	72 236
Under 1 year	3 527		3 527		1 883
1—4	13 749		13 749		6 989
5—14	33 556	2 188	31 315	53	17 326
15—24	26 873	16 886	9 543	444	13 693
25—34	22 789	20 184	1 481	1 124	12 184
35—44	16 674	14 098	442	2 134	9 439
45—54	10 411	7 167	153	3 091	5 879
55—64	6 060	2 930	109	3 021	2 970
65—74	2 440	927	39	1 474	1 163
75 & over	1 107	328	51	728	525
Age not stated	692	31	650	11	185

State by Age, Sex and Marital Status, 1951

F males						
Married	Unmarried	Widowed	Total	Married	Unmarried	Widowed
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
193 330	195 629	21 620	377 278	191 768	198 164	47,346
	13 5 0		13 477		13 472	
	38 475		39 413		39 413	
5 530	97 600	230	95 800	47 259	78 272	269
3 560	33 777	1 041	71 165	65 019	4 548	1 598
59 837	7 027	2 902	63 040	57 345	1 125	4 570
46 093	2 489	4 183	41 615	31 715	340	9 500
7 039	1 306	5 290	26 053	13 66	226	12 261
1 282	656	4 314	16 371	4 809	111	11 470
3 701	186	2 413	6 667	1 468	37	5 162
1 704	118	1 740	2 981	478	12	2 491
84	465	7	751	49	677	2
160 686	159 825	17 832	311 636	159 673	112 909	39 054
	11 647		11 778		11 778	
	31 486		37 653		37 653	
5 08	80 751	196	79 5 0	15 514	63 806	750
31 144	25 965	856	57 985	51 8 9	2 817	1 339
49 5 8	5 637	2 387	52 435	47 440	1 034	3 961
7 7 0	2 088	3 458	34 380	5 990	299	8 091
27 91	1 169	4 96	21 5 1	11 147	10	10 161
10 115	562	9 605	13 281	4 046	77	9 158
9 9 8	157	2 007	5 390	1 764	27	4 099
944	68	1 075	2 399	410	11	1 978
69	295	7	244	33	197	11
32 644	35 804	3 783	65 642	32 095	25 255	8 292
	1 863		1 614		1 614	
	11 989		6 760		6 760	
443	16 849	34	16 230	1 741	14 456	19
5 696	7 812	185	13 180	11 190	1 731	259
10 279	1 90	515	10 605	9 905	91	609
8 313	401	725	7 235	5 785	41	1 409
4 748	137	994	4 53	419	16	2 097
2 167	94	709	3 090	763	15	2 312
723	29	411	1 277	204	10	1 063
260	50	215	587	68	1	13
13	170		507	16	480	11

II—Distribution of Population in Madhya Bharat

Age Group	Persons				Males
	Total	Marr ed	Unmarr ed	Widowed	To
	1	2	3	4	5
					TO
All Ag s	767 857	385 098	333 793	68 966	41
Under 1 year	26 957		26 957		
1—4	77 888		77 888		
5—14	199 160	27 789	175 872	499	
15—24	143 543	102 579	110 325	2 639	
25—34	132 806	117 182	8 152	7 472	
35—44	94 380	77 868	2 829	11 683	
45—54	59 688	40 605	1 532	17 551	
55—64	33 623	17 091	748	15 784	
65—74	12 967	5 169	223	7 575	
75 & over	5 543	1 682	130	3 731	
Age not stated	1 307	133	1 142	32	
All Age	649 979	320,359	272 734	56 886	
Under 1 year	23 425		23 425		
1—4	64 139		64 139		
5—14	165 604	20 601	144 557	446	
15—24	116 670	85 693	28 782	2 195	
25—34	110 017	96 998	6 671	6 348	
35—44	77 706	63 770	2 387	11 549	
45—54	49 277	33 438	1 379	14 460	
55—64	27 563	14 161	639	12 763	
65—74	10 527	4 242	184	6 101	
75 & over	4 436	1 354	79	3 003	
Age not stated	615	102	497	21	
Under 1 year					
1—4					
5—14					
15—24					
25—34					
35—44					
45—54					
55—64					
65—74					
75 & over					
Age not stated					
Under 1 year					
1—4					
5—14					
15—24					
25—34					
35—44					
45—54					
55—64					
65—74					
75 & over					
Age not stated					
Under 1 year					
1—4					
5—14					
15—24					
25—34					
35—44					
45—54					
55—64					
65—74					
75 & over					
Age not stated					
Under 1 year					
1—4					
5—14					
15—24					
25—34					
35—44					
45—54					
55—64					
65—74					
75 & over					
Age not stated					
Under 1 year					
1—4					
5—14					
15—24					
25—34					
35—44					
45—54					
55—64					
65—74					
75 & over					
Age not stated					
Under 1 year					
1—4					
5—14					
15—24					
25—34					
35—44					
45—54					
55—64					
65—74					
75 & over					
Age not stated					
Under 1 year					
1—4					
5—14					
15—24					
25—34					
35—44					
45—54					
55—64					
65—74					
75 & over					
Age not stated					
Under 1 year					
1—4					
5—14					
15—24					
25—34					
35—44					
45—54					
55—64					
65—74					
75 & over					
Age not stated					
Under 1 year					
1—4					
5—14					
15—24					
25—34					
35—44					
45—54					
55—64					
65—74					
75 & over					
Age not stated					
Under 1 year					
1—4					
5—14					
15—24					
25—34					
35—44					
45—54					
55—64					
65—74					
75 & over					
Age not stated					
Under 1 year					
1—4					
5—14					
15—24					
25—34					
35—44					
45—54					
55—64					
65—74					
75 & over					
Age not stated					
Under 1 year					
1—4					
5—14					
15—24					
25—34					
35—44					
45—54					
55—64					
65—74					
75 & over					
Age not stated					
Under 1 year					
1—4					
5—14					
15—24					
25—34					
35—44					
45—54					
55—64					
65—74					
75 & over					
Age not stated					
Under 1 year					
1—4					
5—14					
15—24					
25—34					
35—44					
45—54					
55—64					
65—74					
75 & over					
Age not stated					
Under 1 year					
1—4					
5—14					
15—24					
25—34					
35—44					
45—54					
55—64					
65—74					
75 & over					
Age not stated					
Under 1 year					
1—4					
5—14					
15—24					
25—34					
35—44					
45—54					
55—64					
65—74					
75 & over					
Age not stated					
Under 1 year					
1—4					
5—14					
15—24					
25—34					
35—44					
45—54					
55—64					
65—74					
75 & over					
Age not stated					
Under 1 year					
1—4					
5—14					
15—24					
25—34					
35—44					
45—54					
55—64					
65—74					
75 & over					
Age not stated					
Under 1 year					
1—4					
5—14					
15—24					
25—34					
35—44					
45—54					
55—64					
65—74					
75 & over					
Age not stated					
Under 1 year					
1—4					
5—14					
15—24					
25—34					
35—44					
45—54					
55—64					
65—74					
75 & over					
Age not stated					
Under 1 year					
1—4					
5—14					
15—24					
25—34					
35—44					
45—54					
55—64					
65—74					
75 & over					
Age not stated					
Under 1 year					
1—4					
5—14					
15—24					
25—34					
35—44					
45—54					
55—64					
65—74					
75 & over					
Age not stated					
Under 1 year					
1—4					
5—14					
15—24					
25—34					
35—44					
45—54					
55—64					
65—74					
75 & over					
Age not stated					
Under 1 year					
1—4					
5—14					
15—24					
25—34					
35—44					
45—54					
55—64					
65—74					
75 & over					
Age not stated					
Under 1 year					
1—4					
5—14					
15—24					
25—34					
35—44					
45—54					
55—64					
65—74					
75 & over					
Age not stated					
Under 1 year					
1—4					
5—14					
15—24					
25—34					
35—44					
45—54					
55—64					
65—74					
75 & over					
Age not stated					
Under 1 year					
1—4					
5—14					
15—24					
25—34					
35—44					
45—54					
55—64					
65—74					
75 & over					
Age not stated					
Under 1 year					
1—4					
5—14					
15—24					

State by Age, Sex and Marital Status, 1951

Females

Married	Unmarried	Widowed	Total	Married	Unmarried	Widowed
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
193,330	195,629	21,620	377,278	191,768	138,164	47,346
	13,530		13,477		13,422	
	38,475		39,413		39,413	
5,530	97,600	230	95,800	17,259	78,212	263
3,560	53,777	1,041	71,165	75,019	4,548	1,598
59,837	7,077	2,902	63,040	57,345	1,120	4,570
40,093	2,489	4,183	41,615	31,775	340	9,500
27,039	1,306	5,290	76,053	13,466	226	12,261
1,282	656	4,314	16,371	4,809	97	11,470
3,701	126	2,413	6,667	1,468	37	5,162
1,204	118	1,240	2,981	478	12	2,491
84	165	7	751	49	677	25
160,686	159,825	17,832	311,636	159,673	112,909	39,054
	11,647		11,778		11,778	
	31,486		32,653		32,653	
5,08	80,751	196	79,570	15,514	63,806	250
31,214	25,965	856	57,985	51,829	2,817	1,372
49,54	5,637	2,387	52,435	47,440	1,034	74
37,80	2,088	3,458	34,380	25,990	299	83
27,91	1,169	4,296	21,521	11,147	210	121
10,115	567	3,605	13,281	4,016	140	96
7,98	157	2,00	5,390	1,264	44	111
944	68	1,05	2,399	410	696	69
69	250	7	744	33	3	143
					1,587	54
					136	38
					1,451	39
32,644	35,804	3,783	65,642	77	76	2,082
	1,863		1,744	77	76	83
	6,989		6,767	14	19	471
443	16,849	34	506	14	19	483
5,686	7,812	185	56	14	12	403
10,279	1,390	515	11	9	7	10
8,313	401	158	11	11	5	31
4,748	137	13	234	255	14	9
2,167	131	137	234	20	14	15
723	134	137	234	20	14	19
260						6
	213	156	367	358		53
154	213	156	367	358		80
		205				57
		05				31
378	467	383	00	459	98	
288	370	300	478	435	24	
90	92	83	22			

IV—Age, Sex & Marital Status of the Sample Household Population of Madhya Bharat State, 1952

POPULATION

Age Group	Persons			Males		Females	
	Total	Married	Others	Married	Others	Married	Others
	3	4	5	6	7	8	
TOTAL							
All Age	22 296	10 429	11 867	5 600	6 508	5 229	5 359
Under 15	648		648		355		293
1-4	2 635		635		1 346		1 289
5-9	2 958	51	2 907	0	1 564	45	1 343
10-14	2 604	405	2 199	96	1 341	309	8 8
15-19	2 156	1 276	880	367	725	900	155
20-24	2 027	1 667	360	695	303	967	57
25-29	1 985	1 768	217	844	156	9 4	61
30-34	1 766	1 573	193	832	104	741	89
35-39	1 318	1 116	182	654	80	487	107
40-44	1 276	950	276	582	93	369	183
45-49	856	601	255	399	106	207	149
50-54	761	471	290	321	93	150	197
55-59	376	188	188	124	69	64	126
60-64	517	198	319	157	80	41	239
65-69	195	71	124	58	36	13	111
70-74	147	44	103	37	40	7	111
75 & over	126	33	91	8	4	7	67

RURAL

All Age	13 881	6 593	7 286	3 258	4 009	3,337	3 277
Under 15	472		472		262		210
1-4	1 667		1 667		849		818
5-9	1 917	48	1 869	4	1 009	44	860
10-14	1 620	352	1 268	86	818	266	450
15-19	1 95	864	4 1	90	378	574	53
20-24	1 200	1 036	164	453	138	583	26
25-29	1 25	1 101	124	512	92	589	32
30-34	1 112	969	14	522	68	447	74
35-39	834	700	134	387	51	313	83
40-44	773	5 7	186	364	65	223	121
45-49	338	370	168	244	72	126	96
50-54	420	249	171	167	60	8	111
55-59	226	114	112	70	43	44	69
60-64	305	115	190	85	47	30	143
65-69	112	39	73	34	19	5	54
70-74	85	27	58	2	20	7	38
75 & over	80	24	56	18	17	6	39

URBAN

All Age	8 415	3 834	4 581	1 942	2 499	1 892	2 082
Under 15	176		176		93		83
1-4	968		968		497		471
5-9	1 041	3	1 038	2	555	1	483
10-14	864	53	811	10	5 3	43	408
15-19	827	412	415	77	347	335	10
20-24	861	626	235	24	165	304	31
25-29	760	667	93	33	64	335	29
30-34	654	604	50	310	35	94	1
35-39	444	436	8	67	29	115	11
40-44	453	363	90	218	34	76	53
45-49	318	231	87	155	33	111	86
50-54	341	227	114	154	19	20	57
55-59	150	83	67	7	33	11	96
60-64	21	3	18	24	17	11	31
65-69	6	17	45	15	20	11	5
70-74	46	11	35	10	7	1	8

Age not stated

V—Number of Births in Sample Households by

TOTAL

State & District	Number of Mothers				Persons				
	Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII	Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
MADHYA BHARAT—									
Total	733	433	49	244	736	436	49	244	
Rural	536	410	49	74	538	412	49	74	
Urban	197	23		170	193	24		170	
Bhind—									
T	21	13		8	1	13		8	
R	12	11		1	12	11		1	
U	9	?		7	9	2		7	
G rd—									
T	119	80	11	34	120	81	5	34	
R	81	66	5	10	81	66	5	10	
U	38	14		24	39	15		24	
Mo ena—									
T	76	60	3	12	76	60	3	12	
R	76	60	3	12	76	60	3	12	
U									
Sh pu t—									
T	39	32	1	6	39	32	1	6	
R	39	32	1	6	39	32	1	6	
U									
Goon —									
T	35	21	5	8	35	21	5	8	
R	26	19	5	2	26	19	5	2	
U	9	2		6	9	2		6	
h l —									
T	32	19	2	11	32	19	?	11	
R	30	18	2	10	30	18	?	10	
U	2	1		1	2	1		1	
Lajga h—									
T	22	19	1	2	23	20	1	2	
R	22	19	1	2	23	20	1	2	
U									
h j pu —									
T	36	23	4	9	36	23	4	9	
R	36	23	4	9	36	23	4	9	
U									
Jyam—									
T	90	27	11	52	90	27	11	5	
R	40	24	11	5	40	24	11	5	
U	50	3		47	50	3		47	
ndo e—									
T	76	1		71	76	1		71	
R	5			4	5			4	
U	71	1		67	71	1		67	
Dewas—									
T	27	18	5	3	27	18	5	3	
R	27	18	5	3	27	18	5	3	
U									
Mandsau —									
T	39	36		3	39	36		3	
R	39	36		3	39	36		3	
U									
R tlam—									
T	19	3	1	1	19	3	1	1	
R	14	3	1	1	14	3	1	1	
U									
Dhar—									
T	28	6	2		28	6	2		
R	28	26	?		28	26	?		
U									
Jhabua—									
T	20	20			20	20			
R	20	20			20	20			
U									
Nimar—									
T	54	35	9	10	55	36	9	10	
R	50	35	9	6	51	36	9	6	
U	4			4	4			4	

NOTE. Columns 2, 10 & 14 in Ind figures f un p f d Lav lihood Class also

Economic Groups and their Registration by Districts, 1952

NUMBER OF BIRTHS								WHETHER BIRTH WAS REGISTERED					
Males				Females				Yes		No		Not known	
Total	I, C & IV	L, C III	L, C V-VIII	Total	I, C & IV	L, C III	L, C V-VIII	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
414	252	29	127	322	184	20	117	107	82	254	173	59	41
310	234		45	228	178		29	58	44	208	142	46	40
104	18	29	82	94	6		88	49	38	46	31	13	21
14	9		5	7	4		3		1	4	4	10	2
9	8		1	3	3				3	2	6	6	1
5	1		4	4	1		8		1	1	2	4	1
72	55	4	13	48	26	1	21	7	3	44	26	21	19
44	44	4	4	29	2	1	6	6	2	28	18	18	9
20	11		9	19	4		15	1	1	16	8	3	10
39	29	2	7	37	31	1	5	6	5	25	20	8	12
39	29		7	37	31	1	5	6	5	25	20	8	12
22	18		4	17	14	1	2		1	22	16		
22	18		4	17	14	1	2		1	22	16		
22	13	5	3	13	8		5	11	3	16	6		4
16	11	5		10	8		2	6	3	16	6		4
6	2		3	3			3						
27	12	1	9	10	7	1	2	4		16	5	3	4
20	11	1	8	10	7	1	2	2		16	5	3	4
2	1		1					2					
12	10	1	1	11	10		1	6	5	3	5	3	1
12	10	1	1	11	10		1	6	5	3	5	3	1
25	16	1	8	11	7	3	1		2	23		3	1
25	16	1	8	11	7	3	1		2	23		3	1
48	15	0	27	42	12	5	25	13	12	31	20	6	8
22	13	0	3	18	11	5	2	4	7	18	11		
7	2		24	4	1		23	9	5	11	6	6	8
40	1		35	11			36	27	20	15	12		2
4			3	1			1	2		2	1		
36	1		32	33			35	23	20	13	11		2
13	10	3	2	12	8	2	1	11	6	4	6		
13	10	3	2	12	8	2	1	11	6	4	6		
21	19		2	18	17		1	11	5	10	13	2	
21	19		2	18	17		1	11	5	10	13	2	
8		1	7	11	3		11	11	8			2	3
2			1	2	3		8	6	8			2	3
6			11	8									
12	12			16	14	2		5	7	7	9		
12	12			16	14	2		5	7	7	9		
7	7			13	13					6	8	1	5
7	7			13	13							1	5
35	26	5	4	20	10	4			4	28	16		
39	26	5	1	19	10	4				25	15		
3			3	1						3	1		

VI—Number of Mothers, Children Born and Children Surviving in Sample

Order of Birth	PRESENT AGE								
	All ages			14 & less			15—24		
	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All Orders	733	2 619	1 964	3	4	4	33	772	TOTAL 606
1st	148	148	136	2	2	2	125	129	114
2nd	191	219	203	1	2	2	99	180	150
3rd	132	396	304				63	189	140
4th	119	476	374				31	124	9
5th	87	435	3 9				14	70	55
6th	53	318	234				■	36	26
7th & above	73	604	367				■	48	29
All Ord	536	1 888	1 398	3	4	4	239	543	RURAL 415
1st	108	108	96	2		2	88	88	7
2nd	93	166	154	1			66	13	107
3rd	96	218	213				47	141	99
4th	87	3 8	253					■	69
5th	69	345	266				■	40	31
6th	40	210	172				4	24	15
7th & above	48	97	244				4	30	17
All Order	197	7 1	566				96	229	URBAN 191
1st	40	40	40				37	37	37
2nd	28	56	51				24	42	43
3rd	36	108	91				16	48	41
4th	37	148	121					36	23
5th	18	90	63				■	30	24
6th	13	78	62				■	12	11
7th & above	25	211	138				2	18	12

Households of Madhya Bharat State by Order of Birth and Present Age of Mother, 1952

OF MOTHER											
25-34			35-44			45 & over			Age not stated		
No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
293	1 245	921	85	513	366	10	57	43	7	26	22
18	111	17	2	2	2				1	1	1
27	54	48	1	2	2				2	4	3
61	183	145	5	15	12	3	9	7			
73	292	235	13	52	41				2	8	6
53	265	196	19	95	77	1	5	1			
31	186	136	13	78	56	2	12	10	1	6	6
30	247	144	32	271	176	4	31	27	1	7	6
218	895	660	65	391	279	11	37	26	5	18	14
15	15	14	2	2	2				1	1	1
24	48	42	1	2	2				1	2	1
47	141	111	1	3	2	1	3	1			
49	196	151	9	36	27				2	8	6
41	205	157	19	95	77	1	5	1			
24	144	103	11	66	49	1	6	3			
111	146	82	2	187	120	3	23	19	1	7	6
75	350	261	20	124	87	4	20	19	2	8	8
3	3	3									
3	11	6							1	2	2
14	42	31	4	12	11	2	11	6			
24	96	84	4	16	14						
12	60	39									
7	42	33	2	17	7	1	6	5	1	6	6
12	101	62	10	84	56	1	8	8			

VII—Number of Deaths in Sample Households by Economic

		TOTAL NUMBER							
		Persons				Males			
State & District		Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII	Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
MADHYA BHARAT—									
Total		419	242	25	142	224	127	18	76
Ru al		315	234	25	52	173	122	18	32
U ban		104	8		90	51	5		44
Bh nd—									
	T	9	8		1	4	3		1
	R	8	5			2	2		
	U	3	1		1	2	1		1
G d—									
	T	61	36	1	23	33	21	1	10
	R	41	34	1	8	23	20	1	8
	U	20	2		17	10	1		8
M en									
	T	94	24		8	18	14		3
	R	34	24		8	18	14		3
	U								
Sh pu									
	T	30	22		7	19	12		7
	P	30	22		7	19	12		7
	U								
Goon —									
	T	29	21	2	8	14	11	1	2
	R	24	20	2	2	12	10	1	1
	U	5	1		4	2	1		1
Bh I —									
	T	21	9	2	10	13	5	1	7
	R	17	7	2	8	10	3	1	6
	U	4	2		2	3	2		1
R Jb h—									
	T	11	8	1	2	8	5	1	2
	R	11	8	1	2	8	5	1	2
	U								
Shajep —									
	T	24	14	5	5	14	8	8	3
	R	24	14	5	5	14	8	8	3
	U								
Ujj —									
	T	51	21	6	24	25	7	5	13
	R	29	19	8	4	14	7	5	2
	U	22	2		20	11			11
Indo —									
	T	34			30	16			15
	R	34			30	16			15
	U								
Dewa —									
	T	14	6	3	5	10	6	2	8
	R	14	6	3	5	10	6	2	8
	U								
M nd u —									
	T	28	25	1	2	17	14	1	2
	R	28	25	1	2	17	14	1	2
	U								
Rat m —									
	T	17	4		13	7	2		5
	R	4	4			2	2		
	U	13			13	5			5
Dhar—									
	T	15	13	2		8	5	1	
	R	15	13	2		8	5	1	
	U								
Jh b —									
	T	17	17			7	7		
	R	17	17			7	7		
	U								
N mar—									
	T	24	16	2	8	13	7	2	4
	R	21	16	2	3	11	7	8	2
	U	3			3	2			2

Note Columns 2, 6 and 10 in 1 d. figs. for unspcified Level hood Classes also.

Groups and their Registration by Districts, 1952

OF DEATHS				WHETHER DEATH WAS REGISTERED					
Females				Yes		No		Not known	
Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V-VIII	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
195	115	7	66	66	50	119	106	39	39
142	112	7	20	41	22	106	95	26	24
53	3		46	25	28	13	10	11	15
5	3					3	4	1	1
4	3					2	4		
1						1		1	1
28	15		13	8	8	14	12	11	14
18	14		4	7	1	8	9	7	8
10	1		9	1	1	5	3	4	6
16	10		5	4	8	7	10	7	4
16	10		5	4	8	7	10	7	4
11	10					19	11		
11	10					19	11		
15	10	1	4	2	1	12	14		
12	10	1	1			12	12		
3			3	2	1		11		
8	4	1	3	3	1	8	3		4
7	4	1	2	1	1	8	3	1	3
1			1	2				1	1
3	3			5	1	3	2		
3	3			5	1	3	2		
10	8	2	2	2	1	10	8	2	
10	6	2	2	2	1	10	8	2	
26	14	1	11	8	7	11	15	6	4
15	12	1	2	7	4	7	11		
11	2		9	1	3	4	4	6	4
17			15	14	16	1		1	2
18			15	14	16	1		1	2
4		1	3	5	8	5	2		
4		1	3	5	8	5	2		
11	11			5	2	8	7	4	2
11	11			5	2	8	7	4	2
10	2		8	5	7			2	3
2	2		8	5	7			2	1
8									
9	8	1		3	4	3	5		
9	8	1		3	4	3	5		
10	10					4	5	3	5
10	10					4	5	3	5
11	9		2	2	4	11	7		
10	9		1	2	4	9	6		
1			1						

**VIII—Number of Deaths in Sample Households of Madhya Bharat State
by Sex and Age at Death, 1952**

Age Group	NUMBER OF DEATHS								
	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All Age s	419	224	195	315	173	142	104	51	
Under 1 year	59	38	21	46	31	15	13	7	
1—4	126	60	66	104	51	53	22	9	
5—9	35	23	12	28	10	10	7	5	
10—14	8	1	7	5	1	4	3		
15—19	13	5	8	7	3	4	6		
20—24	15	6	9	8	4	4	7	2	
25—29	18	9	9	12	7	5	6	2	
30—34	15	8	7	9	5	4	6	3	
35—39	11	5	6	8	4	4	3	1	
40—44	12	9	3	10	7	3	2	2	
45—49	12	8	4	10	7	3	2	1	
50—54	18	13	5	10	8	2	8	5	
55—59	13	5	8	9	3	6	4	2	
60—64	19	12	7	12	7	5	7	5	
65—69	14	8	6	12	6	6	2	2	
70—74	11	3	8	10	3	7	1		
75 & o	19	10	9	14	7	7	5	3	
Age not st t d	1	1		1	1				

TABLES, 1953

I—Number of Births and Deaths by

Name of District	Name of Constituency	TOTAL				Households of Scheduled Castes	
		No of births	Household population	Total births	Total deaths	No of households	Household population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MADHYA BHARAT STATE (TOTAL)		20 746	106 755	3 265	1 651	3 291	16 642
EXCLUSIVELY URBAN AREAS		6 279	31 464	635	225	743	3 805
Gwalior	Lashkar	828	4 347	81	22	94	512
	Gwalior	935	4 936	80	20	177	976
	Morar	454	2 417	68	10	133	753
Ujjain	Ujjain City	740	3 755	88	48	59	261
	Ujjain Tahsil	503	2 497	47	28	111	500
Indore	Indore City A	641	2 720	25	6	54	241
	Indore City B	732	3 660	71	24	64	330
	Indore City C	666	3 307	87	27	18	80
	Indore City D	780	3 825	97	31	33	166
OTHER AREAS		14 467	75 291	2 630	1 426	2 548	12 837
Dhind	Laha	1 420	6 561	161	80	327	1 649
Deena	Jour	472	2 861	115	52	124	754
Devgpur	P. hore North	853	4 361	221	89	140	768
Goona	Ch. chau. a	689	3 300	127	57	95	478
Bhilsa	Kurwai	841	4 213	129	133	217	1 112
Rajgarh	Narunga h	1 089	5 144	164	122	276	1 277
Shajapur	Shajapur	454	2 258	72	69	93	430
Dewas	Khategon	568	2 649	100	64	102	464
Ujjain	Barnagar	849	4 235	152	50	218	1 078
Indore	Mhow	918	4 760	121	53	250	1 307
Mandsaur	Nemuch	655	3 387	113	61	119	608
	Mandsaur South	1 030	5 255	163	107	228	1 115
Ratlam	Ratlam Tahsil	479	2 386	97	54	72	339
	Sailana	716	4 074	166	60	20	93
Dhar	Dhar Badnawar	1 367	6 765	342	150	164	757
Jhabua	Jobat	808	5 101	156	64	5	22
Nimar	Sendhuwa	1 257	7 981	231	161	98	583

Constituencies, Districts and Social Groups

Households of Scheduled Tribes						Other Households			
Total births	Total deaths	No. of households	Household population	Total no. of births	Total no. of deaths	No. of households	Household population	Total births	Total deaths
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
571	274	3 186	19 157	677	359	14 269	70 956	2 017	1 018
82	34	7	34			5 529	27 625	543	191
11	3	1	4			733	3 831	53	19
3	4	3	7			755	3 953	65	16
20	7	2	13			319	1 651	48	12
5	6					681	3 494	111	42
14	6	1	10			391	1 987	131	52
3						587	2 419	22	6
8	2					668	3 330	63	22
1	4					648	3 241	86	23
7	2					747	3 659	90	29
479	240	3 179	19 123	677	359	8 740	43,331	1 474	827
26	21					1 093	4 912	135	59
30	13	4	23	2		344	2 084	111	39
48	13	39	183	10	10	676	3 410	163	60
23	10	94	479	111	8	500	2 343	91	39
49	27	42	196	9	9	582	2 905	71	97
43	25	28	102	1	5	785	3 763	120	92
19	18					961	1 828	53	51
23	17	150	772	34	22	316	1 413	43	25
37	11					631	3 157	115	53
52	7					668	3 453	69	46
23	11	18	75	1	1	518	1 704	89	49
32	25	31	163	4	4	771	3 977	127	78
14	9	91	478	22	12	316	1 569	61	33
8	5	537	3 137	121	40	159	844	37	15
41	23	450	2 412	123	53	7 3	3 596	178	74
		801	5 070	156	64	2	11		
11	5	894	6 033	181	131	265	1 365	39	25

II—Distribution of Sample Household Population in

Age Group	TOTAL			UNMARRIED	
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males
	1	2	3	5	6
All Ages	106 755	55 321	51 434	46 571	26 945
Under 1 ye	3 090	1 545	1 545	3 090	1 545
1—4	11 535	5 770	5 765	11 516	5 766
5—9	13 886	7 050	6 836	13 665	6 999
10—14	11 971	6 347	5 624	10 215	5 908
15—19	9 594	4 99	4 601	4 607	3 540
20—24	10 463	5 047	5 416	1 023	1 614
25—29	9 392	4 783	4 609	647	607
30—34	9 251	4 923	4 328	347	334
35—39	6 786	3 832	2 954	237	227
40—44	6 354	3 444	2 910	165	161
45—49	3 869	2 200	1 669	86	80
50—54	4 189	2 277	1 912	103	100
55—59	1 861	1 006	855	18	16
60—64	2 400	1 089	1 311	86	27
65—69	918	447	471	12	11
70—74	635	330	325	10	10
75 & over	541	238	303		

Madhya Bharat State by Age, Sex and Marital Status

MARRIED				WIDOWED INCLUDING DIVORCED		
Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
13 626	50 476	25 192	25,284	9 708	3 184	6,524
1 545						
5 750	19	4	15			
6 666	218	49	169	3	2	1
4 307	1 738	433	1 305	18	6	12
1 067	4 876	1 415	3 461	111	38	73
214	8 301	3 279	5 0 2	334	154	180
40	8 258	3 922	4 336	487	254	233
13	8 180	4 281	3 899	724	308	416
5	5 767	3 319	2 448	787	286	501
4	4 966	2 924	2 042	1 223	359	864
11	2 800	1 792	1 008	983	328	655
3	2 583	1 777	806	1 503	400	1 103
2	1 046	745	301	797	245	552
3	1 011	737	274	1 359	325	1 034
1	521	235	86	585	201	384
	227	176	51	418	144	274
	165	104	61	376	134	242

III—Number of Births in Sample Households

District	Constituency	NUMBER OF MOTHERS				TOTAL			
		Total	Scheduled castes	Scheduled tribes	Others	Persons			
						Total	Scheduled castes	Scheduled tribes	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
MADHYA BHARAT		3 239	470	669	2 000	3 265	571	677	2 017
EXCLUSIVELY URBAN AREAS		631	92		539	635	172		543
Gurd	Laharkar	64	11		53	64	11		53
	Gwalior	87	23		64	88	23		65
	Mora	67	20		47	68	20		48
Ujjain	Ujjain City	88	5		83	88	5		83
	Ujjain Taluk (Urban)	47	14		33	47	14		33
Indore	Indore City A	25	3		22	25	3		22
	Indore City B	71	8		63	71	8		63
	Indore City C	86	1		85	87	1		86
	Indore City D	96	7		89	97	7		90
OTHER AREAS		2 608	478	669	1 461	2 630	479	677	1 474
Bhind	Lahar	160	26		134	161	26		135
Morena	Joura	113	30	2	81	115	30	2	83
Shivpuri	Pichhore North	221	48	10	163	221	48	10	163
Goona	Chhuhua	127	23	13	91	127	23	13	91
Bhilai	Ku	129	49	9	71	129	49	9	71
Rajgarh	Narungarh	163	43	1	119	164	43	1	120
Shajapur	Shujalp	71	11		59	72	19		53
Dewas	Khatgaon	100	23	34	43	100	23	34	43
Ujjain	Barnaga	148	37		111	152	37		115
Indore	Mhow	121	52		69	121	52		69
Mandsaur	Neemuch	112	23	1	88	113	23	1	89
	Mandsaur North	161	11	4	126	163	32	4	127
Ratlam	Ratlam Tahsil	97	19	22	61	97	14	22	61
	Sailana	166	8	121	37	166	11	121	37
Dhar	Dhar Badnawar	337	41	120	176	342	41	123	178
Jhabua	Jobat	151		151		156		156	
Numar	Sundhwa	231	11	181	39	231	11	181	39

by Social Groups and their Registration

NUMBER OF BIRTHS								WHETHER BIRTH WAS REGISTERED OR NOT					
Males				F males				Yes		No		Not known	
Total	Sched uled castes	Sched uled tribes	Others	Total	Sched uled castes	Sched uled tribes	Others	Males	F males	Males	F males	Males	F males
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1 634	287	339	1 008	1 631	284	338	1 009	641	633	911	915	82	81
306	47		259	329	45		284	168	197	60	57	78	75
30	5		25	34	6		28	2			1	28	33
48	8		39	40	14		26			1	1	47	39
30	9		21	110	11		27	28	111	2			
46	2		44	42	3		39	18	14	28	78		
2	11		11	95	3		22	9	13	13	12		
9	1		6	16	2		14	3	7	8	9		
24	5		19	47	3		44	16	4	6	4	2	1
46	1		45	41			41	43	39	2		1	
51	4		47	46	3		43	49	44	2			2
1 328	240	339	749	1 302	239	338	725	473	438	851	858	4	6
93	13		80	68	13		55	3	8	90	60		
56	15		41	59	15	2	4	1		55	59		
93	17	4	77	178	11	6	91	4	6	111	12		3
74	18	5	51	53	5	11	40	10	7	64	47		
58	19	3	36	71	30	6	35	7	4	51	67		
88	25	1	6	76	111		58	62	53	26	23		
34	12		22	38	7		31		5	34	33		
63	16	22	25	37	7	12	18	54	111	9	4		
79	15	--	64	73	22		51	1	2	78	71		
59	30		29	69	22		40	36	27	19	31	4	4
57	7		50	56	16	1	39	36	33	21	23		
85	18	3	64	78	14	1	63	17	17	68	61		
44	7	8	29	53	7	11	32	20	0	24	31		2
77	2	62	13	89	6		59	24	12	111	65	71	
178	21	62	95	164	20	111	83	160	151	18	111		
85		85		71		71		38	37	47	34		
105	5	84	16	126	6	97	23	12	17	93	109		

IV—Number of Deaths in Sample Households

District	Constituency	TOTAL					
		Persons				Males	
		Total	Scheduled castes	Scheduled tribes	Others	Total	Scheduled castes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MADHYA BHARAT		1 651	274	359	1 018	830	144
EXCLUSIVELY URBAN AREAS		225	34		191	101	18
Gird	Lal k r	22	3		19	11	2
	G val o	20	4		16	10	3
	Morar	18	7		12	6	2
Ujjain	Ujjain C ty	48	6		42	21	2
	Ujjain T hsl (Urban)	28	6		22	11	2
Indore	Indore C ty A	6			6	3	
	Indore C ty B	24	2		22	8	1
	Indore C ty C	27	4		23	16	2
	Indore C ty D	31	2		29	17	1
OTHER AREAS		1 426	240	359	827	729	129
Bhind	Lah	80	21		59	47	14
Mor na	Jou a	52	13		39	21	12
ShFpur	F chb s North	89	13	10	66	51	6
Goona	Ch h u a	57	10	8	39	30	7
Bh l a	Kurw	133	27	9	97	63	15
R jg rb	Nars n arh	122	25	5	92	65	10
Shajapur	Sl u jpur	69	18		51	33	11
Dewas	Khate on	64	17	22	2	40	11
Ujjain	Barnag	50	11		39	25	5
Indore	Mhow	53	7		46	22	3
Mandsaur	Ne much	11	11	1	49	28	6
	Mands u. South	107	25	4	78	51	13
Ratlam	Ratlam Tahs l	54	11	11	33	22	5
	Sa lana	60	5	40	15	34	3
Dhar	Dh Padn w	150	23	53	74	100	10
Jh bua	Job t	64		64		30	
Numar	Sendhwa	161	5	131	25	78	3

by Social Groups and their Registration

NUMBER OF DEATHS						WHETHER DEATH WAS REGISTERED OR NOT					
Scheduled tribes	Others	Total	Females			Yes		No		Not known	
			Scheduled castes	Scheduled tribes	Others	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
175	511	686	130	184	314	333	316	491	507	6	3
	86	124	19		105	51	56	46	67	4	1
	7	13	1		12			9	13		
	7	10	1		11			10	10		
	4	13	5		8	1		11	13		
	19	27	4		23	4	7	17	20		
	11	17	4		13	8	11	3	11		
	3	3			3	3	3				
	7	16	1		15	7	15	1	1		
	14	11			9	14	10		1		
	16	14	1		13	14	12	1	1		
175	425	600	111	184	295	282	260	445	435		
	33	33	7		26	6	6	41	27		
	16	24	1		23	1	2	27	22		
5	40	38	7	5	26	4	4	46	34		
3	20	27	3	5	19	6	2	24	25		
3	47	68	1	6	50	13	10	52	58		
1	54	57	15	4	38	49	38	16	19		
	27	36	12		24	1	1	3	35		
14	15	24	6	8	11	31	19	6	4		
	20	25	6		11	4	2	21	23		
	11	31	4		27	14	18	8	12		
	22	33	5	1	27	14	21	14	12		
2	36	56	12	2	42	8	7	43	49		
6	11	32	4	6	22	12	11	11	14		
23	11	26	2	17	7	6	4	28	22		
111	44	70	13	27	30	73	65	7	5		
30		34		34		18	24	12	11		
62	13	83	2	69	19	19	19	59	64		

V—Number of Mothers, Children Born and Children Surviving in Sample Households

Order of Birth	PRESENT AGE									
	All ages			14 & less			15—24			
	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All Orders		3 239	11 481	8 783	16	16	15	1 392	3 078	2,476
1st		646	646	611	16	16	15	14	514	488
2nd		618	1 236	1 051				41	824	639
3rd		554	1 662	1 358				26	786	603
4th		478	1 912	1 504				12	48	332
5th		351	1 755	1 332				49	245	175
6th		254	1 524	1 108				17	10	73
7th		140	980	704				10	70	50
8th		108	864	574				5	40	20
9th		44	396	253				1	9	6
10th & ov		46	506	290						

of Madhya Bharat State by Order of Birth and Present Age of Mother

OF MOTHER

25-34			35-44			45 & over			Age not stated		
No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1 467	6 294	4 793	327	1 834	1 374	37	239	170			
105	105	101	11	11	10						
187	374	329	15	30	28	4	8	8			
258	774	603	31	93	83	3	9	7			
308	1 232	1 008	46	184	156	2	8	8			
233	1 165	880	62	310	244	7	35	33			
176	1 056	767	57	342	249	4	24	19			
92	644	449	32	224	175	8	42	30			
61	488	319	38	304	215	4	32	20			
28	257	158	12	108	68	3	27	21			
19	204	117	23	248	146	4	54	27			

VI—Number of Deaths in Sample Households of Madhya Bharat State by Sex and Age of the Deceased

TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS

Age Group	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
All Ages	1 651	830	821
Under 1 year	194	100	94
1—4	564	289	275
5—9	136	64	72
10—14	44	17	27
15—19	40	18	22
20—24	48	16	32
25—29	56	24	32
30—34	54	14	40
35—39	36	24	12
40—44	73	42	31
45—49	53	36	17
50—54	69	43	26
55—59	53	30	23
60—64	102	47	55
65—69	27	11	16
70—74	23	19	14
75 and over	65	33	30
Age not stated	4	1	3

VII—Deaths Classified According to the Cause of Death

Cause of Death	NUMBER OF DEATH		
	Total	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
MADHYA BHARAT	1 651	830	821
Ever	393	184	209
Pneumonia	229	122	107
Malaria	132	64	68
Rickets	83	43	40
Tuberculosis	83	34	49
Small Pox (including measles)	77	42	35
Typhoid	65	35	30
Anthrax	65	46	19
Cholera	54	6	28
Dysentery	49	27	22
Old age	47	0	27
Fever with Cough	44	22	22
Intermittent Fever	39	23	14
Diphtheria	24	10	14
Ordinary illness	23	1	11
Diphtheria Cases	18		18
Fever & Dysentery	17	9	8
Influenza	15	0	6
Accidental Deaths	11	6	5
Sprue	8	6	3
Fever after Delirium	8		8
Swelling	8	3	5
Heart Failure	8	2	6
Anaemia	8	2	6
Cancer	8	6	2
Diphtheria	7	3	4
Paralysis	6	3	3
Tetanus	6	4	2
Colic	6	4	2
Abdominal TB	6		6
Infant	5	3	3
Bleeding	5	3	2
Dropsy	5	3	2
Infundibulum	4	2	2
Sudden Death	4	2	2
Cough	4	3	1
Hysteria	4	4	
Spontaneous Fever	3	3	
Teething (Dentition)	3	2	1
Snake Bite	3	1	2
Infant	3	3	
Gut Worms	2	2	
Typhus	2	2	
Pile	2	2	
Stomach Pain	2	2	
Ill Health	2		2
Tuberculosis	2	1	1
Appendicitis	2	1	1
Lunacy (Insanity)	2	2	
Rabies	2	2	
Infant	1		1
Cerebral Malaria	1		1
Swelling and Fever	1		1
Diarrhoea	1	1	
Few of them in milk	1	1	
Bacterial Culture	1		1
Syphilis	1	1	
Infant	1		1
Headache	1	1	
Blood Pressure	1		1
Septic (Septicemia)	1		1
Epilepsy	1	1	
Gonorrhoea	1	1	
Glandular TB	1	1	
Infant	1	1	
Shock	1		1
Meningitis	1		
Other Miscellaneous and undefined causes	3	11	12

VINDHYA PRADESH

**Extracts from the Report on the Experimental Census of Births and Deaths,
Vindhya Pradesh 1952**

By

(SHRI N. K. DUBE *Superintendent of Census Operations*)

With a view to improve the Population Data an Experimental Census was taken in 1952

According to the detailed instructions issued by the Registrar General India a plan of operation was

drawn up for carrying out the Experimental Census of births and deaths occurring in every one household out of 20 households during a period of one year in one-fifth area of the eight districts of Vindhya Pradesh as given below

Name of district	Area where Experimental Census was held
1 Datta	1 Tehsil Datta 2 Municipal Town Datta
2 Tikamgarh	1 Tehsil Tikamgarh 2 Municipal Town Tikamgarh
3 Chhatarpur	1 Tehsil Chhatarpur 2 Municipal Town Chhatarpur 3 Municipal Town N. W. N. 4 Municipal Town Mahajpur
4 Panna	1 Tehsil Panna 2 Municipal Town Panna
5 Satna	1 Tehsil Raisen 2 Tehsil N. God. 3 Municipal Town S. S. 4 Municipal Town M. S.
6 Rewa	1 Tehsil Huzar 2 Tehsil Teotihar 3 Municipal Town Rewa
7 Sidh	1 Sidh Marbas
8 Shahdol	1 Tehsil S. S. 2 Municipal Town Shahdol 3 Municipal Town Umar

The field work relating to the Experimental Census was carried out through the agency of the permanent staff available in the mofussil viz. Kanungoes, Patwaris and school teachers etc. in rural areas and municipal staff in urban areas where there is a municipality

* * * * *

In Vindhya Pradesh there is no system of collecting compiling or maintaining any vital statistics. The information that is attempted to be collected is about the seizures and deaths from the three major epidemic diseases—small pox, cholera and plague according to the Director Medical and Health Services Department Vindhya Pradesh. But even in this case there is no fixed agency on whom is laid the obligation of providing the

initial information nor the authority to whom such information is to be furnished. The result therefore is that no information whatever is available regarding such important matters as births, deaths, infant mortality, general mortality, fluctuation of population in between census years etc. It is therefore necessary to set up an agency for reporting, collecting and compiling of vital statistics

* * * * *

Information collected by the Experimental Census varies widely with the information collected by the Census of 1951 and so does not appear to be reliable. No proper organization nor supervision was provided to carry it on. So it is not recommended for trial again.

TABLES

I A—Area, Households, Population and Registered

POPU

State & District		Area in (square miles)	Number of households	Persons
VINDHYA PRADESH	Total	23 603	760 676	3 574,690
	Rural		688 255	3 268 780
	Urban		72 421	305 910
Dat a	T	733	34 175	164 314
	R		26 318	126 589
	U		7 857	37 725
T k m g h	T	1 948	81 718	366 165
	R		77 066	345 9 3
	U		4 652	20 242
Chhattarpu	T	3 389	105 970	481 140
	R		94 935	431 990
	U		11 035	49 150
Panna	T	2 789	58 745	258 703
	R		53 555	236 606
	U		5 190	22 097
Satna	T	2 740	121 813	555 603
	R		105 705	494 238
	U		16 108	61 365
Rewa	T	2 513	131 828	633 706
	R		116 972	572 931
	U		14 856	60 775
S d h i	T	4 072	89 827	464 309
	R		89 827	464 302
	U			
Shabdol	T	5 419	136 600	650 757
	R		123 877	596 201
	U		1 723	54 556

Birth and Death Rates per mille by Districts, 1951

LATION

Males	Females	Registration population	Registered birth rate	Registered death rate
5	6	7	8	9
1 832 940	1 741 750			
1 673 633	1 595 145			
159 305	146 605			
86 398	77 916			
67 00	59 587			
19 396	18 329			
191 610	174 555	N O T A V A I L A B L E	N O T A V A I L A B L E	N O T A V A I L A B L E
181 224	164 699			
10 386	9 856			
254 163	226 977			
228 380	203 610			
25 783	23 367			
133 275	125 428			
121 862	114 744			
11 413	10 684			
281 201	274 402			
249 516	244 72			
31 685	29 680			
320 181	313 525			
787 728	285 203			
32 453	28 322			
235 616	228 686			
235 616	228 686			
330 496	320 261			
302 307	293 894			
28 189	26 367			

II—Distribution of Population in Vindhya Pradesh

Age Group	Persons				Males
	Total	Married	Unmarried	Widowed	Total
	1	2	3	4	5
TOTAL					
All Ages	357 215	192 520	131 705	32 990	185 407
Under 1 year	8 150		8 150		3 923
1—4	34 187		34 187		17 507
5—14	91 978	23 015	68 049	864	50 072
15—24	57 07	42 836	12 493	1 973	30 646
25—34	59 991	51 134	4 399	4 458	31 050
35—44	48 458	39 788	2 151	6 519	25 210
45—54	30 631	22 297	985	7 354	15 571
55—64	16 513	9 311	497	6 705	7 677
65—74	6 557	2 939	243	3 375	2 448
75 & over	2 886	1 127	63	1 696	1 010
Age not stated	619	78	488	46	293
RURAL					
All Ages	326 916	176 587	119 963	30 396	169 423
Under 1 year	7 408		7 408		3 572
1—4	31 353		31 353		16 055
5—14	84 784	21 800	62 150	834	46 307
15—24	51 975	38 968	11 06	1 892	27 772
25—34	54 815	46 610	4 033	4 172	28 323
35—44	44 499	36 518	1 965	6 016	23 075
45—54	27 967	20 400	897	6 670	14 076
55—64	15 107	8 553	446	6 103	6 987
65—74	5 948	2 640	714	3 094	2 191
75 & over	2 665	1 030	57	1 578	892
Age not stated	480	68	375	37	223
URBAN					
All Ages	30 269	15 933	11 742	2 594	15 984
Under 1 year	742		742		401
1—4	2 834		2 834		1 452
5—14	7 144	1 215	5 899	30	3 765
15—24	5 377	3 868	1 428	11	2 874
25—34	176	4 5 4	366	286	2 727
35—44	3 959	3 270	186	503	2 135
45—54	2 664	1 892	88	684	1 495
55—64	1 411	758	51	602	690
65—74	609	299	29	281	257
75 & over	221	97	11	118	118
Age not stated	137	10	113	14	70

State by Age, Sex and Marital Status, 1951

Females						
M ed	Unmarr ed	W dowed	Tot l	Marr d	Unmarried	W dowed
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
96 959	77 520	10 928	171 808	95 561	54 185	22 062
	3 923		4 227		4 227	
	17 507		16 680		16 680	
10 079	39 602	391	41 836	12 936	28 447	473
19 734	9 937	975	26 656	23 107	11 556	998
25 755	3 9 0	1 915	28 941	25 379	1 019	2 543
21 375	1 696	2 139	23 248	18 413	455	4 380
12 564	726	2 281	15 060	9 728	259	5 073
5 421	360	1 896	8 836	3 890	137	4 809
1 472	107	869	4 103	1 467	130	2 506
531	33	446	1 876	596	30	1 250
28	249	16	319	50	239	30
88 582	70 655	10 186	157 523	88 005	49 308	20 210
	3 527		3 86		3 886	
	16 055		15 298		15 298	
9 558	36 370	379	38 477	12 242	25 780	455
18 075	8 747	950	24 133	20 893	2 318	947
23 389	3 104	1 830	26 497	23 221	929	2 342
19 509	1 568	1 998	1 474	17 009	397	4 018
11 325	656	2 030	13 831	9 075	241	4 575
4 918	325	1 744	8 115	3 635	1 1	4 359
1 314	96	781	3 757	1 376	118	2 313
467	29	396	1 773	563	28	1 182
27	183	13	257	41	197	4
8 377	6 865	742	14 285	7 556	4 877	1 852
	401		341		341	
	1 452		1 38		1 382	
521	3 232	12	3 979	694	2 667	111
1 659	1 190	25	2 503	2 209	238	56
2 366	276	85	2 449	2 158	90	201
1 866	128	141	1 824	1 404	58	362
1 239	70	186	1 169	653	18	498
503	35	152	721	255	16	450
158	11	88	35	141	18	193
64	4	50	103	33	2	68
1	66	3	62	9	47	6

III—Economic Groups and Marital Status of

POPULATION						All
State & District	Number of Sample Household				Persons	
	Total	Level hood Classes I II & IV	Level hood Class III	Level hood Classes V—VIII	Married	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
VINDHYA PRADESH—						
Total	9 141	5 029	487	3 625	24 854	17 833
Rural	7 768	4 917	468	2,383	21 448	15 238
Urban	1 373	112	19	1 242	3 406	2 595
Datiga—						
T	651	346	19	286	1 681	1 357
R	571	312	12	47	878	870
U	280	34	7	239	803	487
Tikamgarh—						
T	1 198	716	9	473	2 671	2 618
R	1 030	700	11	322	2 342	2 234
U	168	16	1	151	329	384
Chhattarpur—						
T	1 384	631	31	722	3 240	2 980
R	1 052	590	26	436	2 527	2 401
U	332	41	5	286	713	579
Panna—						
T	1 039	518	79	442	2 126	2 473
R	895	506	73	316	1 827	2 129
U	144	12	6	126	299	351
Satna—						
T	2 521	1 336	81	1 104	7 846	4 661
R	2 165	1 330	81	754	6 835	4 052
U	356	11		350	1 011	609
Shahdol—						
T	1 583	1 036	53	494	3 197	2 787
R	1 583	1 036	53	494	3 197	2 287
U						
Shahdol—						
T	769	446	215	104	2 093	1 457
R	672	443	215	14	1 842	1 272
U	97	3		90	251	185

Sample Household Population by Districts, 1952

LATION									
Classes									
Males		Females		Livelihood Classes I, II & IV		Livelihood Class III		Livelihood Class V—VIII	
Married	Others	Married	Others	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
12 211	9 747	12 643	8 086	12 77	11 892	741	596	8 442	8,241
10 518	8 407	10 930	6 831	12 519	11 642	695	558	5 711	5,561
1 693	1 340	1 713	1,255	2 6	250	46	38	2 731	2 680
864	731	817	6 6	906	763	44	41	645	639
459	481	419	3 9	822	684	30	27	88	97
405	250	398	237	84	79	14	14	557	512
1 351	1 379	1 320	1 239	1 717	1 571	20	25	993	963
1 199	1 207	1 143	1 03	1 677	1 525	17	3	707	697
157	177	177	207	40	46	3	2	286	336
1 640	1 601	1 600	1 379	1 773	1 493	73	57	1 445	1 429
1 66	1 318	1 261	1 083	1 635	1 422	61	48	888	874
374	283	339	296	88	71	1	9	557	555
1 046	1 300	1 080	1 173	1 173	1 178	182	169	991	956
899	1 123	978	999	1 143	1 096	165	156	714	675
147	177	157	174	30	37	17	13	77	281
3 836	2 585	4 010	2 076	3 640	3 472	246	129	2 535	2 485
3 343	2 227	3 497	1 875	3 629	3 4 6	246	129	1 695	1 75
493	358	518	251	11	16			840	753
472	1 362	2 725	9 5	2 556	2 434	147	135	1 136	1 001
2 472	1 362	2 725	925	2 556	2 434	147	135	1 136	1 001
									..
1 002	789	1,091	668	1 060	1 031	34	40	697	683
880	694	962	578	1 057	1 025	34	40	483	475
122	95	129	90	3	6			214	213

IV—Age, Sex & Marital Status of the Sample Household Population of Vindhya Pradesh State, 1952

POPULATION

Age Group	Persons			Males		Females	
	Total	Married	Others	Married	Others	Married	Others
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TOTAL							
All Age	42 687	24 851	17 833	12 211	9 747	12 643	11 086
Under 1 year	6 8		65P		380		278
1-4	3 552		3 5 2		1 792		1 760
5-9	4 048	465	3 583	183	1 940	282	1 643
10-14	3 538	1 109	2 429	435	1 439	6 4	990
15-19	3 708	2 407	1 01	969	956	1 438	345
20-24	3 330	2 763	567	1 261	420	1 502	147
25-29	3 598	3 200	398	1 584	262	1 616	196
30-34	3 414	2 991	423	1 451	269	1 540	154
35-39	3 0 2	2 394	428	1 380	207	1 234	221
40-44	2 988	2 321	577	1 217	270	1 104	307
45-49	2 335	1 804	531	921	306	870	245
50-54	2 442	1 887	555	1 027	249	883	306
55-59	1 857	1 373	484	744	243	629	241
60-64	1 606	996	700	536	75	460	425
65-69	1 187	571	611	326	271	245	340
70-74	741	201	540	102	42	111	298
75 & over	620	165	455	90	*17	75	238
Age not stated	28	7	21	5	9	2	12

RURAL

All Age	36 686	21 448	15 238	10 518	8,407	10 930	6 831
Under 1 year	561		561		326		235
1-4	3 050		3 050		1 5 9		1 321
5-9	3 480	406	3 074	154	1 687	257	1 387
10-14	3 000	987	2 013	389	1 211	598	607
15-19	3 212	096	1 116	848	821	1 248	295
20-24	643	2 372	471	1 100	352	1 27	119
25-29	3 129	2 786	343	1 381	223	1 405	120
30-34	2 990	2 614	376	1 284	238	1 330	138
35-39	2 573	2 219	354	1 168	179	1 051	175
40-44	2 470	1 972	498	1 014	242	958	257
45-49	2 020	1 532	488	766	287	766	201
50-54	2 063	1 588	475	849	216	739	259
55-59	1 563	1 149	414	628	200	5 1	214
60-64	1 500	903	597	481	242	422	335
65-69	1 073	522	551	298	243	224	308
70-74	621	163	458	82	213	81	245
75 & over	514	132	382	71	189	61	193
Age not stated	24	7	17	5	9	2	8

URBAN

All Age	6 001	3 406	2,595	1 693	1,340	1 713	1 255
Under 1 year	97		97		54		43
1-4	502		502		263		239
5-9	568	59	509	29	253	30	255
10-14	538	122	416	46	228	76	188
15-19	496	311	185	121	135	190	50
20-24	487	391	96	161	68	230	28
25-29	469	414	55	203	39	211	16
30-34	424	377	47	167	31	210	16
35-39	449	375	74	192	28	183	46
40-44	428	349	79	203	26	146	51
45-49	335	72	63	155	19	117	44
50-54	379	99	80	178	35	121	47
55-59	294	224	70	116	43	108	27
60-64	196	93	103	55	33	38	70
65-69	109	49	60	28	28	21	9
70-74	120	38	82	20	29	111	53
75 & over	106	33	73	19	211	14	45
Age not stated	4		4				4

IV—Age, Sex & Marital Status of the Sample Household Population of Vindhya Pradesh State, 1952

POPULATION							
Age Group	Persons			Males		Females	
	Total	Married	Others	Married	Others	Married	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
TOTAL							
All Age	42 687	11 854	17 833	12 211	9 747	12,643	8,086
Under 15 y	658		6 2		380		278
1-4	3 352		3 552		1 792		1 760
5-9	4 048	465	3 583	183	1 940	282	1 658
10-14	3 538	1 109	2 4 9	435	1 439	674	900
15-19	3 08	2 407	1 01	969	956	1 438	345
20-24	3 330	2 63	57	1 261	470	1 02	147
25-29	3 598	3 200	398	1 584	26	1 616	136
30-34	3 414	2 991	423	1 451	69	1 540	154
35-39	3 072	2 594	478	1 360	207	1 234	221
40-44	2 696	2 321	377	1 217	270	1 104	307
45-49	2 355	1 804	551	971	306	883	245
50-54	2 442	1 887	555	1 027	249	860	306
55-59	1 857	1 373	484	744	243	679	241
60-64	1 696	996	700	536	275	460	425
65-69	1 187	571	611	326	271	245	340
70-74	741	201	540	102	242	99	298
75 & over	620	165	455	90	217	75	238
Age not stated	28	7	21	5	9	2	12
RURAL							
All Ag	36 686	21 448	15,238	10 518	8 407	10,933	6,831
Under 15 y	561		561		326		235
1-4	3 0 0		3 050		1 529		1 521
5-9	3 480	406	3 074	154	1 687	252	1 387
10-14	3 000	987	2 013	389	1 211	598	802
15-19	3 212	096	1 116	848	821	1 248	295
20-24	843	2 372	471	1 100	357	1 272	119
25-29	3 129	2 786	343	1 581	223	1 405	120
30-34	2 990	2 614	376	1 984	38	1 330	138
35-39	2 573	2 219	354	1 168	179	1 031	175
40-44	2 470	1 977	498	1 014	442	958	256
45-49	2 020	1 532	488	766	87	766	201
50-54	2 063	1 588	475	849	216	739	259
55-59	1 563	1 149	414	628	200	521	214
60-64	1 500	903	597	481	242	4 2	355
65-69	1 073	572	551	298	243	224	308
70-74	621	163	458	82	213	81	745
75 & over	514	132	382	71	189	61	191
Age not stated	24	7	17	5	9	2	8
URBAN							
All Ag s	6 001	3 406	2,595	1 693	1,340	1 713	1 253
Under 15 y	97		97		54		43
1-4	502		502		263		239
5-9	578	59	509	29	253	30	256
10-14	538	122	416	46	228	76	188
15-19	496	311	185	121	135	190	50
20-24	467	391	96	161	68	230	8
25-29	469	414	55	203	39	211	16
30-34	424	377	47	167	31	210	16
35-39	449	375	74	192	28	183	46
40-44	428	349	79	203	28	146	51
45-49	335	272	63	155	19	117	47
50-54	379	299	80	178	33	121	47
55-59	294	224	70	116	43	108	7
60-64	196	93	103	55	33	58	70
65-69	109	49	60	20	28	21	3
70-74	120	38	82	9	9	18	53
75 & over	106	33	73		28	14	45
Age not stated	4		4				

V.—Number of Births in Sample Households by

State & District	TOTAL							
	Number of Mothers				Persons			
	Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII	Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
VINDHYA PRADESH—								
Total	694	367	21	306	694	367	21	306
Rural	592	363	19	210	592	363	19	210
Urban	102	4	2	96	102	4	2	96
Datta—								
T	69	42	3	24	69	42	3	24
R	59	41	2	9	59	41	2	9
U	17	1	1	15	17	1	1	15
Tekn—								
T	92	56	2	34	92	56	2	34
R	73	55	1	17	73	55	1	17
U	19	1	1	17	19	1	1	17
Shitapur—								
T	98	54	2	42	98	54	2	42
R	89	53	2	34	89	53	2	34
U	9	1		8	9	1		8
Sana—								
T	56	31	7	18	56	31	7	18
R	45	31	7	7	45	31	7	7
U	11			11	11			11
Sarna—								
T	267	115	5	147	267	115	5	147
R	226	114	5	107	226	114	5	107
U	41	1		40	41	1		40
Sdha—								
T	63	44		19	63	44		19
R	63	44		19	63	44		19
U								
Shahd—								
T	49	25	2	22	49	25	2	22
R	44	25	2	17	44	25	2	17
U	5			5	5			5

Economic Groups and their Registration by Districts, 1952

NUMBER OF BIRTHS								WHETHER BIRTH WAS REGISTERED					
Males				Females				Yes		No		Not known	
T tal	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V-VIII	Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V-VIII	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
599	208	13	178	295	159	8	128	110	85	252	166	37	44
344	206	12	126	248	157	7	84	92	66	218	142	34	40
55	2	1	52	47	2	1	44	18	19	34	24	3	4
43	28	1	14	26	14	2	10	15	11	25	13	3	2
34	28	1	5	18	13	1	4	9	8	24	11	1	1
9			9	8	1	1	8	8	5	1	2	2	1
11	11	1	15	49	29	1	19	39	36	4	5	7	8
37	27		10	36	28	1	7	27	24	4	5	6	7
6		1	5	13	1		12	5	12			1	1
46	23	1	22	52	31	1	20	10	11	28	31	8	10
40	22	1	17	49	31	1	17	9	11	23	30	11	8
6	1		5	3			3	1		5	1		2
35	17	6	19	41	14	1	6	24	13	11	5		3
27	17	6	4	18	14	1	3	20	12	7	3		3
8			8	3			3	4	1	4	11		
157	67	2	88	110	48	3	59	25	14	117	76	15	20
133	60	2	65	93	48	3	42	23	13	95	60	15	20
24	1		28	17			17	2	1	22	11		
47	32		13	16	12		4	1		4	15	4	1
47	32		15	16	12		4	1		42	15	4	1
28	14	11	12	21	11		10	3		25	21		
26	14	11	10	18	11		7	3		11	11	..	..
2			2	3			3	..	..	2	3	..	..

VI—Number of Mothers, Children Born and Children Surviving in Sample

Order of Birth	PRESENT AGE								
	All ages			14 & less			15-24		
	No of mothers	No of Children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TOTAL									
All Order	694	2 049	1 687	2			265		
1st	181	181	174	2			135		
2nd	150	300	273				64		
3rd	152	456	397				44		
4th	82	328	273				13		
5th	64	320	231				11		
6th	28	168	132				1		
7th & above	37	296	212						
RURAL									
All Order	592	1 733	1 444	1	1	1	221	1	1
1st	151	151	146	1	1	1	112	1	1
2nd	134	268	242		1	1	54	1	1
3rd	153	399	345		1	1	37	1	1
4th	70	280	235		1	1	11	1	1
5th	50	250	191		1	1	6	1	1
6th	24	144	111		1	1	1	1	1
7th & above	30	241	174		1	1		1	1
URBAN									
All Orders	102	316	243	1	NOT	NOT	44	NOT	NOT
1st	30	30	28	1	NOT	NOT	23	NOT	NOT
2nd	16	32	31				10		
3rd	19	57	47				7		
4th	12	48	38				1		
5th	14	70	40				2		
6th	4	24	21						
7th & above	7	55	38						

Households of Vindhya Pradesh State by Order of Birth and Present Age of Mother, 1952

OF MOTHER

25-34			35-44			45 & over			Ag not tated		
No of m thers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
292			105			11			17		
27			7			1			9		
75			5			4			2		
79			24			3			2		
49			16			1			3		
33			20			3					
14	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	13	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE		NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE		NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE
17			20			1			1		
251			11			11			15		
24			6			1			7		
69			5			4			2		
69			23			2			2		
42			13			1			3		
26			16			2					
10	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	13	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE		NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE		NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE
11			17			1			1		
41			11						2		
3			1						2		
6											
10			1			1			1		
7			3								
7			4			1			1		
4			1								
4			3								

VII—Number of Deaths in Sample Households by Economic

State & District	TOTAL NUMBER							
	Persons				Males			
	Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII	Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
VINDHYA PRADESH—								
Total	772	468	34	270	428	270	19	139
Rural	636	455	28	153	366	263	17	86
Urban	136	13	6	117	62	7	2	53
Datta—								
T	64	36	5	23	32	19	2	11
R	40	30		10	22	16		6
U	24	6	5	13	10	3	2	5
Tikamgarh—								
T	96	67	3	26	47	31	1	15
R	84	66	3	15	40	30	1	9
U	12	1		11	7	1		6
Ghhatapur—								
T	82	48	2	32	47	30	1	16
R	68	46	2	20	41	29	1	11
U	14	2		12	6	1		5
Panna—								
T	49	24	9	16	26	9	5	12
R	37	23	9	5	16	8	5	3
U	12	1		11	10	1		9
Satra—								
T	289	144	9	136	166	95	5	66
R	217	141	11	68	137	94	5	38
U	72	3	1	68	29	1		28
Sidhi—								
T	163	127	5	31	98	76	4	18
R	163	127	5	31	98	76	4	18
U								
Shahdol—								
T	29	22	1	6	13	10	1	1
R	27	22	1	4	12	10	1	1
U	2			2				

Groups and their Registration by Districts, 1952

OF DEATHS				WHETHER DEATH WAS REGISTERED					
Females				Yes		No		Not known	
Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V-VIII	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
344	198	15	131	103	91	282	168	43	85
270	192	11	67	77	75	258	121	31	74
74	6	4	64	26	16	21	47	12	11
37	17	3	12	16	14	15	15	1	3
18	14		4	6	6	15	12	1	
14	3	3	8	10	8		3		3
49	36	2	11	38	37	1	5	8	7
44	36	2	6	31	33	1	5	8	6
5			5	7	4				1
35	18	1	16	6	6	35	25	6	4
27	17	1	9	3	5	33	21	5	1
8	1		7	3	1	2	4	1	3
23	15	4	4	17	21	8	1	1	1
21	15	4	2	13	19	2	1	1	1
2			2	4	2	8			
123	49	4	70	25	12	116	106	25	5
80	47	3	30	23	11	100	68	14	1
43	2	1	40	2	1	16	38	11	4
65	51	1	13	1		95	1	2	64
11	51	1	13	1		95	1	2	64
									..
17	12		5		1	12	11	..	1
15	12		3		1	12	11	..	1
2		..	2			..	2	..	..

VIII—Number of Deaths in Sample Households of Vindhya Pradesh State by Sex and Age at Death, 1952

NUMBER OF DEATHS

Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All Ages	772	428	344	636	366	270	136	62	74
Under 1 year	40	22	18	31	18	13	9	4	5
1—4	102	51	51	73	39	34	29	12	17
5—9	59	32	27	50	28	22	11	4	5
10—14	23	13	10	20	12	8	3	1	11
15—19	25	11	14	19	10	9	6	1	5
20—24	24	11	13	15	7	8	9	4	5
25—29	32	14	18	27	13	14	5	1	4
30—34	34	17	17	31	15	16	3	2	1
35—39	8	22	16	34	19	15	4	3	1
40—44	51	31	20	44	28	16	7	3	4
45—49	56	37	19	50	36	14	6	1	5
50—54	57	30	27	53	27	26	4	3	1
55—59	41	24	17	36	21	15	5	3	2
60—64	68	32	36	58	27	31	10	5	5
65—69	22	16	11	20	15	5	2	1	1
70—74	44	28	16	38	26	12	6	2	4
75 & over	40	27	13	33	23	10	7	4	3
Age not stated	16	10	6	4	2	2	12	8	4

Report on the Sample Census of Births and Deaths Rajasthan, 1952

By

(SHRI YAMUNA LAL DASHORA *Superintendent of Census Operations*)

The work with regard to the Improvement of Population Data Scheme was undertaken by way of sample in compliance with letter No 4/22/52 RG dated the 3rd March 1952 from the Registrar General India (copy enclosed Ex I). The Report on this work has been prepared in two parts. Part I reviews briefly the existing methods of Registration of births and deaths and sets out some broad proposals for the reorganisation of the system. Part II reviews briefly the results of the experimental census of Births and Deaths.

PART I

The organisation etc. as existing in Rajasthan in July 1952 has been summed up by the Director of Medical and Health Services Government of Rajasthan in his letter No 5528/S/H dated the 29th July 1952 (vide Appendix). Copy of draft Act referred to therein was also forwarded to the Registrar General India. The tentative plan referred to there is given in Appendix the approval of which was communicated by the Rajasthan Government per their letter No F 15(23) M II 50 dated the 7th June 1952 (vide Appendix). The views of the Director of Medical and Health Services Rajasthan regarding the Registrar General's proposals contained in Appendix I to his letter referred to above are contained in Appendix. Letters were issued by the Rajasthan Government to all Commissioners for compliance of the tentative plan.

In spite of the above orders the work has not yet started. The main difficulties reported by the district officers in carrying out the instructions centre round the following points:

(1) Printed forms have not yet been supplied for reporting and for registration. The Director of Medical and Health Services on being requested about this has expressed his inability to supply printed forms for want of funds which have not yet been sanctioned by the Rajasthan Government. He has only supplied specimen proforma and requested District Officers for supplying the information on those forms on ordinary paper but the District Officers complained of the shortage of stationery even for complying with this request.

(2) There is no inducement for the Patwaris or Tehsil clerks to whom this work is entrusted as no honorarium has been sanctioned.

(3) Detailed instructions for filling in the necessary forms have not been supplied in sufficient number to enable each Patwari to keep the booklet of instructions with him, study them and supply them.

(4) In some places specially in Jagur areas there are no Government Patwaris nor any other suitable agency for carrying out this work.

In March 1953 I contacted a good many of the District Officers by visiting the Divisional Headquarters. My proposals based on suggestions of such of the local officers as I could contact are summarised below:

(1) The Superintendent of Census Operations should
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be ex officio Director of Population Records under whose supervision this work should be started.

(2) Legislation. There should be a Legislation fixing the responsibility of reporting births and deaths on the heads of households etc. The draft prepared by the Director of Medical and Health Services can be finalised by making some amendments after discussing details. This Act should be made applicable for the first year to the cities with a population of 50,000 and over. In the next year it should be extended to the towns with a population having 20,000 and over. In the third year to all Municipal Towns and in the fourth year throughout the State.

(3) Breaches of the law should be strictly dealt with. The powers of trial of such cases may be delegated to the village Panchayats wherever they exist or to the ordinary Magistrates where Panchayats do not exist.

(4) Apart from the legislative executive orders should also be issued fixing the responsibility of reporting on the municipal staff in municipal towns, scavengers etc. and in other places on revenue machinery, namely Lambardars (Headmen of the village) or Schnas or Patwaris of the villages. Some sort of honorarium and allowance should be fixed for the municipal or revenue staff and strict disciplinary action should be taken against such staff in case of default.

(5) In the municipal towns any senior clerk of the municipality should be the Registrar. The scavengers etc. should be given the proforma which they should be requested to get filled in by any literate person in the neighbourhood of the house where the events take place. From these reporting forms the Registrar should make entries in the registers, the proforma of which should be something like the slips prescribed for the experimental census of births and deaths. They should be in triplicate with perforations so that every month or every week one copy might be torn off and sent to the office of the Superintendent of Census Operations and ex officio Director of Population Records. Another can be given to the householder by way of a certificate. There should be no totaling or compilation of the figures either at the tehsil level or at the district level. All compilation should be done in the office of the Director of Population Records. Some sort of remuneration should be fixed for the municipal clerks. In the office of the Director of Population Records whole time compilation staff should be provided according to the amount and nature of work.

(6) In the rural areas where the Patwaris exist reporting forms should be supplied to the Lambardars who can get them filled in by literate persons in the neighbourhood of the house where the events take place and forward them to the Patwari who will submit them to the tehsil clerk where the information contained in the reporting form will be entered in a register which will be similar to the one maintained by the clerk of the municipality. From the tehsil one copy of the slip should be forwarded direct to the Director of Population Records.

for compilation. Some remuneration should be fixed for Patwaris and tehsil clerks

(7) In place where Patwari system does not exist at present I have two suggestions to make (a) either we should not start the work at all until the Patwari system is established which will not take a very long time (b) or we can make the Jagirdars responsible for the collection of the information through their staff maintained by them for the collection of revenue

(8) Regarding the forms of registers I find on consulting the District Officers that it will not be possible in all cases to enter house number and household number and that age returns will also be unsatisfactory. But there is no harm in trying. There will be no difficulty in collecting other information regarding birth or death as recommended by the Registrar General

(9) The Superintendent of Census Operations as suggested by the Registrar General is the most suitable officer for appointment as Director of Population Records. In the beginning he should be given a small staff with some grant for contingencies printing of forms their distribution and travelling. He should prescribe forms of reporting and register get them printed in sufficient number and distributed to the actual workers. It will also be his responsibility to draft detailed instructions in the local language for the filling of each form and explaining them to all concerned by personal contact as well as through special instructor cum inspectors appointed for this purpose. He should supervise the compilation in his own office and present the data in the form of tables which may be prescribed by Registrar General from time to time

When the above broad items are finalised details of every item will be worked out

PART II

RESULTS OF THE EXPERIMENTAL CENSUS OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS

With a view to arriving at some estimate of the birth and death rates about which we know next to nothing present an experimental census of births and deaths was taken on a sample basis. This work was to be undertaken in conjunction with the preparation of electoral rolls and the revision of the National Register of Citizens but before this scheme could be put into force the work of preparation of the electoral rolls had been practically completed in the state and therefore this experimental census was undertaken quite separately through the agency of Patwaris under the supervision of the Collector in case of Rajasthan and the Chief Electoral Officer in the case of Ajmer State. Side by side with this census the National Register of Citizens prepared

at the 1951 Census for the above area were also revised and brought upto date

The census of births and deaths was confined to selected areas. The intention was that one fifth area of each of the states of Rajasthan and Ajmer be selected for the purpose. In case of Ajmer experimental census of births and deaths was conducted in all the urban areas and four constituencies namely Pushkar North Pushkar South Srinagar and Cagwina of rural area. This covered about 20 per cent of the population of the State. In Rajasthan instead of five districts (one fifth of the 25 districts) only the Kotah District was selected on financial grounds

The households were selected on a random basis from the copies of the National Register of Citizens prepared at the time of the 1951 census. Instructions in regard to the abstraction of sample households were issued to the Tehsildars in case of rural areas and non municipal towns and the Chief Executive Officers in case of municipal towns or city who were made responsible for the experimental census of births and deaths. In the case of cities every 100th house came under this sample and in rural areas the sample included every 10th village and every 10th household of each village selected. Thus the census covered approximately one per cent of the households in the areas selected. For purpose of this census a twelve months period was fixed. The census thus covered the period from January 1 1951 to December 31 1951 and every householder was required to state the number of births and deaths that had taken place during this period. It was explained to the enumerators that for purposes of the Experimental Census a birth in the case of a wife who had gone to her parent's house or elsewhere for confinement should be treated as having occurred in the wife's husband's household. Similarly deaths that took place in hospitals or elsewhere were to be treated as occurring in the sample households. In order to prevent the size of the sample from being unduly diminished changes in residence of households were ignored and new households that had come in place of the sample household were treated as sample households for the purposes of the Census. Similarly in case the house containing the sample household was found to be empty at the time of the Census the house next to the sample household was substituted. Thus the size of the sample was kept at roughly 1 per cent of the households in the selected areas

It will appear from the Tables that of the 338 births in Kotah District of Rajasthan and 85 in Ajmer State occurring in the sample households only 73 in Kotah District of Rajasthan and 51 in Ajmer State are reported to have been registered. The latter shows that of the 195 deaths in Kotah District of Rajasthan State and 35 in Ajmer State occurring in the sample households only 50 deaths in Kotah District and 21 deaths in Ajmer State are reported to have been registered

APPENDICES

Copy of letter No 5528/S/H dated the 29th July 1952 from the Director of Medical and Health Services Rajasthan to the Secretary to Government Local Self Government and Public Health Department Rajasthan

SUBJECT REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS ETC IN RAJASTHAN

In continuation of this office letter No 2610/S/H dated 29th May 1952 I am reviewing the present position of registration of births deaths and marriages in Rajasthan and also giving below my suggestions for the improvement of the same till the Act is passed for the registration of births deaths and marriages

Present Position

There is no Births and Deaths Registration Act for the whole of Rajasthan and draft of the same has been sent vide my letter No 13447/S/H dated 2nd February 1952. The matter is still pending and is under consideration of the Government. Pending this the Government has moved to approve of a tentative plan for collecting these statistics through the staff of Local Bodies and revenue officials which has been approved by the Government vide letter No F 13 (23) MH/50 dated the 7th June 1952. The success of the whole plan approved by the Government will depend upon finances and co operation of the local bodies revenue staff and other officials concerned

Urban Areas

Most of the Municipalities have some provision for the collection of births and deaths. In covenanting States like Jodhpur Bikaner Udaipur Acts were enforced for the registration of births and deaths. They are still in force. Registrars were appointed to register births and deaths in their respective circles. They were all ex officio State or Municipal employees. The noteworthy aspect of these Acts (The Marwar Registration of Births Deaths & Marriages Act of 1945 the Births Deaths & Marriages Act 1950 of Bikaner State) is that the onus of reporting of births and deaths has been laid on the parents and their relatives and they have to report either in writing or orally to the Registrars. But nevertheless these Acts have not achieved their full purpose for which they were enacted and are still incomplete. In the former Jodhpur State a provision under Municipal Act of 1945 to register births and deaths was made and later on a separate Act was passed to improve the conditions but still the position is fluid. In this the onus of reporting the occurrence of births deaths etc has not been laid down on the parents but on the Municipal staff and so in practice this has failed in its object. In Mewar State (Udaipur) the Registration of Births and Deaths Act was passed and a separate Revenue Department order was issued to collect particulars of births and deaths but this has not worked satisfactorily. In Sirohi State there was a law (with bye laws framed under it) empowering all the Municipalities in Sirohi State to register births and deaths but this also has not been reported to have worked satisfactorily. In the rest of the covenanting States there were separate Municipal or other laws in each capital State under which there were provisions to register births deaths and marriages and they were enforced in Kotah Bundi Jhalawar Kishalgarh Banswara Dungarpur Alwar Bharatpur Karauli Dholpur etc. In all these towns there were different provisions

but the common aspect of all of them was that where ever there was Health staff viz Health Officer or Sanitary Inspector they were made responsible for this work. But where there was no Health staff either a clerk or a Secretary of the Municipalities was allotted this work. In all these places the reports were made by the sweepers to the Registrar or the persons incharge who kept the record and so consequently the reports were incomplete. Thus in urban areas in nearly all the important towns there were some provisions to collect births and deaths and they have all been collecting them. But this has not been done well and has now become a chronic thing which either must be improved or must die its own course.

In all the covenanting States described above arrangements were made in rural areas to collect birth and death figures. This was either done by enforcing Acts like the Marwar Registration of Births and Deaths Act or the departmental order like the revenue order of the Mewar State and these were made to collect statistics of births and deaths but the results were far from satisfactory. After 1947 and onward the Indian States and particularly Rajasthan had so many political changes and the newly formed Government could not organise their work as they were particularly preoccupied and nobody had the time to look to this aspect though it was of national importance. After the formation of the present Rajasthan the first two years were spent in the integration of the old units and the formation of the new ones. In 1951 February when the new organisation of the Medical and Health Department came into force a Vital Statistical Officer was appointed in this department to organise this work. Immediately on joining an enquiry was made by him regarding the registration of births and deaths and the above is the summary of all the reports received. During these two years when the integration was being completed all affairs where questions of statistics were concerned were dealt with by the Chief Statistical Officer who was designated at that time as Special Statistical Officer. What action he took during the course of these two years to form a uniform policy for the registration of births and deaths and to organise this work of national importance is not known to this department as we have not received any communication from him on this point as yet although a Draft Act for births and deaths registration was sent to him as long ago as June 1951 vide this office letter No 3760/72/ML dated 25th June 1951 to which an interim communication has been received in which he has stated that as the time is short at his disposal he will give his remarks in due course of time which have not yet been communicated to this office though it is over 12 months.

A Draft Act for births deaths and marriages registration has been made by the Vital Statistical Officer attached to this department and has been circulated to the authorities concerned in the Provinces of the Indian Union and opinions have been invited. A draft was also submitted to the Rajasthan Government and it has reached the Registrar General Government of India. Several opinions have been received and considered. The Draft Act is still under consideration of the Government.

From the perusal of the above note it would be clear that the present state of affairs cannot be allowed to continue and they need immediate improvement. The Registrar General has also emphasised this and a

reference was made to this office vide your endorsement No F 1 (292) MH/50 dated the 3rd June 1952 and the views of this department were sent vide this office No 5171 72/ML dated the 9th June 1952 to you. The following are my suggestions for the improvement of births deaths and marriages registration till the Act comes into force

Standardisation of Forms

1 Forms should be standardised and similarly the registers. At present the different covenanting States are using different types of forms and different types of registers. It is essential that they must be standardised and all of them must use standardised forms so as to facilitate compilation work. This matter has already been taken up by this department and draft forms have been prepared but they could not be got printed as the budget provision for printing of this department has been drastically reduced and hence it has not been possible to get them printed within the budget allotment. However, copies of the standard forms have been cyclostyled and are being sent to authorities concerned to enable them to send the reports on a uniform basis. It will entirely depend upon the fresh grant which Rajasthan Government may give so that this printing can be taken in hand. The estimate cost will be found under the head Financial implications.

Provision of staff at all levels

2 At present there is no provision of suitable and sufficient clerical staff in all the municipalities, tehsils, districts or even in the offices of District Medical and Health Officers to register and compile this important data correctly and in time. At all these places proper staff should be provided. Allocation to carry out this work should be made to certain staff attached in these offices and part time allowances for this work should be given where full time staff is not provided. These allowances were given in former Jodhpur State and in some other States. With the integration of Rajasthan these allowances were discontinued. The result has been that the work has come to a standstill. Tremendous change has taken place in the outlook of the staff working and no body wants to do any extra work without suitable remuneration and hence it is not possible to take up this extra work without paying suitable allowances. There has been similar experience in the census and election work even after the Government had issued instructions and top priority was given to such work. The work of registration of births, deaths and marriages although of routine nature is of continued type requiring constant vigilance and not exactly like that of election and census departments which work temporarily. If suitable allowances are not given nobody will care to pay special attention to get the requisite registration and compilation done punctually and in due time. Some money therefore will have to be spent in order to improve this work and establish it on satisfactory footing.

Provision of Registrars

3 The Registrars who will receive reports of births, deaths and marriages etc. from the reporters should be ex-officio and will do this work part time except in big cities where there will be full time registrars. Part time registrars should be paid some allowances. It has been proposed in our original scheme that there should be one Registrar for every 1,000 of the population.

Provision for punishment for defaulters

4 The defaulters whether they are State servants or members of the public should receive adequate penalties for their non-reporting. This is necessary because the Registration authority without power behind it will be impotent. Unless strict discipline is maintained in the reporting staff of the Local Bodies, tehsil and revenue no correct reporting will be possible.

Technical supervision

5 All the staff doing this work should be under the technical supervision and control of the Medical and Health Directorate who should be ultimately responsible for this work. This seems advisable irrespective of different departments engaged in this work.

Under the above provisional scheme apparently no legislative measures will be required as it will not be compulsory and obligatory for the public to report but a Government order will be needed to direct all Local Bodies and revenue staff to cooperate and to comply with the instructions issued by this department from time to time in this connection. For this it is requested that departmental instructions to the concerned heads of the departments be issued by the Government. Besides this a Gazette Notification will be helpful in directing all the officers concerned and subordinate offices to cooperate and comply with the instructions issued by this Directorate. Without Government instructions as suggested above the work carried on by this department will neither be effective nor complete as although at present this department has been trying to collect the data, the cooperation from the municipalities and other staff has been wanting. Hence it is requested that necessary Government orders may kindly be issued as quickly as possible so that we may start collection and compilation at least from 1st September 1952.

Extent to which this scheme will apply

6. This scheme will apply to urban as well as rural areas. For the purpose of this scheme urban areas will comprise of towns. A town was defined as every Municipality, every cantonment or village which had a population of 5,000 or over in 1941 or any other village which was treated as a town for special reasons by the Census Superintendent, Rajasthan. The list of towns and cities which will be considered as urban areas is enclosed as Appendix A. The rest will remain as rural areas.

Machinery for the enforcement of this scheme

7 (a) *State Level* This Directorate will be the Head Office for all work in this connection. There is already a Vital Statistical Section in this office which will be properly staffed. Additional staff required for the purpose is given in Appendix II. The expenditure for this additional staff can be met out of the budget head of this department and will not involve any extra financial commitment but will be filled up from 20 per cent vacancies which have been kept vacant for which Government sanction is requested.

(b) *District Level* Extra ministerial staff at district level will not be needed if Government approve of centralised collection and compilation of data which requires staff in the Directorate as mentioned above. But in case the Government does not agree with this view and the collection and compilation has to be done at the

district level one extra clerk will have to be given to each D M & H O or a part time allowance of Rs 10/ p m to one clerk doing this work

() *Unit Last* Every town given in Appendix A will be a unit. If there is a municipality town board notified area cantonment etc its authority will be responsible for the collection and compilation of this data. There may be some towns where the above referred Local Bodies may not exist. In such cases the Sub Divisional Officer Tehsildar or any other responsible officer present will be made responsible for this work. Similarly for the rural areas the Tehsildar will be responsible for this work. The clerk doing this work in the tehsil or S D O's office will be given an allowance of Rs 8/ p m

(d) *Primary Agencies* In urban areas the sanitary and health inspectors jamadars and sweepers etc of the Local Bodies will collect the information for their respective area and the Executive Officer or the Secretary of the Local Body will arrange compilation of these for transmission to this office

In rural areas the Tehsildars will utilise the services of Patwaris Patels Lambardars Chowkidars etc who ever exist on the spot. The whole machinery will be put in force and all information about the persons who are present at the spot will be obtained and necessary instructions will be issued to those who are required to do the job at a particular place

Remuneration

8 In the Head Office i.e. the office of the Director of Medical and Health Services no question of remuneration will arise as the staff is full time. At the district level certain remuneration has been suggested vide para No 7 (b). In the Municipalities and Tehsil Offices part time allowance or full time clerk as required by the local conditions and the amount of work will have to be provided. It is recommended that a uniform allowance of Rs 5/ may be given in Tehsils and Municipalities with a population of 10 000 to 25 000. Above 25 000 full time staff will be required. This full time staff should be provided out of the budget of the offices concerned

Supervising Agencies

9 The officers of this department will supervise the work. In addition the districts and tehsils D M & H Os Health Officers Assistant Health Officers and Sanitary Inspectors will inspect the records when on tour. The Sanitary Inspectors of Local Bodies Inspectors of Gram Panchayats Co-operative Departments etc should also inspect them when they are on tour. The Collectors when they are on tour may also like to inspect them

Analysis and Abstracts

10 This work will be done in the Medical and Health Directorate

Periodical publishing of Statistics

11 It is proposed that weekly bulletins will be issued by this office and will be circulated and supplied free of charge. To start with they will be cyclostyled and no extra grant will be required for the time being till the whole scheme becomes regular when fresh proposals for getting them printed will be submitted to the Government

Publicity and Propaganda

12 For the present no intensive publicity or propaganda is proposed until the compulsory registration system comes into force. Still it is suggested that some propaganda should be done. The Local Bodies will be requested to place sign boards at prominent places requesting the public to volunteer for the supply of this information. Some cinema slides may be prepared to be shown in the cinema houses permanently and cinema management will be requested to show these slides free of charge. If funds permit publicity will also be done in the local newspapers. When various exhibitions health stalls fairs religious congregations etc are held this department will take all possible measures to do propaganda and publicity to this effect. For this purpose it is proposed to spend upto Rs 5 000/ which can be met from head Fairs and Exhibition under this departmental budget

Printing of Cards and Registers

13 The cards utilised for reporting will cost money. To begin with this department will arrange for this printing but afterwards it is desired that the Superintendent Government Press will keep the stock and supply directly to Local Bodies and others on requisition and direct payment. The specimen copies of the reporting cards are enclosed herewith

Registers

14 For the time being the registers should be prepared locally and should be prepared with the same number and particulars of the columns as given in the statements except the first i.e. instead of giving the name of the town or tehsil the data will be entered. The authorities concerned will open sub head account for their respective circles in these registers for easy compilation

15 Financial implications for Director of Medical & Health Services Office

38 Medical	Recurring
A (Superintendence)	Nil
3 Other charges	
Other expenses	
(a) Printing (Cards and Registers)	2 000/
(b) Furniture (Boxes & Boards)	200/
(c) Other Petty Expenses	200/
4 Non recurring	
Computing Electric machines	5 000/
Total	7 400/

39 Public Health

(a) District & Division Staff Allowances 15 Clerks @ Rs 10/ p m 1800/

16 Financial effect to be included in other departments

(1) Local Bodies

(a) Full time clerk where population is above 25 000 grade L D

(b) Allowance @ Rs 11/ p m where population is 10 000 to 25 000

(c) Allowance @ Rs 5/ p m where population is below 10 000

(2) Revenue Department

In each Tehsil allowance of Rs 5/ p m (187 Tehsils) 11 220/

The Government may kindly consider this scheme and this may be sanctioned at an early date so that the compilation etc could start from 1st September 1952 as suggested above

Enclosure

PLAN

The plan will embrace both the areas—Urban as

well as Rural The towns having municipalities notified areas town boards etc will be treated as urban areas and rest of the areas will come under rural areas

Urban area

In Urban area three statements will be prepared by each local authority with the help of its own office staff on the basis of the reports received through its field staff like Inspectors Jamadars Sweepers etc

The C Statement will be weekly

TABLE C

Popula t n 1951		Death f om											Death rate p m (Annu l)		Inf nt deaths	
Cen us	B ths	B th rate	Chol r	Sm ll pox	Pl que	F e	Dys nte y & D ho ea	Respr at ry Dis as	M tern l Diseases	Other cau es	Total d aths					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		13		14	

This statement will be compiled on the basis of the information of one week i e from each Sunday to Saturday. All weeks will end on Saturday. No different weeks should be framed by the reporting authorities. This statement should be despatched before the next Thursday. This should strictly be adhered to. The birth and death rate will be calculated by this formula

$$\text{B th Rate} = \frac{\text{B ths} \times 52}{\text{M dy} \times \text{m t d p p u l t i o n o a t u l p p u l a r n}}$$

The A & B Statements will be monthly

A Statement showing total number of births and deaths by sex in the Town/Tehsil during the month

N me of m nth		B ths		St l		D th		Matern l	
M	F	ma	tot l	B	tl	Ma	Fem l	Total	d ath

B Statement showing the deaths by causes age and sex in the Town/Tehsil during the month

Ch l		Sm ll p v		Pl que		Fe ers		Dy ntery & D h ea		R p at ry D sea		Total	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F

Ag

0
1
2
3
4
5
10
15
20
25
30
35
40
45
50
55
60
65
70
75
75 & over

The tehsildars will collect this information from their Tehsil areas through the field staff and will compile the following proformas in their own office for each month

Statement A }
Statement B } As prescribed above

The tehsildars and the authorities of municipalities and town areas will please send all the required statements to the District Medical & Health Officer of the concerned District. These statements should not be sent to this office

Copy of letter No F 13 (23) MH/50 dated the 7th Jan 1952 from the Secretary to Local Self Government Medical & Public Health Deptt (B M & H) Rajasthan Jaipur to the Director of Medical & Health Services Rajasthan Jaipur

SUBJECT PLAN FOR THE COLLECTION OF VITAL STATISTICS
Reference Your Memo No 2610 dated 29th May 1952

The undersigned is directed to inform you that the plan sent by you in your Memo under reference is approved. The Revenue & L S G Depts are being approached for rendering all possible help in reporting compiling and sending the statements to you in time.

Copy of letter No S/BD dated the June 1952 from the Director of Medical & Health Services Rajasthan Jaipur to the Secretary to Government L S G Medical & Public Health Department Rajasthan Jaipur

SUBJECT REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS DEATHS AND MARRIAGES
Reference Your end No F 1(292) MH/50 dated 3rd June 1952

The scheme on the above subject prepared by the Registrar General Government of India sent by you under your endorsement referred to above has been carefully considered in the light of the prevailing present conditions in Rajasthan as well as to develop the conditions in future. My views are given below in order of paras of the appendix one attached with your above referred endorsement.

Compulsory Registration in all Areas

1 At present the birth and death registration is not compulsory in Rajasthan. This should be made compulsory throughout Rajasthan. The Registration Offices should be situated as near as possible to the place of occurrence so that the public can report the event conveniently. For this it is suggested that there should be one Registration Office per 2000 of the population in general. The special conditions and circumstances of a particular locality requiring more Registration Offices can be considered on the merits of each case. The onus of primarily reporting the occurrence of births and deaths should be laid on the parent or guardian or near relation or in their absence on the occupier of the house or on the medical personnel attending the case. The field staff which has been referred to in the subsequent paras of this appendix should continue to report as has been stated but the main purpose of their reports will be to check the correctness and completeness of the events rather than primary reporting. These reports will therefore naturally keep a second position.

Registrars and Additional Registrars

2 We agree in principle that there should be no whole time Registrars as it will saddle the State with the further financial burden which we are unable to bear for the time being. Therefore there should be ex-officio Registrars by virtue of their being in service of the State Government, Semi Government, Local Bodies or Central Government or Semi Government institutions or private institutions. Preference however should be given to the Government employees. Among the State employees preference should be given to those persons who are more favourably situated to register the events. The Registrar

General has suggested the Sanitary Inspectors or Health Inspectors of the Municipality to exercise Registrars. I differ with these recommendations with the following proviso.

The Registrars must have an office and that office must exhibit that the registration will be done there during such and such hours. During the working hours the records Registrars and registers should be available in the office. This will not be possible for the Inspectors because to this day in Rajasthan they have no separate offices. Their offices are mainly situated either in the Municipal Board office premises or in the District Medical & Health Officers' office or in the dispensaries. Until these are separately fixed arrangements to provide registration offices per 2000 should be made. One Sanitary or Health Inspector also can serve as Registrar during working hours. In urban areas in addition to what has been said above the hospitals, dispensaries, Ayurvedic Ashdhalayas, schools, police posts whichever are suitably placed in that locality can also be made to serve as Registration Office.

Rural Areas

In the rural areas some Agencies which have been mentioned for urban areas can be utilised e.g. schools, First Aid Posts, Police Out posts. In addition to these Post Offices, important Private firms etc. can be used as Registration Offices. The Revenue staff which has been mentioned in para 2A, B and C will be utilised as Reporting Agencies and as Registrars wherever possible.

Registration Supervisors

3 There should be Registration Supervisors with definite areas under them which should be visited by them regularly. They should be ex-officio Supervisors. It is suggested that Sanitary Inspectors and Vaccinators of this department can serve as Supervisors—firstly because they have definite circles; secondly they are expected to tour most of the time because touring is an important part of their normal duty; and thirdly when they do primary vaccinations they are in a better position to check the birth records on the spot as well as in the Registration Office. They also care anti epidemic measures in all rural and urban areas and can best check death records. Besides these the field staff of other departments viz. Inspectors of animal Husbandry and Vaccination Department can also be used as Inspecting Officers wherever possible.

Chief Registration Offices

4 The Electoral Registration Officers as pointed out under section 22 of the Representation of Peoples Act 1950 may act as Chief Registration Officers. They will exercise general superintendence and control over Registration Supervisors, Registrars and Registration Offices. This work can be supplemented by other staff which is discussed below.

Standardisation of forms

5 This department agrees to have standardised common forms for the whole country. Besides it is recommended that the printing and supply of these forms should be done by the Director direct to all offices concerned. This will lead to economy and efficiency. This will require enormous amount of money and the Central Government may be approached for financial assistance as this is a matter of national importance.

Population records and registrations

6 This department agrees to keep 3 registers (population records) for every village or town or registration office. Registrars will keep for their areas and the Chief Registration Offices will consolidate them for towns and cities as required. Besides these it is suggested that each registration office should also maintain one D Spatch and Receipt Register as they will be required to issue certificate and for weekly reports of births and deaths.

Annual review of population records

7 This department agrees with the recommendations made in Appendix I and suggests that in the beginning a country wide propaganda through all the available sources should be made to create a psychological background in the mind of the masses. For this purpose fairs, Health Exhibitions can be utilised which attract large masses.

Electoral roll revision operations

8 This department agrees to these recommendations.

Annual Census of Sample Households

9 This department agrees to these recommendations.

Analysis, compilation and study of Registration Returns and Census Data

10 (i) This department has nothing to say about the creation of the post of Registrar General at the Centre and also agrees that there should be a Director of Population Records but we are of the view that the combination of both the posts of the Superintendent of Census Operations and the Director of Population Records will not be a workable proposal. The work of the Director of Population Records can very easily be carried out in this department without any heavy expenditure to the Government. We have a Vital Statistical Officer specially for the maintenance of vital statistics.

Compilation of results

(ii) The compilation of results will be done on

the basis of regular reports and will be checked by the results of annual census of sample households. This will be done on the standardised forms.

Annual population reports

11 This department agrees to these recommendations.

Conclusion related to the recommendation of the Bhore Committee and Vital Statistics Committee

12 (a) This department is of the opinion that the recommendations of the Bhore Committee and the Vital Statistics Committee to enact a Central Act should be implemented. This will bring uniformity. The State Governments can frame the rules according to the local conditions. This view has been held by various authorities in India dealing in this sphere. A draft act has also been prepared by this Department and has been circulated to various State Governments inviting their opinions. It has also been sent to you and to the Registrar General.

NOTE: It will not be out of place to mention here that the Patwari system in Rj. this is in its form in and there are large a s s l h l v e n t f t w a s

(b) Registration of Marriages

This department holds the view that marriages should be registered as this will help in obtaining the data on many important issues.

(c) District Vital Statistics Organisation

The Bhore Committee recommended a whole time organisation which cannot for the present be taken up but it can be reduced to part time affair i.e. the District Medical & Health Officers of this department can serve as ex officio District Registrars and Medical Officers of fixed dispensaries can act as Assistant District Registrars and under these Assistant District Registrars there will be Registrars as explained above.

This department agrees in toto with Appendix II

TABLES

I-A—Area, Households, Population and Registered

POPU

State & District		Area (in square miles)	Number of households	Persons
1		2	3	4
RAJASTHAN		Total Rural Urban	130 207 3 074 054 2 505 273 568 781	15 290 797 12 641 430 2 649 367
Jaipur	T R U	6 295	NOT AVAILABLE	1 656 097 1 186 885 469 212
Tonk	T R U	3 582		400 947 332 268 68 679
Sewaimdhopur	T R U	4 204		765 172 688 943 96 229
Utharapur	T R U	3 133		907 399 757 177 150 222
Alwar	T R U	3 245		861 993 763 155 98 838
Jhujhunu	T R U	2 310		588 621 448 295 140 326
Sikar	T R U	2 942		677 782 529 498 148 284
Bhalwara	T R U	4 672		727 356 659 651 67 505
Bikaner	T R U	8 447		330 329 181 341 148 988
Churu	T R U	6 512		523 276 338 174 185 102
Ganganagar	T R U	8 225		630 130 539 217 90 913
Jodhpur	T R U	9 434		691 786 453 399 238 387

Birth and Death Rates per mille by Districts, 1951

LATVIA

Males	Females	Registration population	Registered birth rate	Registered death rate
5	6	7	8	9
7 961 673	7,329 124			
6 590 413	6 051 017			
1,371 260	1 278 107			
862 876	793 221			
617 658	569 217			
245 208	2 4 004			
208 287	192 660			
174 019	158 249			
34 268	34 411			
407 181	357 991			
3 7 037	311 906			
50 144	46 085			
494 430	412 969			
413 213	343 962			
81 215	69 007			
454 537	407 436			
402 109	361 046			
52 448	46 390			
300 937	287 684			
230 189	218 106			
70 748	69 578			
343 646	334 136			
270 912	258 586			
72 734	75 550			
376 106	351 250			
341 029	318 822			
35 077	32 428			
171 279	159 050			
95 175	86 166			
76 104	72 884			
269 850	253 426			
177 791	160 383			
92 059	93 043			
343 192	286 938			
292 010	247 207			
51 182	39 731			
364 383	327 403			
243 933	219 466			
120 450	107 937			

NOT AVAILABLE

NOT AVAILABLE

NOT AVAILABLE

I-A—Area, Households, Population and Registered

		POPULATION		
		Area (in square miles)	Number of households	Persons
State & District		1	2	3
Barmer	T R U	10 150		441 368 408 601 32 767
Jalore	T R U	4 924		459 467 431 416 28 051
Pali	T R U	4 731		660 856 570 727 90 129
Nagaur	T R U	6 899		763 829 664 250 99 579
Jaisalmer	T R U	15 967	NOT AVAILABLE	107 743 94 717 8 026
Udaipur	T R U	6 958		1 191 237 1 043 233 147 979
Dungarpur	T R U	1 466		308 243 286 501 21 742
Jaipur	T R U	1 954		356 559 336 874 19 685
Rohat	T R U	1 671		237 362 209 502 27 860
Bhilwara	T R U	3 231		587 724 524 570 63 154
Kotah	T R U	4 785		766 198 639 230 126 968
Bundi	T R U	2 139		280 518 232 760 47 758
Jhalawar	T R U	2 311		373 810 330 826 42 984

Birth and Death Rates per mille by Districts, 1951--(concl'd)

LATION

Males	Females	Registration population	Registered birth rate	Registered death rate
5	6	7	8	9
236 160	205 208			
218 935	189 666			
17 225	15 542			
240 220	219 247			
225 940	205 476			
14 280	13 771			
939 626	321 230			
293 005	277 722			
46 6 1	43 508			
394 575	369 254			
344 419	319 831			
50 156	49 423			
56 668	46 075			
52 206	42 511			
4 462	3 564			
607 677	583 555			
591 089	512 164			
76 588	71 391			
153 917	154 331			
143 044	143 457			
10 868	10 874			
179 805	176 754			
169 780	167 094			
10 025	9 660			
120 300	117 062			
106 465	103 037			
13 835	14 025			
300 093	287 631			
267 503	257 067			
32 590	30 564			
397 783	368 415			
331 764	307 966			
66 519	60 449			
146 652	133 866			
122 170	119 590			
24 482	23 276			
191 478	182 332			
169 506	161 320			
21 972	21 012			

NOT AVAILABLE

NOT AVAILABLE

NOT AVAILABLE

II—Distribution of Population in Rajasthan

Age Group	Persons				Males
	Total	Married	Unmarried	Widowed	Total
	1	2	3	4	5
					TOTAL
All Ages	1 497 385	736 278	638 876	122 231	782 334
Under 1 year	53 968		53 968		27 537
1—4	160 133		160 133		81 360
5—14	380 810	47 506	332 585	719	200 739
15—24	251 950	180 865	80 369	4 716	129 229
25—34	233 905	206 874	14 395	11 636	117 363
35—44	176 330	148 911	11 370	22 049	94 496
45—54	118 323	87 931	2 686	27 706	64 708
55—64	74 461	43 570	1 849	29 042	40 098
65—74	53 840	15 709	852	17 279	19 126
75 & over	12 674	4 403	256	7 965	7 109
Age not stated	1 041	509	413	119	569
					RURAL
All Ages	1 244,971	603 267	538 813	102 891	650 851
Under 1 year	45 830		45 830		24 910
1—4	135 563		135 563		68 467
5—14	321 831	39 737	281 500	594	169 675
15—24	206 334	148 146	54 269	3 919	106 192
25—34	194 507	171 133	12 370	11 004	97 401
35—44	145 753	122 461	4 315	18 977	78 615
45—54	96 759	71 331	2 275	23 153	53 505
55—64	60 554	34 691	1 547	24 316	37 345
65—74	26 943	11 981	724	14 238	15 165
75 & over	10 240	3 443	197	11 600	5 851
Age not stated	657	344	223	90	375
					URBAN
All Ages	252 414	133 011	100 063	19 340	131 483
Under 1 year	8 138		8 138		4 227
1—4	24 570		24 570		12 893
5—14	58 979	7 769	51 085	195	31 064
15—24	45 616	32 719	12 100	797	23 037
25—34	39 398	35 741	2 025	1 632	19 962
35—44	30 577	26 450	1 055	3 072	15 881
45—54	21 564	18 600	411	4 553	11 703
55—64	13 907	8 879	302	4 726	7 753
65—74	6 897	3 728	128	3 041	3 961
75 & over	2 384	960	59	1 365	1 258
Age not stated	384	165	190	29	244

State by Age, Sex and Marital Status, 1951

Females						
Marr ed	Unm ed	W dowed	Total	M rri d	Unmarr ed	W dowed
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
368 961	369 118	44 255	715 051	367,317	269 758	77 976
	27 537		26 431		26 431	
	81 360		78 773		78 773	
15 497	181 953	294	180 071	37 014	147 632	425
73 960	88 295	1 974	12 721	106 905	13 074	2 74
100 888	12 087	4 3 8	116 542	105 986	2 308	8 248
111 256	4 701	7 539	81 834	66 635	669	14 510
53 758	7 449	9 001	53 615	34 673	237	10 705
8 437	1 5 7	10 139	34 363	15 138	32	18 903
11 145	781	7 200	14 714	4 564	71	10 079
3 225	218	3 666	5 515	1 178	38	4 299
305	210	54	472	201	203	65
302 338	310 491	38 022	594 120	300 929	228,322	64 869
	23 310		22 520		111 520	
	68 467		67 096		67 096	
12 892	156 578	255	152 156	26 845	124 972	339
60 697	43 8 2	1 678	100 142	87 454	10 447	2 241
83 212	10 240	3 949	97 106	87 921	2 130	7 055
68 252	3 811	6 557	67 138	54 209	504	12 425
43 694	2 070	7 741	43 254	27 637	205	15 412
27 444	1 281	8 670	28 209	12 247	266	15 696
11 376	680	6 109	11 778	3 605	44	8 129
2 594	176	3 081	4 389	849	21	3 519
182	106	37	332	162	117	53
66 623	80 627	6 233	120 931	66 388	41 436	13 107
	4 27		3 911		3 911	
	12 893		11 677		11 677	
11 600	28 425	39	27 915	5 169	22 660	86
13 268	9 473	296	22 579	19 451	2 627	501
17 676	1 847	439	19 436	18 065	178	1 193
14 004	890	987	18 696	12 446	165	2 035
9 564	3 9	1 260	10 361	7 036	37	3 293
5 988	246	1 519	6 154	2 891	56	3 207
2 769	101	1 091	2 936	959	27	1 950
631	42	585	1 126	329	17	780
123	104	17	140	42	86	12

III—Economic Groups and Marital Status of Sample Household Population by Districts, 1951

State & District	Number of Sample Households				POPULATION			
	Total	Livelihood Classes I II & IV	Livelihood Class III	Livelihood Classes V—VIII	All Classes			
					Persons		Males	
					Married	Others	Married	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
RAJASTHAN—								
Total	1 829	950	203	676	4 035	4 707	2 007	2 540
Rural	1 534	928	199	407	3,392	3 973	1 688	2 147
Urban	295	22	4	269	643	734	319	393
Notes—								
T	1 829	950	203	676	4 035	4 707	2 007	2 540
R	1 534	928	199	407	3 392	3 973	1 688	2 147
U	295	22	4	269	643	734	319	393

POPULATION—(contd)

State & District	All Classes—(contd)							
	Females		Livelihood Class I II & IV		Livelihood Class III		Livelihood Classes V—VIII	
	Married	Others	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

RAJASTHAN

Total	2 028	2 167	2 579	2,382	418	385	1 550	1 428
Rural	1 704	1 826	2 525	2,323	412	381	898	826
Urban	324	341	54	59	6	4	652	602

Notes—

T	2 028	2 167	2 579	2 382	418	385	1 550	1 428
R	1 704	1 826	2 525	2 323	412	381	898	826
U	324	341	54	59	6	4	652	602

IV—Age, Sex & Marital Status of the Sample Household Population of Rajasthan State, 1951

POPULATION							
Age Group	P o n s			M a s		F m a l e s	
	T t a l	M a r r e d	O t h e r s	M a r r i d	O t h e r s	M a r r i d	O t h e r s
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
TOTAL							
All Ag	8 742	4 035	4 707	2 007	2 540	2 028	2 167
Under 1 y a	327		327		166		161
1—4	980		980		516		464
5—9	1 266	20	1 266	2	627	18	619
10—14	1 011	177	864	35	559	149	305
15—19	752	464	288	161	253	303	35
20—24	704	601	103	233	87	368	16
25—29	838	775	63	372	49	403	21
30—34	698	6 7	71	332	44	295	27
35—39	521	442	79	264	41	178	3
40—44	477	351	126	204	47	147	79
45—49	311	223	88	144	30	79	58
50—54	356	178	158	129	41	49	117
55—59	127	64	63	37	16	27	47
60—64	199	69	130	56	37	13	93
65—69	67	23	44	19	18	4	26
70—74	48	11	30	16	9	2	1
75 & over	30	5	27	3	7		0
Age not stated							
RURAL							
All Ages	7 365	3 392	3 973	1 688	2 147	1 704	1 826
Under 1 y a	288		288		148		140
1—4	8 5		8 5		438		387
5—9	1 119	19	1 100	2	548	17	532
10—14	894	159	735	4	480	125	235
15—19	618	404	214	145	192	239	21
20—24	562	486	76	195	6	291	14
25—29	713	664	49	313	33	351	16
30—34	596	531	65	283	40	248	25
35—39	441	372	69	2 2	36	150	33
40—44	391	287	104	163	39	124	6
45—49	270	189	71	1 2	23	67	48
50—54	271	14	129	106	3	36	94
55—59	110	54	56	3	14	22	4
60—64	169	55	107	45	20	10	79
65—69	54	18	6	16	16	2	20
70—74	38	11	27	9	9	2	10
75 & over	23	1	22	1	6		16
Age not stated							
URBAN							
All Age	1 377	643	734	319	393	324	341
Under 1 y a	9		9		18		21
1—4	155		155		78		77
5—9	167	1	166		79	1	87
10—14	147	18	129	1	9	17	50
15—19	134	60	74	16	61	44	13
20—24	14	115	27	38	25	77	2
25—29	125	111	14	59	9	52	5
30—34	107	96	6	49	4	47	2
35—39	80	70	10	42	5	20	5
40—44	86	64	22	41	8	23	14
45—49	51	34	17	2	7	12	10
50—54	65	36	29	23	6	13	23
55—59	17	10	7	5	2	5	5
60—64	37	14	23	11	9	3	14
65—69	13	5	8	3	2	2	6
70—74	10	7	3	7			3
75 & over	7	2	5	2	1		4
Age not stated							

V—Number of Births in Sample Households by Economic Groups and their Registration by Districts, 1951

Stat & District	TOTAL NUMBER OF BIRTHS										
	Number of Mothers					Persons				Males	
	Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII	Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII	Total	L C I II & IV	L C III
		2	3	4		5	6	7		8	9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
RAJASTHAN—											
Total	338	211	30	97	338	211	30	97	177	111	16
Rural	298	208	30	60	298	208	30	60	156	110	16
Urban	40	3		37	40	3		37	21	1	
Kota—											
T	338	211	30	97	338	211	30	97	177	111	16
R	298	208	30	60	298	208	30	60	156	110	16
U	40	3		37	40	3		37	21	1	

Stat & District	TOTAL NUMBER OF BIRTHS—(ncd)					WHETHER BIRTH WAS REGISTERED						
	Males—(ncd)		Female			Yes		No		Not known		
	L C V—VIII	Tot l	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
RAJASTHAN—												
Total	50	161	100	14	47	38	35	104	95	35	31	
Rural	30	142	98	14	30	24	23	98	91	34	28	
Urban	20	19	2		17	14	12	6	4	1	3	
Kota—												
T	50	161	100	14	47	38	35	104	95	35	31	
R	30	142	98	14	30	24	23	98	91	34	28	
U	20	19	2		17	14	12	6	4	1	3	

VI—Number of Mothers, Children Born and Children Surviving in Sample

Order of Birth	PRESENT AGE									
	All ages			14 & less			15-24			
	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TOTAL										
All Orders	338	1 066	876	8	8	8	135	262	225	
1st	92	37	86	3	3	3	6	67	55	
2nd	75	150	136				42	34	75	
3rd	44	132	119				13	39	39	
4th	48	197	159				14	56	43	
5th	9	145	116				3	15	12	
6th	18	108	75				1	8	5	
7th & above	3	247	182							
RURAL										
All Orders	298	921	755	8	8	8	117	219	187	
1st	83	83	79	3	3	3	55	55	52	
2nd	68	136	123				37	74	105	
3rd	41	123	110				13	39	32	
4th	38	152	122				10	40	29	
5th	76	130	105				1	5	3	
6th	16	96	63				1	6	5	
7th & above	26	201	153							
URBAN										
All Orders	40	145	121				18	43	38	
1st	9	9	7				7	7	6	
2nd	7	14	13				5	10	9	
3rd	3	9	9							
4th	10	40	37				4	16	14	
5th	3	15	11				2	10	9	
6th	2	12	12							
7th & above	6	46	32							

Households of Rajasthan State by Order of Birth and Present Age of Mother, 1951

OF MOTHER

25—34			35—44			45 & over			Age not stated		
No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
147	517	427	44	255	196	4	24	20			
21	21	19	1	1	1						
30	60	55	3	6	6						
26	78	72	4	12	12	1	3	3			
30	120	102	4	16	14						
19	95	73	7	35	31						
9	54	40	8	48	30						
12	89	66	17	137	107	3	21	17			
129	444	363	40	226	177	4	24	20			
19	19	18	1	1	1						
28	56	51	3	6	6						
23	69	63	4	12	12	1	3	3			
25	100	83	3	1	10						
111	90	71	7	35	31						
7	42	28	8	48	30						
9	68	49	11	112	87	3	21	17			
18	73	64	4	29	19						
2	2	1									
2	4	4									
3	9	9									
5	20	16	1	4	4						
1	5	2									
2	12	12									
3	21	17	3	25	15						

VII—Number of Deaths in Sample Households by Economic Groups and their Registration by Districts, 1951

TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS									
State & District	Persons				Males				Females
	Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V & VIII	Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V & VIII	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
RAJASTHAN—									
Total	195	105	24	66	110	56	14	40	55
Rural	164	101	23	40	94	56	14	24	70
Urban	31	4	1	26	16			16	15
Kota—									
T	195	105	24	66	110	56	14	40	55
R	164	101	23	40	94	56	14	24	70
U	31	4	1	26	16			16	15

State & District	TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS—(conold)			WHETHER DEATH WAS REGISTERED					
	Females—(conold)			Yes		No		Notknown	
	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19

RAJASTHAN—

Total	49	10	26	18	32	71	40	21	13
Rural	45	9	16	8	21	66	36	20	13
Urban	4	1	10	10	11	5	4	1	

Kota—

T	49	10	26	18	32	71	40	21	13
R	45	9	16	8	21	66	36	20	13
U	4	1	10	10	11	5	4	1	

[illegible]

PUNJAB, PEPSU, HIMACHAL PRADESH & BILASPUR

**Extracts from the Report on the Improvement of Population Data Punjab
PEPSU, Himachal Pradesh and Bilaspur**

By

(CHAUDHRY RATTAN SINGH *Joint Census Superintendent*)

I * * * *

II Suggestions for re organising the present system of registration of Births and Deaths

13 In this Census Sub Zone the State of Punjab Pepsu Himachal Pradesh and Bilaspur assented to give a trial to the scheme. Delhi State did not opt for it. All the first mentioned four States designated me (Joint Superintendent Census) as Officer on Special Duty

16 It would be worthwhile to give an account of the system working in the Punjab State at present. In the rural areas the village chowkidars are the sole agents for reporting births and deaths at the police stations. The Thana Moharrirs act as Registrars. The chowkidars who are provided with two books, one for births and the other for deaths, are supposed to get recorded therein all births and deaths occurring in their beats. They, in compliance with the rules framed under the Punjab Laws Act of 1872 and the Punjab Police rules of 1934 are duty bound to take these books on their forthrightly visits (Varabandi) to their respective thanas. The Thana Moharrirs from these books and oral enquiries made from the chowkidars compile the birth and death registers maintained by them. Copies of the death registers and the abstracts of the information recorded in the birth registers are forwarded every fortnight from the police stations to the District Medical Officers of Health through the Superintendents of Police. The District Medical Officers of Health pass these copies and abstracts to the Offices of the Civil Surgeons for consignment.

17 In the urban areas most of the municipalities have adopted rules and bye laws under the Punjab Municipal Act in 1911 in regard to the proper registration of births and deaths. In compliance with these rules and bye laws the head of the family or in his absence an adult member of the family and failing both the midwife of the circle are supposed to make a report at the municipal office within four days of the occurrence. The Mohalla Sweeper and the Mohalladar (a responsible resident in the Mohalla) are jointly and separately responsible for reporting at the registry office any occurrence taking place in a household having no grown up male member. In towns where no such rules and bye laws have been prescribed by the municipal committees and the watch and ward is done by the municipal police the constables are responsible for reporting births and deaths occurring in their beats. The Municipal and Small Town Committees send consolidated weekly and monthly reports to the District Medical Officers of Health. The weekly returns are sent only by the committee having a population of 10 000 and above.

18 The compilation of statistics at district level is done in the office of the Civil Surgeon. But the overall control of this work is vested in the District Medical Officer of Health who is responsible for the submission

of monthly and annual returns to the Director of Health Services of the State. From the returns so received in the office of the Director of Health Services consolidated monthly and annual returns are submitted to the Director General of Health Services, New Delhi.

19 Recording of births and deaths in Punjab and other States is apparently deficient as referred to above 27 000 births and 10 000 deaths in Punjab State alone were not registered in the year 1951. The lacuna lies somewhere and it needs to be spotted. Improvements can only be effected (i) either by tuning up the existing agency or by replacing it by some new suitable agency and (ii) by bringing some legislation on the statute book on uniform basis by the Central or the State Governments.

20 The functioning of the present agency has in a way resulted in failure so far as the recording of vital statistics is concerned and needs to be substituted by some other suitable agency. In order to (i) bring gradually the public in touch with the system (ii) replace the recording of the vital events on the part of the chowkidar and (iii) to treat the registration work only as a by-product of one's normal duties it is desirable that Thana Moharrir (the present registrar) be replaced by the village patwari and the latter be assisted by the Sarpanch of Panchayat where such an institution is functioning. The Patwari be designated as an ex officio registrar and the Sarpanch as an ex officio additional registrar. The main idea and back ground of proposing the appointment of patwari and Sarpanch as an ex officio registrar and an ex officio additional registrar respectively is

- (a) that full responsibility relating to the recording of vital events be shifted to the Panchayats gradually and eventually when these institutions commence functioning efficiently in the State and
- (b) that the village Patwari and the Sarpanch on account of their local knowledge and daily dealings with the villagers can minimise to a great extent the present omissions in the registration of births and deaths and can also bring home to the common villager the idea that registration of births and deaths is beneficial to one and all in the State.

The main grounds to discontinue the appointment of the Thana Moharrir as registrar are

- (1) the areas covered by the police stations are very large as registering units and some time rather unwieldy. The Police Officers on account of their being too busy with the discharge of their own duties find practically no time to supervise the registration of births and deaths within their jurisdiction.
- (2) the village chowkidar at the time of Varabandi visits the thana primarily for reporting the births and deaths in his beat but unfortunately, at the

thana he is detained for days together. The registration of births and deaths is assigned no importance and seldom an enquiry is made by the Thana Moharrir or the station House Officer as to why a particular chowkidar did turn up with his registers blank or with very few entries in them and

- (3) it would be very inconvenient and distasteful to the common man to travel long distances for reporting the births and deaths at the thana when such registration is made compulsory under some statutory law brought in force by the Union or the State Governments

21 The recording of the vital statistics by the Patwari should be checked and supervised by the circle field Kanungo and Naib Tahsildars and Tahsildars in the course of their routine duties. The Field Kanungo may be designated as an ex officio Registration Supervisor and the Naib Tahsildars and Tahsildars as ex officio Registration Officers. Further the work of the Field Kanungo and Tahsildars may be supervised by the Revenue Assistants, Sub-Divisional Officers and District Magistrates. The Revenue Assistant and the Sub-Divisional Officers be designated as ex officio District Population Records Officers and the District Magistrate as ex officio Chief Registration Officers.

22 The Director of Health Services Punjab has suggested that the District Health Staff should continue the supervision of births and deaths as heretofore. I am in full agreement with him in this respect.

23 The Registrar (patwari) assisted by an Additional Registrar (Sarpanch) should maintain the population records viz register of births, register of deaths and National Register of Citizens. The chowkidar should make fortnightly reports to the Registrar or in his absence to the Additional Registrar on 2nd and 16th of each month. The copies of death register and abstracts from the birth register together with a report to the effect that necessary changes have been made in the National Register should be submitted by the Registrar to the Tahsil Head quarters on the 4th and 8th of each month. The Tahsil Office Kanungo with the help of an additional clerk (to be provided for the purpose) should consolidate the return for the tahsil (including urban areas) and in the interest of economy and efficiency may send these returns by the 15th of each month direct to the Director of Population Record with a copy to the District Population Records Officer.

24 The verification of causes of death and control of infectious or epidemic diseases should continue to be the responsibility of the District Health Department. In case of infectious or epidemic diseases the chowkidar instead of making a report at the Thana should do so to the Registrar or Additional Registrar who in turn should send intimation by post or telegram to the District Medical Officer of Health with a copy to the tahsildar.

25 The birth and death registers with the chowkidars, Additional Registrars/Registrars should be consigned in the record room of the Chief Registration Officer (District Magistrate) at the close of each financial year and in lieu thereof new ones be issued. Copies of entries from old record may be issued by the District Copying Agency with prior permission in writing of the District Population Records Officer. The rate of fee should be the same as prevalent at present.

26 The Revenue Agency is already functioning efficiently in the State and is in close touch with the rural public. The making over of recording of vital events to them would not add much to their normal duties and also would not prove any burden on Government exchequer.

27 A tentative proposal on the above lines for switching over the work of recording vital events to the Revenue Agency was drawn up and submitted to the State Governments concerned. But primarily the matter was pursued with the Punjab State Government with an idea that if this State which has in vogue a long standing system of recording births and deaths could agree to the proposed change of agency (adoption of the Revenue agency in place of the present one) the other states which have a system of registration in name only would follow suit.

28 The Financial Commissioner and the Minister for Development Punjab have expressed their concurrence to utilise the Revenue Agency for the purpose and the matter is at present under the scrutiny of the Finance Department. The final decision in the matter is expected in the near future and further necessary steps can only be taken if it is decided that the work is to be made over to the Revenue Agency.

III Combined Scheme of revision of N R C & Sample Census of Births & Deaths

* * * * *

29 Selection of districts—The Chief Commissioner Bilaspur was the first to respond and gave his assent on 24.4.1952 to conduct the experiment all over the State. He was followed by the Punjab Government who conveyed their concurrence on 7.5.1952 by selecting Simla, Ambala and Gurgaon districts for the purpose. The Pepsu Government selected Patiala district while Mandi district was earmarked for the purpose by the Himachal Pradesh Government. Both these Governments conveyed their consent telephonically sometimes in July 1952 but permission in writing was received on 18.8.52 and 25.10.52 respectively.

The combined review of National Registers and Electoral Rolls was to be carried out only in one out of five districts in each state and in 1/5th part of the selected district by making door to door enquiries. This 1/5th area of each district comprised roughly of one tahsil.

30 In the State of Punjab the Election Department in the selected districts of Ambala and Gurgaon had selected the rural area of Jagadhri and Ferozepur Jhirka tahsil and the whole of the urban area and Simla proper for the revision of the electoral rolls. A decision was only taken sometime in the end of June by the State Government that this verification work was to commence from 1st July 1952 and terminate by the end of that month. The revision of the National Registers of Citizens was also supposed to be linked up and finalized with the verification of the electoral rolls.

31 In a meeting of the Census Superintendents held on 4th July 1952 at New Delhi under the presidency of the Registrar General and also attended by Shri P. S. Subramanian, Secretary Election Commission India, the point of combining the revision of the National Registers and electoral rolls was reviewed. It was decided therein that there was no objection if any State could

conveniently join the operations in districts beyond those selected for conducting the Improvement of Population Data Scheme. This decision was conveyed to the Punjab State Government and as a precautionary measure the National Registers belonging to those districts were despatched to the local bodies and tahsils.

32 In the selected districts of Gurgaon and Ambala the combined revisional operations were completed by the end of July 1952 except in the case of Ambala City Ambala Cantonment Rewari (M. C.) and Ballabhgarh (M. C.). In the first two the delay occurred due to the fact that the election staff sat over the National Registers and in the latter two arrangements regarding staff could not be made in time. In Simla proper also the two operations could not be combined as the municipal authorities failed to take steps in time. In all these five places the revision was conducted independently but finalized before the commencement of the sample census.

33 In case of other districts of the State the Government only took up a decision on 24.7.1952 to combine the two operation just a week before the stipulated date for the completion of the revision of the Electoral Rolls. It was not therefore possible to join the two operations. But the State Government definitely stands to gain as in these districts the revision of the existing National Registers and the preparation of duplicates of those burnt in fire at Jullundur Secretariat in 1951 have been completed by now in all the rural and urban areas selected for the verification of electoral rolls except in a few local bodies.

34 In Pepsu the verification of electoral rolls had been finalized by the Election Department before the Government took up decision regarding the selection of any district for carrying out the Improvement of Population Data Scheme. The revision of the National Registers of Citizens had to be taken up later on.

35 The Himachal Pradesh and Bilaspur State Governments could not take up any decision regarding the joining up of the two operations till September 1952 and the revision of National Registers in the Mandi district of Himachal Pradesh and in Bilaspur State had to be got completed independently prior to the commencement of the sample census.

36 In the selected rural areas the actual work of revision of National Registers and verification of electoral rolls was conducted by the patwaris while in the urban areas the revision of National Registers was carried out by the Municipal Agency and the verification of electoral rolls by the temporary staff engaged by the Election Department.

37 The revisory staff in the course of their enquiry had to effect in the National Registers the changes relating to

- (i) Births
- (ii) Deaths
- (iii) Immigration
- (iv) Emigration
- (v) Split up of a family in different apartments in the same house or in different houses in the same locality
- (vi) Age
- (vii) Marital Status
- (viii) Livelihood

(ix) Literacy

(x) Omission of caste in case of backward classes and

(xi) Religion

38 The Registrar General as a part of the scheme had suggested that a National Health Week preferably week ending Dewali day to be celebrated throughout the country in order to check up registration of unregistered births and deaths and notification of migration. The week ending Dewali day was selected for the reason that it is very convenient to make enquiries regarding births and deaths from Dewali to Dewali as this is easily remembered even by the illiterate people and the association of Dewali day with the health and Hygiene is deep rooted in the minds of people.

39 It has been experienced that the common man and particularly the illiterate villager does not attach much importance to such selected weeks celebrated now a days by various departments. So in order to draw the attention of the common man and ensure his co-operation and eventually make him realise the importance of the National Health Week it was considered advisable that the celebration of this week be made attractive by arranging some variety programme in the form of tournaments, dramas etc.

40 A survey of the activities of the various departments in all the four states was made and it was found that only in the Punjab State the celebration of National Health Week could be arranged through the co-operation of the Panchayat Department who occasionally hold tournaments in each district through their physical training staff. The Director of Panchayats Punjab was accordingly approached in the matter to arrange panchayat tournaments in the week following Dewali days at some central places in Jagrahri tahsil of Ambala District and Ferozepur Jhirka tahsil of Gurgaon District. He was good enough to make arrangements regarding such tournaments on 21st and 22nd October 1952 at village Panjton in Chhachhrauli Field Kanungo circle of Jagadhri tahsil and on 24th and 25th October 1952 at village Singari in Pohnana Field Kanungo circle of Ferozepur Jhirka tahsil. He also issued instructions to this staff to collect as many people as possible of the villages of these two circles by arranging attractive items of competition and rewarding the winners and runners up with prizes.

41 The Lambardars members of Panchayats officials of various departments and the leading citizens of these two field Kanungo circles were to be associated in these tournaments in larger number. The Patwaris of these circles were required to attend these tournaments equipped with birth death and National Registers of Citizens of the villages in their circle in order to make enquiries regarding births deaths migration and emigration which took place from Dewali 1951 to Dewali 1952 in those villages and collect the necessary data required by the Census Department. The work of the patwaris was to be supervised by the Field Kanungos and Tahsildars/Naib Tahsildars Halqa. The collection of this data by the revenue staff was merely to be kept as an incidental activity of the tournament. The Deputy Commissioners Gurgaon and Ambala districts were requested to get the necessary publicity regarding these tournaments done, through their District Public Relations Officers and issue necessary instructions to the

Revenue Assistants and other Revenue Field staff to give full co-operation to the panchayat physical staff to ensure the success of the tournaments

42 The Revenue and the Panchayat staff took keen interest in the arrangements of these tournaments and a good crowd collected at both the places. 13 teams participated at village Pantyan and 48 at village Singar. The Patwaris under supervision of the Field Kanungos made the necessary enquiries regarding births, deaths and migration in their circles from the people collected. As a result of these enquiries it was revealed that in Chhachhaurali circle of Jagadhri registration of births was found omitted to the extent of 6.0 per cent and death 10.0 per cent while in Pohnana circle of Ferozepur Jhirka tahsil omission in the registration of births and deaths was to the extent of 7.5 per cent and 11.9 per cent respectively.

43 Census of Sample Households. The task of selecting the sample households was confined to those registration areas in selected districts in which the combined review of National Register of Citizens and Electoral Rolls had been undertaken or the revision of National Registers and the electoral rolls had been conducted independently by making door to door enquiries. One household of every 100 in the urban area and one out of every 50th in the 1/5th rural area of the selected district were chosen as sample households with the approval of the Registrar General India.

44 In the rural areas the territorial unit for the selection of sample household was a field Kanungo circle while in the urban areas the registration circle comprised of a ward and if the ward was big enough then of a block or blocks of a ward. The samples were selected on random basis. In the rural areas the Field Kanungos were to act as enumerators in their circles and in the urban areas the Sanitary Inspectors or Senior Clerks having experience of census work had to conduct the enquiry. Dewali (18th October 1952) was the date of reference but the time limit within which the enquiries could be completed efficiently was spread over from 10th to 31st October 1952.

45 The instructions to enumerators along with birth and death household verification slips and verified extracts were despatched to the enumerators well in advance through the proper channel. In view of the experience gained at the time of 1951 Census it was considered desirable that they should be given theoretical and practical training at the spot. Every effort was made to achieve this object by touring the selected areas and imparting training to the enumerators. Special difficulties had to be encountered in the case of Ambala Cantonment and rural areas of Jagadhri tahsil. In Ambala Cantonment the work was first entrusted by the Executive Officer to his staff but was subsequently transferred to the Cantonment teachers who in spite of repeated instructions and appeal to sense of duty failed to appreciate their responsibility. In the rural areas of Jagadhri

tahsil the revenue staff was very busy with the consolidation of holdings and implementation of community project scheme and the Kanungos who had to act as enumerators were frequently transferred out of this tahsil during the enumeration days.

46 It was experienced that in spite of best efforts the response from the public in all the selected areas was not encouraging especially regarding the enquiries relating to occurrence of deaths between the two Dewalis.

47 The census slips were supposed to reach my office by the 15th of November but in case of certain areas they were not received till the end of that month. A cent per cent check of these slips was undertaken. Special precautions were taken to check that (i) the households selected for sample were picked up according to instructions (ii) total of inmates given on the household slips tallied with the corresponding number on the extract (iii) the number of birth and death slips corresponded to the number of births and deaths noted on the extract (iv) slips (including multiple) for births below one year corresponded with entries in the age group below one year noted on the household verification slips and the total number of children noted on the household verification slip did not fall short of the children given on the birth slip in answer to question No. 8 (v) the answer to question No. 9 on the birth slip was correctly recorded in Yes No or unknown (vi) the economic and social classification of the head of the household was correctly noted on the slips (vii) the births and deaths noted on the slips related to the period falling between Dewali 1951 and Dewali 1952 and (viii) that death slips prepared for any still birth did not get mixed up with other death slips.

48 The necessary correction slips were sent to the local bodies and tahsildars concerned except tahsildar Jagadhri. To the latter the original record had to be returned as it was most defective and incorrectly prepared. The enumeration staff took over two months to send replies to the correction slips and in some cases the correction slips had to be referred back twice or thrice. The tahsildar Jagadhri in ordinarily delayed matters by not despatching the record till the end of February 1953.

49 Sorting and tabulation was undertaken in this office by experienced hands under the supervision and guidance of a Technical Assistant and the Statistician. The birth and death rates computed for Jagadhri rural area and Patiala Municipal Committee were found to be abnormally low as compared with the minimum estimated birth and death rates and so a census of births and deaths was conducted through my office staff in 4 of the villages of Jagadhri tahsil and in Patiala town proper. The result obtained indicated that 8 births and 3 deaths in these four villages and 10 births and 1 death in Patiala town were omitted by the enumerators in the course of their enquiry.

TABLES

I-A—Area, Households, Population and Registered

State & District		Area (in square miles)	Number of households	POPULATION
1	2	3	4	5
PUNJAB	Total Rural Urban	37 378	N A 1 970 367 N A	12 641 205 10 240 273 2 400 932
Sumla	T R U	9	14 576 14 576	46 150 46 150
Kangra	T R U	9 945	237 834 221 679 11 205	936 042 893 392 42 450
Hissar	T R U	5 389	193 433 159 549 33 884	1 045 645 877 945 167 700
Rohatki	T R U	2 329	197 976 167 115 30 861	1 122 046 970 987 151 059
Gurgaon	T R U	2 358	187 666 157 548 30 118	967 664 877 511 140 153
Karnal	T R U	3 077	213 754 172 808 40 946	1 079 379 876 067 203 312
Ambala	T R U	2 019	182 368 131 042 51 326	943 734 693 784 247 950
Hoshiarpur	T R U	2 227	232 683 210 453 22 230	1 091 986 986 962 105 024
Jalandhar	T R U	1 331	141 793 141 798 N A	1 055 600 761 202 294 398
Ludhiana	T R U	1 779	143 508 111 621 31 887	808 105 602 218 205 887
Ferozepur	T R U	4 107	245 241 199 410 45 831	1 326 520 1 101 438 225 082
Amritsar	T R U	1 942	173 509 173 509 N A	1 367 040 938 533 408 507
Gurdaspur	T R U	1 366	123 885 123 885 N A	851 294 6 8 034 163 260

Birth and Death Rates per mille by Districts, 1951

LATION

Male	Female	Registration population	Registered birth rate	Registered death rate
5	6	7	8	9
6 786 934	5 854 271	12 865 798	41.5	17.3
5 419 495	4 780 778	10 457 635	43.4	18.7
1 327 439	1 073 493	2 408 163	33.3	11.1
29 735	16 415	49 194	31.1	6.2
29 735	16 415	49 194	31.1	6.2
483 651	457 391	940 930	37.0	19.3
459 115	434 477	897 42	37.5	19.9
24 536	17 914	49 505	25.8	7.0
560 937	484 708	1 050 461	41.8	17.6
470 473	407 472	878 476	4.3	18.0
90 464	77 236	171 985	39.4	15.2
592 596	529 450	1 140 043	45.7	19.2
511 814	459 173	983 498	46.7	20.1
80 782	70 277	156 545	39.0	13.8
512 891	454 773	977 227	46.6	22.2
438 835	388 676	850 973	48.0	24.3
74 056	66 097	118 254	36.3	14.8
580 884	498 495	1 097 539	44.5	16.4
472 776	403 791	897 072	47.4	17.8
108 108	95 204	195 467	31.2	9.7
520 129	423 605	952 509	40.2	16.1
579 002	316 76	701 279	44.0	18.2
141 127	106 823	251,230	29.5	10.5
580 637	511 354	1 122 549	40.6	19.9
522 881	464 081	1 014 631	41.3	20.8
57 751	47 273	107 918	34.2	11.4
566 999	488 601	1 090 135	39.4	15.1
404 547	356 655	804 768	42.2	17.4
162 452	131 946	285 347	31.4	8.4
437 7.7	370 378	808 949	38.0	15.1
376 174	276 044	59 633	39.0	16.8
111 553	94 334	213 316	35.4	10.4
717 110	609 410	1 359 206	42.2	16.1
91 088	510 350	1 129 798	43.9	17.3
1 6 022	99 060	229 408	33.6	10.1
747 421	624 619	1 406 044	40.0	15.1
512 198	446 335	988 180	43.8	16.2
230 23	178 284	417 864	31.0	12.5
461 222	390 072	876 012	41.8	15.7
370 59	317 442	707 882	43.3	17.1
90 630	72 630	168 1.0	35.4	10.1

NOTE () The above figures are for the full year and are based on the data as reported to the Registrar General by the District Health Officers. () The above figures are for the full year and are based on the data as reported to the Registrar General by the District Health Officers.

I-A—Area, Households, Population and Registered

		POPULATION		
		Area (in square miles)	Number of households	Persons
State & District		1	2	3
PEPSU	Total	10 078	613 956	3 493 685
	Rural		493 583	2 828 175
	Urban		120,373	665 510
Patiala	T	1 590	111 984	574 769
	R		59 542	350 634
	U		25 442	173 635
Barnala	T	1 304	111 624	536 728
	R		74 891	4 4 836
	U		111 733	111 897
Bhaini	T	9 313	105 859	666 809
	R		80 642	541 073
	U		25 217	125 736
Kapurthala	T	631	59 216	295 071
	R		43 754	230 665
	U		15 462	64 406
Fatehgarh Sahib	T	5 6	47 8 6	237 397
	R		6 63	03 574
	U		4 093	11 873
Sanjwal	T	1 648	119 900	642 9 4
	R		99 973	543 552
	U		19 927	99 38
Mohandergarh	T	1 357	74 627	449 074
	R		69 816	403 666
	U		4 811	39 408
Kohistan	T	709	32 890	147 403
	R		28 707	130 175
	U		4 688	17 228
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Total	10 451	193 368	983 367
	Rural		183,3 4	941 966
	Urban		10 034	41 401
Mandi	T	4 095	67 195	330 614
	R		65 037	322 616
	U		2 158	7 998
Mandi	T	1 527	61 315	310 626
	R		56 984	294 458
	U		4 331	16 168
Chamba	T	3 135	31 604	176 050
	R		30 265	169 19
	U		1 339	6 858
Hamirpur	T	1 094	33 254	166 077
	R		31 048	155 700
	U		206	10 377
BILASPUR	Total	453	26 324	126 099
	Rural		25 549	122,354
	Urban		775	3 745

Birth and Death Rates per mille by Districts, 1951—(concd)

LATION

Males	Females	Registration population	Registered birth rate	Registered death rate
5	6	7	8	9
1 894 844	1 598 841			
1 529 539	1 298 636			
365 305	300 205			
290 307	233 967			
192 897	157 717			
97 410	76 275			
293 511	243 217			
232 679	192 157			
60 832	51 060			
367 768	304 041			
294 164	246 909			
68 604	57 132			
156 921	138 150			
122 214	108 451			
34 707	29 699			
131 257	106 140			
112 600	90 974			
18 657	15 166			
351 110	291 824			
297 194	246 358			
53 916	45 466			
228 464	214 610			
208 070	195 596			
20 394	19 014			
80 511	66 892			
69 726	60 449			
10 785	6 443			
514,765	468 802			
491 216	450 780			
22 549	17 852			
172 075	158 539			
166 852	155 764			
5 223	2 775			
157 622	153 004			
149 025	145 433			
8 597	7 571			
92 797	88 253			
88 106	80 086			
5 691	3 167			
92 271	73 806			
86 233	69 467			
6 038	4 339			
64,738	61,361	126 099	34 9	17 4
687	59 667	122,354	35 1	17 7
2 051	1 694	3 745	29 4	10 4

NOTE: Registration data (columns 7 & 9) refer to the year 1952

I B—Registered Deaths in Punjab State by Age and Sex, 1952

Registered Deaths

Age Group	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
TOTAL			
All Ages	222 695	118 513	104 182
Under 1 year	67 671	37 211	30 410
1—4	47 411	24 597	22 814
5—9	9 220	4 890	4 330
10—14	5 745	2 938	2 807
15—19	5 964	2 709	3 255
20—29	11 766	4 668	7 098
30—39	10 275	4 643	5 632
40—49	8 973	5 325	4 598
50—59	12 579	7 219	5 353
60 & over	42 198	4 313	17 885
RURAL			
All Age	195 962	104 987	90 975
Under 1 year	59 836	33 297	26 539
1—4	49 177	2 178	19 999
5—9	8 054	4 317	3 737
10—14	4 934	2 561	2 373
15—19	5 065	2 327	2 738
20—29	10 233	4 046	6 187
30—39	8 957	4 018	4 939
40—49	8 587	4 576	4 011
50—59	10 973	6 268	4 705
60 & over	37 146	21 399	15 747
URBAN			
All Ages	26 733	13 526	13 207
Under 1 year	7 785	3 914	3 871
1—4	5 234	2 419	2 815
5—9	1 166	573	593
10—14	811	377	434
15—19	899	382	517
20—29	1 533	622	911
30—39	1 318	625	693
40—49	1 336	749	587
50—59	1 599	951	648
60 & over	8 052	2 914	2 138

I B—Registered Deaths in PEPSU State by Age and Sex, 1952

Registered Deaths

Age Group	Person	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
TOTAL			
All Ag	28 850	16 222	12 628
Under 1 year	5 951	3 472	2 479
1—4	4 443	2 558	1 885
5—9	1 767	1 065	702
10—14	1 399	771	628
15—19	1 401	758	643
20—29	2 001	931	1 070
30—39	2 162	1 170	992
40—49	1 924	1 030	894
50—59	3 308	1 891	1 417
60 & over	4 494	2 576	1 918
RURAL			
All Ages	23 329	13 280	10 049
Under 1 year	4 658	2 778	1 880
1—4	3 588	2 132	1 456
5—9	1 460	890	570
10—14	1 191	660	531
15—19	1 228	669	559
20—29	1 641	755	886
30—39	1 714	975	739
40—49	1 557	819	738
50—59	2 720	1 518	1 202
60 & over	3 572	2 084	1 488
URBAN			
All Ag	5 521	2 942	2 579
Under 1 year	1 293	694	599
1—4	855	4 6	429
5—9	307	175	132
10—14	208	111	97
15—19	173	89	84
20—29	360	176	184
30—39	448	195	253
40—49	367	211	156
50—59	588	373	215
60 & over	922	492	430

13 Annual Deaths in Himachal Pradesh State by Age and Sex, 1952

Registered Deaths

Age Group	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
TOTAL			
	4 106	2 315	1 791
Under 1 year	458	273	185
1-4	438	255	183
5-9	371	182	139
10-14	305	167	143
15-19	3 8	163	165
20-24	365	170	195
25-29	411	233	178
30-34	479	263	166
35-39	398	222	176
40-44	653	397	261
45 & over			
RURAL			
All Ages	3 934	2 210	1 724
Under 1 year	428	256	172
1-4	416	238	178
5-9	314	179	135
10-14	293	155	138
15-19	316	156	160
20-24	348	163	185
25-29	403	229	174
30-34	419	255	164
35-39	378	208	170
40 & over	619	371	248
URBAN			
All Ages	172	103	67
Under 1 year	30	17	13
1-4	22	17	5
5-9	7	3	4
10-14	11	7	5
15-19	12	7	5
20-24	17	7	10
25-29	8	4	4
30-34	10	8	2
35-39	20	14	6
40 & over	34	21	13

I B—Registered Deaths in Bilaspur State by Age and Sex, 1952

Registered Deaths			
Age Group	Person	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
TOTAL			
All Ages	2 260	1 155	1 045
Under 1 year	614	345	260
1—4	273	156	117
5—9	7	40	37
10—14	47	19	8
15—19	83	23	65
20—29	180	56	124
30—39	126	63	63
40—49	91	48	51
50—59	247	145	107
60 & over	454	260	194
RURAL			
All Ages	2 161	1 134	1 027
Under 1 year	601	337	264
1—4	270	154	116
5—9	77	40	3
10—14	46	19	27
15—19	86	23	63
20—29	175	56	119
30—39	124	61	63
40—49	96	45	51
50—59	243	143	100
60 & over	448	256	19
URBAN			
All Ages	39	21	18
Under 1 year	13	8	5
1—4	3	11	1
5—9			
10—14	1		1
15—19	2		
20—29	5		5
30—39	2	2	
40—49	3	3	
50—59	4	2	2
60 & over	6	4	11

II—Distribution of Population in Punjab

Age Group	Persons				Male
	Total	Married	Unmarried	Widowed	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
All Ages	992 481	417 743	500 448	74 290	532 228
Under 1 year	44 287		44 787		92 872
1—4	129 131		129 131		67 347
5—14	45 303	12 883	2 2 057	363	129 202
15—24	172 005	10, 701	64 255	2 049	89 305
25—34	138 971	118 387	14 387	6 197	73 771
35—44	100 519	81 817	6 724	11 978	55 122
45—54	76 404	54 880	4 592	16 932	44 166
55—64	49 822	29 166	2 776	17 880	29 480
65—74	24 288	11 039	1 331	11 918	14 378
75 & over	10 951	5 549	500	6 842	6 331
Age not stated	800	321	348	131	259
RURAL					
All Ages	846 955	357 373	424 454	65 120	449 096
Under 1 year	36 587		36 587		18 825
1—4	107 798		107 798		55 840
5—14	214 056	11 692	202 058	306	112 337
15—24	143 475	90 046	51 651	1 778	72 715
25—34	117 304	99 868	12 099	5 338	60 479
35—44	86 089	69 727	5 813	10 549	46 659
45—54	66 114	47 310	3 968	14 836	37 811
55—64	43 676	25 531	2 445	15 700	25 889
65—74	21 471	9 727	1 204	10 540	12 765
75 & over	9 605	3 157	495	5 9 3	5 5 9
Age not stated	779	315	336	128	247
URBAN					
All Ages	145 526	60 370	75 994	9 162	83 132
Under 1 year	7 700		7 700		4 047
1—4	21 333		21 333		11 502
5—14	31 247	1 191	29 999	57	16 865
15—24	28 530	15 6 5	12 604	271	16 590
25—34	21 666	18 519	2 288	859	13 292
35—44	14 430	12 090	911	1 4 9	8 463
45—54	10 290	7 570	624	2 096	6 355
55—64	6 146	3 635	331	2 180	3 591
65—74	2 817	1 312	127	1 378	1 613
75 & over	1 346	39	6	889	807
Age not stated	21	6	12	3	12

State by Age, Sex and Marital Status, 1951

Females						
Married	Unmarried	Widowed	Total	Married	Unmarried	Widowed
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
209 779	288 758	33 691	460 253	207 964	211 690	40 599
	2 872		21 415		21 415	
	67 342		61 789		61 789	
3 758	125 148	296	116 101	9 125	106 909	67
40 781	47 508	1 016	82 700	64 920	16 747	1 033
58 665	11 963	3 143	65 700	59 722	2 4 4	3 054
44 265	5 807	5 050	45 397	37 559	917	6 978
32 764	3 999	7 403	32 238	22 116	593	9 529
19 199	2 385	7 896	20 342	9 967	391	9 984
7 670	1 160	5 548	9 910	3 369	171	6 370
7 573	458	3 300	4 620	976	107	3 542
104	116	39	541	217	232	92
175 204	244 465	29 427	397 859	182 169	179 989	35 701
	18 825		17 767		17 767	
	55 840		51 958		51 958	
3 312	108 777	248	101 719	8 380	93 281	58
33 192	38 678	845	70 760	56 854	12 973	933
47 730	10 106	2 643	56 876	57 138	1 993	2 695
37 164	5 052	4 443	39 430	32 563	761	6 106
27 889	3 48	6 440	28 303	19 421	486	8 396
16 774	2 126	6 989	17 787	8 757	319	8 711
6 763	1 066	4 936	8 706	2 964	138	5 604
2 281	401	2 847	4 076	876	94	3 106
99	117	36	532	216	224	92
34 575	44 293	4 264	62 394	25 795	31 701	4,898
	4 047		3 653		3 653	
	11 502		9 831		9 831	
	16 371	48	14 387	745	13 628	11
446	8 830	171	11 940	11 066	3 774	100
7 589	1 857	500	8 374	7 584	431	359
10 935	755	607	5 967	4 989	156	827
7 101	517	963	3 93	2 695	107	1 133
4 875	2 9	907	2 555	1 210	72	1 273
2 4 5	91	612	1 204	40	33	766
907	57	453	544	100	11	436
297				1	8	
5	4	3	9			

II—Distribution of Population in PEPSU

Age Group	Persons				Males
	Total	Married	Unmarried	Widowed	Total
	1	2	3	4	5
					TOTAL
All Ages	314 862	137 595	155 150	22 117	170 459
Under 1 year	12 573		12 573		6 769
1—4	36 635		36 635		18 945
5—14	77 423	3 098	74 284	41	41 863
15—24	53 796	32 316	20 691	589	28 523
25—34	43 492	37 136	4 879	1 477	23 227
35—44	32 993	27 841	2 325	2 827	18 105
45—54	25 808	19 847	1 633	4 328	14 729
55—64	16 638	10 579	928	5 131	9 420
65—74	9 917	4 897	465	4 555	5 674
75 & over	5 104	1 771	194	3 139	2 825
Age not stated	483	110	343	30	279
					RURAL
All Age	263,343	114 619	129 720	19 004	142,267
Under 1 year	10 350		10 350		5 584
1—4	30 489		30 489		15 699
5—14	65 546	2 815	62 697	34	33 465
15—24	44 015	26 644	16 860	511	23 321
25—34	35 759	30 376	4 167	1 216	19 013
35—44	27 443	23 013	2 071	2 359	14 988
45—54	21 702	16 704	1 356	3 642	12 230
55—64	14 397	9 131	826	4 440	8 140
65—74	8 760	4 334	423	4 003	5 036
75 & over	4 479	1 517	177	2 785	2 556
Age not stated	403	85	304	14	225
					URBAN
All Age	51 519	22 976	25 430	3 113	28 192
Under 1 year	2 223		2 223		1 185
1—4	6 146		6 146		3 246
5—14	11 877	283	11 587	7	6 398
15—24	9 781	5 672	4,031	78	5 202
25—34	7 733	6 760	712	261	4 214
35—44	5 550	4 828	254	468	3 107
45—54	4 106	3 143	277	686	2 499
55—64	2 241	1 448	102	691	1 280
65—74	1 157	563	42	552	638
75 & over	625	254	17	354	369
Age not stated	80	25	39	16	54

State by Age, Sex and Marital Status, 1951

Females						
Married	Unmarried	Widowed	Total	Married	Unmarried	Widowed
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
59 044	90 145	11 270	144 403	68 551	65 005	10 847
	6 769		5 804		5 804	
	18 945		17 690		17 690	
911	40 932	20	35 560	2 187	33 352	21
14 074	14 183	316	25 273	10 292	6 708	273
18 371	4 157	699	20 265	10 765	722	778
14 692	2 081	1 332	14 888	13 149	244	1 495
11 114	1 452	2 163	11 079	8 733	181	2 165
5 914	848	2 658	7 218	4 665	80	2 473
2 880	439	2 355	4 243	2 017	26	2 200
1 057	16	1 711	2 179	719	32	1 428
86	177	16	204	24	166	14
55,906	75 381	9 980	121 076	57 713	54,339	9 024
	5 584		4 766		4 766	
	15 699		14 790		14 790	
811	34 635	19	30 081	2 004	20 062	15
11 594	11 441	286	20 694	15 050	5 419	225
14 888	3 527	598	16 746	15 488	640	618
12 00	1 842	1 154	12 445	11 011	229	1 205
9 137	1 206	1 887	9 472	7 567	150	1 755
5 019	752	2 369	3 257	4 112	74	2 071
2 528	399	2 109	3 724	1 806	24	1 894
861	147	1 548	1 973	656	30	1 237
66	149	10	178	19	155	4
10 138	14,764	1 250	23 327	10 838	10 666	1,823
	1 185		1 038		1 038	
	3 246		2 900		2 900	
100	6 297	1	5 479	183	5 290	11
2 430	2 742	30	4 579	3 242	1 289	48
3 483	630	101	3 519	3 277	87	160
11 690	239	178	2 443	2 138	15	290
1 977	246	276	1 607	1 166	11	410
895	96	289	961	553	6	402
352	40	246	519	211	2	306
191	15	163	256	63	2	191
20	11	6	26	5	11	10

II—Distribution of Population in Himachal Pradesh

Age Group	Persons				Males
	Tot l	Married	Unmarried	Widowed	Total
	1	2	3	4	5
					TOTAL
All Ag	98 887	50 264	40,348	8 275	51 001
Under 1 year	3 613		3 613		2 109
1—4	9 823		9 823		3 865
5—14	70 375	817	19 554	4	10 498
15—24	16 855	11 848	4 596	411	8 910
25—34	16 071	13 721	1 479	821	8 287
35—44	12 191	10 315	751	1 125	11 366
45—54	8 852	11 838	240	1 774	4 917
55—64	6 376	4 281	196	1 899	3 490
65—74	7 997	1 641	57	1 299	1 677
75 & over	1 705	746	31	98	909
Age not stated	79	57	8	14	30
					RURAL
All Ag	9 058	48 475	38 779	7 804	49,219
Under 1 year	3 507		3 507		2 052
1—4	9 475		9 475		3 743
5—14	19 570	744	18 874	2	10 158
15—24	16 044	11 384	4 302	358	8 511
25—34	15 428	13 215	1 439	774	7 983
35—44	11 637	9 884	723	1 075	6 096
45—54	8 573	6 656	227	1 690	4 761
55—64	11 190	4 197	191	1 802	3 405
65—74	11 916	1 610	56	1 250	1 590
75 & over	1 648	728	31	889	890
Age not stated	75	57	4	14	30
					URBAN
All Ages	3 829	1 789	1,569	471	1 782
Under 1 year	106		106		50
1—4	348		348		122
5—14	805	73	730	2	340
15—24	811	464	294	53	399
25—34	593	506	40	47	304
35—44	559	431	28	100	270
45—54	279	182	13	84	156
55—64	186	84	5	97	85
65—74	81	111	1	49	37
75 & over	57	18		39	19
Age not stated	4		4		

State by Age, Sex and Marital Status, 1951

Females						
Married	Unmarried	Widowed	Total	Married	Unmarried	Widowed
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
25 400	21 915	3 686	47 886	24 864	18 433	4 589
	2 109		1 511		1 511	
	3 865		5 958		5 958	
261	10 233	4	9 877	556	9 371	
5 325	3 378	207	7 945	6 323	1 718	704
11 642	1 258	387	7 734	7 079	71	434
5 208	6 6	472	5 825	5 107	65	633
3 961	165	791	3 935	2 877	75	983
2 551	157	789	9 886	1 730	111	1 117
995	49	589	1 370	645	15	710
433	27	449	796	313	4	479
23	2	5	49	34	6	9
24 498	21 197	3 524	45 839	23 977	17 582	4 280
	2 059		1 455		1 455	
	3 743		5 732		5 732	
206	9 950	2	9 412	538	8 874	
5 154	3 193	164	7 533	6 230	1 109	191
6 394	1 72	367	7 445	6 821	217	407
4 984	661	451	5 536	4 900	6	574
3 819	153	766	3 819	2 814	74	974
2 498	153	754	2 785	1 699	38	1 048
975	41	574	1 326	635	15	676
479	27	441	758	306	4	448
23	2	5	45	34	6	9
902	718	162	2 047	887	851	309
	50		56		56	
	122		226		226	
55	283	2	465	18	447	
171	185	43	412	293	109	10
248	36	20	289	258	4	27
224	25	21	89	207	3	79
119	19	25	123	63	1	59
53	4	28	101	31	1	69
21	1	15	44	10		34
11		8	38	7		31
			4		4	

II—Distribution of Population in Bilaspur

Age (in years)	Persons				Males
	Total	Married	Unmarried	Widowed	Total
	2	3	4	5	6
TOTAL					
All Age	12,579	5,273	5,536	1,770	6,826
Under 1 year	447		447		226
1—4	1,448		1,448		719
5—14	2,515	5	2,510		1,421
15—24	2,008	958	1,022	28	986
25—34	1,681	1,475	72	134	916
35—44	1,294	1,087	24	183	840
45—54	1,208	908	10	290	771
55—64	1,022	574	1	447	569
65—74	646	212	9	432	283
75 & over	310	54		256	151
Age not stated					
RURAL					
All Ages	12,219	5,148	5,369	1,702	6,650
Under 1 year	432		432		216
1—4	1,410		1,410		703
5—14	433	5	2,428		1,387
15—24	1,957	931	1,000	26	960
25—34	1,639	1,443	66	130	895
35—44	1,262	1,066	22	174	826
45—54	1,179	890	10	279	756
55—64	974	552		422	544
65—74	624	208	1	415	269
75 & over	309	53		256	94
Age not stated					
URBAN					
All Age	360	125	167	68	176
Under 1 year	15		15		10
1—4	38		38		18
5—14	82		82		34
15—24	51	27	22	2	20
25—34	42	32	6	4	21
35—44	32	21	2	9	14
45—54	29	18		11	15
55—64	48	22	1	25	25
65—74	22	4	1	17	14
75 & over	1	1			1
Age not stated					

State by Age, Sex and Marital Status, 1951

Females						
Married	Unmarried	Widowed	Total	Married	Unmarried	Widowed
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
2 841	3 001	984	5,753	2 432	2,535	786
	276		271		221	
	719		729		729	
4	1 417		1 094	1	1 093	
447	530	14	1 022	516	492	14
772	72	72	765	703		67
694	24	122	454	393		61
567	10	194	437	341		96
244	1	324	433	330		123
87	2	194	363	125		238
31		64	215	23		192
2 775	2 919	956	5,569	2,373	2 450	746
	216		216		216	
	703		707		707	
4	1 383		1 046	1	1 045	
4 8	518	14	997	503	482	12
759	66	70	744	684		60
683	22	121	436	383		53
558	10	188	423	332		91
229		315	430	323		107
84	1	184	355	124		231
30		64	215	23		19
66	88	28	184	59	85	40
	10		5		5	
	16		22		22	
	34		48		48	
14	12		25	13	10	2
13	6	2	21	19		2
11	2	1	18	10		8
9		6	14	9		5
15	1	9	23	7	--	16
3	1	10	8	1		7
1					--	--

III—Economic Groups and Marital Status of

State & District	Number of Sample Households				POPULATION	
	Total	Livelihood Classes I II & IV	Livelihood Class III	Livelihood Classes V—VIII	All	
					Persons	
					Marr ed	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
PUNJAB—						
Total	1 590	537	37	1 016	3 514	4 479
Rural	711	486	32	193	1 614	1 963
Urban	879	51	5	823	1 900	2,516
Gurgaon—						
T	636	243	11	380	1 472	1 767
R	283	212	6	80	654	730
U	353	33	5	315	818	1 037
Ambala—						
T	849	291	26	532	1 871	2 396
R	428	274	26	128	970	1 233
U	421	17		404	861	1 163
Simsa—						
T	105	1		104	221	371
R						
U	105	1		104	221	371
PEPSU—						
Total	823	416	52	355	1 888	2 497
Rural	507	386	52	69	1 192	1 568
Urban	316	30		286	696	929
Patna—						
T	873	416	52	355	1 888	2 497
R	507	386	52	69	1 192	1 568
U	316	30		286	696	929
HIMACHAL PRADESH—						
Total	382	316	1	65	991	1 100
Rural	347	310	1	36	925	1 010
Urban	35	6		29	66	90
Mandla—						
T	382	316	1	65	991	1 100
R	347	310	1	36	925	1 010
U	35	6		29	66	90
BILASPUR—						
Total	160	142	1	17	383	446
Rural	153	141	1	11	371	426
Urban	7	1		6	12	20

Sample Household Population by Districts, 1952

LATION									
Class 4									
Male		Females		L. vel hood Classes I II & IV		L. vel hood Class III		L. vel hood Classes V—VIII	
M r d	Others	M r d	Others	M les	F males	M les	Females	M les	F males
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1 762	2 336	1 752	1 913	1 548	1 294	79	65	2 671	2,3
790	1 143	819	820	1 377	1 157	67	54	494	428
967	1,303	933	1 123	171	137	11	11	2 177	1 908
7	987	744	775	6 9	618	24	15	1 012	886
18	417	337	313	559	512	1	4	164	133
410	5 0	406	467	120	106	12	11	848	753
917	1 349	904	1 047	864	670	55	50	1 347	1 231
477	721	483	507	818	645	55	50	330	295
440	623	421	540	46	25			1 017	936
117	200	104	171	5	6			312	219
117	200	104	121	5	6			312	219
940	1 463	948	1 034	1 309	1 078	126	96	968	808
586	942	606	626	1 208	983	126	96	194	153
354	521	342	408	101	95			774	653
940	1 463	948	1 034	1 309	1 078	126	96	968	808
586	942	606	626	1 208	983	126	96	194	153
354	521	342	408	101	95			774	653
473	598	518	502	916	895	1	4	154	121
439	547	486	463	904	883	1	4	81	62
34	51	32	39	12	12			73	59
473	598	518	502	916	895	1	4	154	1 1
439	547	486	463	904	883	1	4	81	6
34	51	32	39	12	12			73	59
185	258	198	183	388	334	3	1	52	51
180	249	191	177	387	331	3	1	39	36
5	9	7	11	1	3			13	15

IV—Age, Sex & Marital Status of the Sample Household Population of Punjab State, 1952

POPULATION							
Age Group	Persons			Males		Females	
	Total	Married	Others	Married	Others	Married	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
TOTAL							
All Ages	7 993	3 514	4 479	1 762	2 536	1 752	1 943
Under 1 year	259		259		139		120
1—4	1 008		1 008		513		493
5—9	948	3	945		514	3	431
10—14	959	71	888	16	495	55	393
15—19	813	327	486	94	345	233	141
20—24	742	592	150	227	126	370	24
25—29	659	578	81	306	74	27	7
30—34	524	469	55	227	35	242	20
35—39	434	378	56	217	33	161	23
40—44	414	344	70	181	39	163	31
45—49	313	241	72	142	31	111	38
50—54	310	207	103	141	44	66	59
55—59	170	108	62	69	23	39	39
60—64	228	113	115	81	55	32	60
65—69	90	37	53	28	24	9	79
70—74	72	28	44	24	25	4	19
75 & over	50	18	39	14	16	4	16
Age not stated							
RURAL							
All Ages	3 577	1 614	1 963	795	1 143	819	820
Under 1 year	141		141		80		61
1—4	480		480		246		234
5—9	459	2	457		237	2	200
10—14	395	52	343	12	203	40	140
15—19	339	179	160	68	125	111	53
20—24	313	263	50	97	44	168	6
25—29	262	236	26	124	23	112	3
30—34	252	226	26	99	18	127	11
35—39	218	189	29	107	16	82	13
40—44	191	158	33	82	22	76	11
45—49	131	98	33	58	20	40	13
50—54	158	91	67	65	24	26	23
55—59	71	41	30	24	8	17	22
60—64	107	51	56	37	28	14	28
65—69	41	15	26	11	11	4	15
70—74	24	10	14	8	8	2	6
75 & over	15	3	12	3	10	4	2
Age not stated							
URBAN							
All Ages	4 416	1 900	2 516	967	1 393	933	1 123
Under 1 year	118		118		59		59
1—4	578		528		269		59
5—9	489	1	488		257	1	231
10—14	464	19	545	4	292	13	253
15—19	474	148	326	26	220	122	106
20—24	429	379	100	125	82	204	18
25—29	342	342	55	182	51	160	4
30—34	277	243	29	128	17	11	12
35—39	216	189	37	110	17	79	10
40—44	223	187	36	99	17	87	5
45—49	187	143	39	84	14	59	20
50—54	172	116	56	76	20	40	36
55—59	99	67	32	45	15	22	17
60—64	121	72	59	44	27	18	32
65—69	49	22	27	17	13	5	14
70—74	48	18	30	16	17	11	13
75 & over	35	15	20	11	6	4	14
Age not stated							

IV—Age, Sex & Marital Status of the Sample Household Population of PEPSU State, 1952

POPULATION

	Males			Females		
Age Group	Total	Married	Others	Married	Others	Married
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TOTAL						
All Ages	4 385	1 888	2 497	940	1 463	948
Under 15	183		183		94	
1-4	537		537		269	
5-9	611	4	607		339	2
10-14	486	45	441	7	272	38
15-19	449	2 2	277	65	173	157
20-24	392	298	94	118	87	180
25-29	358	311	47	152	41	159
30-34	322	285	37	140	30	145
35-39	240	206	34	128	19	78
40-44	190	157	33	95	15	62
45-49	136	97	39	67	26	30
50-54	157	105	52	65	19	40
55-59	83	48	35	25	15	23
60-64	129	71	58	30	27	21
65-69	33	11	2	10	11	1
70-74	47	14	33	10	21	4
75 & over	32	14	18	8	10	6
Age not stated						

RURAL

All Age	2 760	1 192	1 568	596	942	606
Under 15	131		131		66	
1-4	344		344		178	
5-9	414	4	410		237	4
10-14	287	34	248	5	155	29
15-19	283	1 8	1 5	46	101	112
20-24	241	177	64	74	56	103
25-29	215	188	27	94	23	99
30-34	197	160	17	81	15	89
35-39	150	131	19	44	8	48
40-44	108	90	18	56	10	34
45-49	79	55	24	37	15	18
50-54	107	76	0	44	15	32
55-59	50	26	24	16	12	10
60-64	81	48	33	32	11	16
65-69	20	6	14	7	6	
70-74	37	10	27	7	19	3
75 & over	22	9	13	5	6	4
Age not stated						

URBAN

All Age	1 625	696	929	354	521	342
Under 15	52		52		28	
1-4	193		193		91	
5-9	197		197		107	
10-14	204	11	193	2	117	9
15-19	166	64	107	19	72	45
20-24	151	1 1	30	44	26	77
25-29	143	1 3	20	58	11	65
30-34	125	105	20	59	15	46
35-39	90	75	15	45	11	30
40-44	82	67	15	39	5	28
45-49	57	42	15	30	11	12
50-54	51	9	27	21	4	8
55-59	33	2	11	9	3	5
60-64	48	23	25	18	4	1
65-69	13	5	8	4	1	
70-74						
75 & over						
Age not stated						

IV—Age, Sex & Marital Status of the Sample Household Population of Himachal Pradesh State, 1952

POPULATION

Age Group	Persons			Males		Female	
	Total	Married	Others	Married	Others	Married	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
TOTAL							
All Age	2 091	991	1 100	473	598	510	502
Under 1 year	65		65		34		31
1-4	235		235		119		116
5-9	253	1	252		120	1	132
10-14	201	9	192	2	107	7	85
15-19	236	120	116	20	96	100	20
20-24	188	155	33	60	25	93	8
25-29	166	139	27	61	23	78	4
30-34	139	125	14	57	9	68	9
35-39	144	125	19	68	10	57	13
40-44	102	84	18	49	5	35	4
45-49	66	56	10	35	6	21	13
50-54	83	63	20	32	7	31	10
55-59	4	33	15	26	5	7	16
60-64	75	48	27	35	11	13	11
65-69	31	12	19	8	8	4	16
70-74	39	16	23	15	7	1	9
75 & over	20	5	15	5	6		
Age not stated							

RURAL

All Ages	1 935	925	1 010	439	547	486	463
Under 1 year	58		58		31		27
1-4	216		216		107		109
5-9	234	1	233		113	1	120
10-14	177	9	178	2	101	7	77
15-19	217	115	102	18	84	97	18
20-24	174	146	28	58	21	88	7
25-29	154	127	27	57	23	70	4
30-34	128	117	11	53	7	64	9
35-39	135	116	19	63	10	53	11
40-44	91	75	16	44	5	31	4
45-49	64	55	9	34	5	21	12
50-54	78	59	19	28	7	31	10
55-59	44	29	15	27	5	7	15
60-64	73	47	26	35	11	12	11
65-69	27	10	17	7	6	3	16
70-74	37	14	23	13	7	1	9
75 & over	18	5	13	5	4		
Age not stated							

URBAN

All Age	156	66	90	34	51	30	39
Under 1 year	7		7		3		4
1-4	19		19		12		7
5-9	19		19		7		12
10-14	14		14		6		8
15-19	19	5	14	2	12	3	1
20-24	14	9	5	2	4	7	1
25-29	12	12		4		8	1
30-34	11	8	3	4	2	4	1
35-39	9			5		4	1
40-44	11	9	2	5		4	1
45-49	2	1	1	1	1		1
50-54	5	4	1	4			1
55-59	4	4		4			1
60-64	2	1	1			1	1
65-69	4	2	2	1	2	1	
70-74	2	2		2			
75 & over	1		2		2		
Age not stated							

IV—Age, Sex & Marital Status of the Sample Household Population of Bilaspur State, 1952

POPULATION							
Age Group	Per cent			Males		Females	
	Total	Married	Others	Married	Others	Married	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
TOTAL							
All Ages	829	383	446	183	258	198	188
Under 1 year	19		19		10		9
1-4	77		77		48		29
5-9	94		94		46		48
10-14	92	2	90		50	2	40
15-19	88	33	49	4	40	35	9
20-24	86	62	24	19	23	43	1
25-29	79	64	15	29	13	35	2
30-34	47	44	3	25		18	1
35-39	37	36	1	16		17	1
40-44	42	36	6	16	2	20	4
45-49	34	26	8	15	1	11	7
50-54	39	25	14	18		7	7
55-59	23	16	7	13	2	3	5
60-64	31	20	11	15	4	1	7
65-69	18	7	11	4	4	1	7
70-74	10	3	7	1	1		6
75 & over	13	3	10	3	5		5
Age not stated							
RURAL							
All Ages	797	371	426	180	249	191	177
Under 1 year	19		19		10		9
1-4	75		75		48		27
5-9	91		91		44		47
10-14	88	2	86		48	2	38
15-19	80	39	41	4	35	45	1
20-24	85	61	24	19	22	32	2
25-29	76	61	15	29	13	4	1
30-34	45	42	3	25	2	17	2
35-39	35	34	1	18		16	1
40-44	40	34	6	15	2	19	4
45-49	32	25	7	14	7	11	6
50-54	30	25	13	18	7	7	6
55-59	22	15	7	12	2	3	5
60-64	30	20	10	15	4	5	6
65-69	18	7	11	4	4	1	7
70-74	10	3	7	2	1	1	6
75 & over	13	3	10	3	5		5
Age not stated							
URBAN							
All Ages	32	12	20	5	9	7	11
Under 1 year			2				
1-4	2		2				2
5-9	3		3		2		1
10-14	4		4		2		2
15-19	8		8		5		3
20-24	1	1				1	
25-29	3	3				3	
30-34	1	2		1		1	
35-39	2	2		1		1	
40-44	2	1	1	1			1
45-49	1		1				1
50-54	1	1		1			1
55-59	1		1				1
60-64	1		1				1

V—Number of Births in Sample Households by

State & District	TOTAL							
	Number of Mothers				Persons			
	Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII	Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
PUNJAB—								
Total	257	102	11	141	259	103	14	142
Rural	140	95	11	31	141	91	14	36
Urban	117	7		110	118	7		106
Gurgaon—								
Total	111	56		55	113	57		56
Rural	64	50		14	65	51		14
Urban	47	6		41	48	6		42
Ambala—								
Total	129	46	14	69	129	46	14	69
Rural	76	45	14	17	76	45	14	17
Urban	53	1		52	53	1		52
Simla—								
Total	17			17	17			17
Rural	17			17	17			17
PEPSU—								
Total	181	113	9	59	183	115	9	59
Rural	130	101	9	20	131	102	9	20
Urban	51	12		39	52	13		39
Patiala—								
Total	181	113	9	59	183	115	9	59
Rural	130	101	9	20	131	102	9	20
Urban	51	12		39	52	13		39
HIMACHAL PRADESH—								
Total	64	54		10	65	55		10
Rural	57	52		5	58	53		5
Urban	7	2		5	7	2		5
Mandla—								
Total	64	54		10	65	55		10
Rural	57	52		5	58	53		5
Urban	7	2		5	7	2		5
BILASPUR—								
Total	19	18		1	19	18		1
Rural	19	18		1	19	18		1
Urban								

Economic Groups and their Registration by Districts, 1952

NUMBER OF BIRTHS				WHETHER BIRTH WAS REGISTERED									
M I				Females				Y s		No		N t known	
T tal	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V-VIII	T tal	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V-VIII	M les	Femal	Males	Females	M les	F males
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
159 80 79	59 54 5	12 12	68 11 54	120 61 59	44 42 2	2 2	74 17 57	115 67 48	106 54 52	20 11 9	12 7 5	4 2 2	2 2
58 34 24	33 29 4		25 5 20	55 31 24	24 22 2		31 9 22	46 29 17	46 27 19	17 5 7	8 4 4		1 1
72 46 6	27 5 1	12 1	34 9 5	57 30 27	0 20	2 2	35 8 27	60 38 22	52 27 5	8 6 2	4 3 1	4 2 2	1 1
9			9	8			8	9	8				
9			9	8			8	9	8				
94 66 28	54 49 5	4 4	36 13 23	89 63 24	61 33 8	5 5	23 7 16	54 37 17	45 34 11	33 26 7	31 26 5	7 3 4	13 5 8
94 66 28	54 49 5	4 4	36 13 23	89 65 24	61 53 8	5 5	23 7 16	54 37 17	45 34 11	33 26 7	31 26 5	7 3 4	13 5 8
34 31 3	22 27 1		6 4 2	31 27 4	27 26 1		4 1 3	22 22 1	26 24 2	9 7 2	4 3 1	2 2	1 1
34 31 3	28 27 1		6 4 2	31 27 4	27 26 1		4 1 3	23 22 1	26 24 2	9 7 2	4 3 1	2 2	1 1
10 10	9 9		1 1	9 9	9 9			10 10	9 9				

VI—Number of Mothers, Children Born and Children Surviving in Sample

PRESENT AGE										
Order of Birth	All ages			14 & less			15--24			
	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TOTAL										
All Orders	257	944	75					116	285	23
1st	46	46	44					38	3	37
2nd	48	96	89					31	62	58
3rd	47	141	124					21	63	53
4th	36	144	125					13	52	44
5th	27	135	104					8	40	26
6th	21	126	103					5	0	18
7th & above	32	256	163							
RURAL										
All Orders	140	510	306					66	166	137
1st	28	28	26					22	22	21
2nd	25	50	45					16	32	29
3rd	28	84	72					14	42	36
4th	16	64	51					4	16	12
5th	12	60	48					6	30	22
6th	13	78	60					4	24	17
7th & above	18	146	84							
URBAN										
All Orders	117	434	366					50	119	99
1st	18	18	18					16	16	16
2nd	23	46	44					15	30	29
3rd	19	57	52					7	21	17
4th	20	80	74					9	36	32
5th	15	75	56					8	10	4
6th	8	48	43					1	6	1
7th & above	14	110	79							

Households of Punjab State by Order of Birth and Present Age of Mother, 1952

OF MOTHER

25-34			35-44			45 & over			Age not stated		
No of m th m	No of ch ldr n bo n	No of ch ldr n sur ng	No of m thers	No of ch ldr n born	No of ch ldr n sur ng	No of mothe s	No of ch ldr n b n	No of ch ldr n survi ng	No of mothe s	No of ch ldr n born	No of ch ldr n surviv g
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
103	418	338	37	235	174	1	6	4			
7	7	6	1	1	1						
16	32	29	1	2	2						
22	66	59	4	12	12						
19	76	68	4	16	13						
16	80	64	3	15	14						
10	60	55	5	30	26	1	6	4			
13	97	57	19	159	106						
54	212	155	19	126	90	1	8	4			
5	5	4	1	1	1						
9	18	16									
14	42	36									
9	36	29	3	12	10						
5	25	21	1	5	5						
4	24	19	4	24	20	1	6	4			
8	62	59	10	84	54						
49	206	183	18	109	84						
2	2	2									
7	14	13	1	2	2						
8	24	23	4	12	12						
10	40	39	1	4	3						
11	55	43	2	10	9						
6	36	36	1	6	6						
5	35	27	1	75	52						

VI—Number of Mothers, Children Born and Children Surviving in Sample

Order of Birth	PRESENT AGE								
	All ages			14 & less			15—24		
	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TOTAL									
All Orders	181	718	613				79	187	163
1st	32	32	32				25	25	25
2nd	29	58	56				25	50	48
3rd	29	87	72				17	51	40
4th	25	100	91				11	24	19
5th	20	100	83				3	15	11
6th	17	102	91						
7th & above	29	239	188				3	22	22
RURAL									
All Orders	130	517	423				54	119	101
1st	25	25	25				18	18	18
2nd	21	42	41				17	34	33
3rd	19	57	45				11	33	24
4th	17	68	59				8	24	19
5th	13	65	52				2	10	7
6th	13	78	67						
7th & above	22	182	136						
URBAN									
All Orders	51	201	188				25	68	64
1st	7	7	7				7	7	7
2nd	8	10	10				8	16	15
3rd	10	50	27				6	10	16
4th	8	52	32						
5th	7	35	11				1	5	4
6th	4	24	24						
7th & above	7	57	52				3	22	22

Households of PEPSU State by Order of Birth and Present Age of Mother, 1952

OF MOTHER											
25—34			35—44			45 & over			Age not stated		
No of moth r	No of ch id n born	No of ch id n surviving	No of m th rs	No of ch id n born	N of h ldren surviving	No of m th rs	N of ch id n born	No of ch id n surviving	No of moth r	N of ch id n born	No of ch id n surviving
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
82	405	345	18	109	92	2	17	11			
II	II	6	1	1	1						
4	8	8									
11	33	30	1	3	2						
18	72	68	1	4	4						
12	60	51	5	25	21						
11	66	57	6	36	34						
20	160	125	4	40	30	2	17	11			
61	303	251	13	78	62	2	17	11			
6	6	6	1	1	1						
4	8	8									
8	24	21									
11	44	40									
7	35	29	4	20	16						
II	48	39	5	30	28						
17	158	108	3	27	17	II	17	11			
21	102	94	5	31	30						
3	9	9	1	3	2						
7	28	28	1	4	4						
5	25	22	1	5	5						
3	III	III	1	6	6						
3	22	17	1	13	III						

VI—Number of Mothers, Children Born and Children Surviving in Sample House

Order of Birth	PRESENT AGE								
	All ages			14 & less			15—24		
	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TOTAL									
All Orders	64	199	166				36	60	51
1st	11	22	20				19	19	17
2nd	13	26	22				11	22	19
3rd	8	24	20				5	15	12
4th	5	20	18				1	4	3
5th	3	15	14						
6th	6	36	29						
7th & above	7	56	43						
RURAL									
All Orders	57	164	141				33	55	47
1st	21	21	19				18	18	16
2nd	11	22	19				9	18	16
3rd	8	24	20				5	15	12
4th	5	20	18				1	4	3
5th	3	15	14						
6th	4	24	21						
7th & above	5	38	30						
URBAN									
All Orders	7	35	25				3	5	4
1st	1	1	1				1	1	1
2nd	2	4	3				2	4	3
3rd									
4th									
5th									
6th	2	12	8						
7th & above	2	18	13						

25-34			35-44			45 & over			Age not stated		
No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
24	113	95	3	20	15	1	6	5			
3	3	3									
2	4	3									
3	9	8									
4	16	15									
2	10	10	1	5	4						
4	24	19	1	6	5	1	6	5			
6	47	37	1	9	6						
21	89	79	2	14	10	1	6	5			
3	3	3									
2	4	3									
3	9	8									
4	16	15									
2	10	10	1	5	4						
3	18	16				1	6	5			
4	29	24	1	9	6						
3	24	18	1	6	5						
1	6	3	1	6	5			"	"	"	"
2	18	13					"			"	"

Households of Bilaspur State by Order of Birth and Present Age of Mother, 1952

[illegible]

[illegible]

Groups and their Registration by Districts, 1952

OF DEATHS				WHETHER DEATH WAS REGISTERED					
Female				Yes		No		Not known	
Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V-VIII	Mal s	Fem l s	Mal s	Fem les	M les	F males
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
50	23		27	42	36	9	10	3	4
30	22		8	30	23	4	3	2	
20	1		19	12	13	5	7	1	4
23	10		13	20	15	6	5		3
11	0		2	12	7	3	1		3
12	1		11	8	8	3	4		
27	13		14	21	21	3	5	2	
19	13		6	11	16	1	2	2	1
8			8	3	5	2	3		
				1				1	
				1				1	
32	20	3	9	15	15	6	16	1	1
23	11	3	2	13	11	4	11	1	1
9	2		7	2	4	2	5		
32	20	3	9	15	15	6	16	1	1
23	18	3	2	13	11	4	11	1	1
11	2		7	2	4	2	5		
10	9		1	9	7	2	3	2	
9	9			9	7	1	2	2	
1			1			1	1	1	
10	9		1	9	7	2	3	2	
11	9		1	9	7	1	2	1	
1							1	1	
1	1			7	1				
1	1			7	1				

Groups and their Registration by Districts, 1952

OF DEATHS				WHETHER DEATH WAS REGISTERED					
Females				Yes		No		Not known	
Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
50	23		27	42	36	9	10	3	4
30	22		8	30	23	4	3	2	4
20	1		19	12	13	5	7	1	
21	10		15	20	15	6	11		3
11	9		2	12	7	3	1		3
12	1		11	8	8	3	4		
27	13		14	21	21	3	5	2	1
19	13		6	11	16	1	2	2	1
8			8	3	5	2	3		
				1				1	
				1				1	
32	20	3	9	15	15	6	16	1	1
23	18	3	2	13	11	4	11	1	1
9	2		7	2	4	2	5		
32	20	3	9	15	15	6	16	1	1
23	18	3	2	13	11	4	11	1	1
9	2		7	2	4	2	5		
10	9		1	9	7	2	3	2	
9	9			9	7	1	2	1	
1			1			1	1	1	
10	9		1	9	7	2	3	2	
11	9		1	9	7	1	1	1	
1									
1	1			7	1				
1	1			7	1				

[illegible]

VIII—Number of Deaths in Sample Households of Bilaspur State by Sex and Age at Death, 1952

NUMBER OF DEATHS

Total

Rural

Urban

Age Group

Persons

Males

Females

Persons

Males

Females

Persons

Males

Females

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

All Ag

8

7

1

8

7

1

1

Under 1 year

1

1

1

1

1

1—4

1

1

1

1

1

5—9

11

10—14

1

1

15—19

20—24

1

1

1

1

1

25—29

1

1

1

1

1

30—34

1

35—39

1

40—44

1

45—49

11

50—54

1

1

1

1

55—59

1

1

1

1

60—64

65—69

2

1

11

2

1

1

11

70—74

1

1

1

1

75 & over

Age not stated

I-A—Area, Households, Population and Registered Birth and Death Rates per mille by Districts, 1951

State & District		Area (in square miles)	Number of households	POPULATION	
				Persons	Males
1	2	3	4	5	6
AJMER	Total	2 417	157 065	693,372	360 236
	Rural		90 431	395 608	202 869
	Urban		66 634	297 764	157 367

POPULATION —(c. mid)

State & District		Females	Registration population	Registered birth rate	Registered death rate
1	2	3	4	5	6
AJMER	Total	333 136	707 996	21.8	17.3
	Rural	192 739	412 377	20.5	19.4
	Urban	140 397	295 619	23.7	14.3

NOTE Registration data (columns 5 & 6) relates to the year 1952

I B—Registered Deaths in Aymer State by Age and Sex, 1952

Registered Deaths

Age Group	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
TOTAL			
All Age	12 220	6 396	5 824
Under 1 year	2 151	1 100	1 051
1—4	3 660	1 903	1 757
5—9	562	308	254
10—14	342	188	154
15—19	394	178	216
20—29	727	333	394
30—39	630	303	327
40—49	741	405	336
50—59	971	567	404
60 & over	2 097	1 116	981
RURAL			
All Age	8 004	4 254	3 750
Under 1 year	1 174	586	588
1—4	2 626	1 401	1 225
5—9	383	214	169
10—14	222	123	99
15—19	218	106	112
20—29	480	239	241
30—39	473	278	195
40—49	494	257	237
50—59	669	401	268
60 & over	1 315	699	616
URBAN			
All Age	4 216	2 142	2 074
Under 1 year	1 027	514	513
1—4	1 034	50	532
5—9	179	94	85
10—14	120	65	55
15—19	176	72	104
20—29	242	94	148
30—39	157	75	82
40—49	247	148	99
50—59	252	161	91
60 & over	702	417	285

II—Distribution of Population in Ajmer

Age Group	Persons				Males
	Total	Married	Unmarried	Widowed	Total
	1	2	3	4	5
TOTAL					
All Age	62 212	31 421	21 991	5 800	32 433
Under 1 year	2 989		2 989		1 572
1—4	11 496		11 496		3 177
5—14	15 084	2 901	12 119	64	7 939
15—24	11 386	8 523	2 657	206	3 671
25—34	9 693	8 757	459	477	3 070
35—44	7 157	5 989	146	1 022	4 075
45—54	4 633	3 214	63	1 376	2 567
55—64	3 077	1 535	39	1 503	1 492
65—74	1 222	375	15	832	642
75 & over	451	125	7	319	224
Age not stated	4	2	1	1	4
RURAL					
All Age	39 458	20 713	14 938	3 817	20 393
Under 1 year	1 807		1 807		922
1—4	4 358		4 358		2 216
5—14	9 789	2 591	7 139	9	3 085
15—24	6 831	5 437	1 262	132	3 406
25—34	6 062	5 573	184	305	3 167
35—44	4 545	3 759	94	692	2 547
45—54	2 880	1 980	41	859	1 531
55—64	2 065	1 028	35	1 002	955
65—74	870	286	13	571	454
75 & over	257	57	4	196	106
Age not stated	4	2	1	1	4
URBAN					
All Ages	22 744	10 708	10 053	1 983	12 040
Under 1 year	1 182		1 182		600
1—4	2 138		2 138		961
5—14	5 295	310	4 980	5	2 854
15—24	4 555	3 086	1 395	74	2 265
25—34	3 631	3 184	275	172	1 903
35—44	2 612	2 230	52	330	1 528
45—54	1 773	1 234	22	517	1 036
55—64	1 012	507	4	501	537
65—74	352	89	11	261	188
75 & over	194	68	3	123	118
Age not stated					

State by Age, Sex and Marital Status, 1951

Females						
Married	Unmarried	Widowed	Total	Married	Unmarried	Widowed
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
15 719	14 527	2 187	29 779	15 702	10 464	3 613
	1 572		1 417		1 417	
	3 177		3 319		3 319	
975	6 933	91	7 145	1 926	5 186	33
3 400	2 173	98	5 715	5 123	484	108
4 416	419	235	4 623	4 341	40	242
3 583	138	354	3 082	2 406	8	668
2 017	58	492	2 086	1 197	5	884
968	35	489	1 585	567	4	1 014
282	14	346	580	95	1	486
76	7	141	227	49		178
2	1	1				
10 413	8 677	1 303	19 075	10 300	6,261	2,514
	922		885		885	
	2 216		2 142		2 142	
938	4 116	31	4 704	1 653	3 073	28
2 252	1 082	72	3 425	3 185	180	80
2 847	163	157	2 895	2 726	21	148
2 245	89	213	1 598	1 514	5	479
1 240	40	251	1 349	740	1	608
623	31	301	1 110	405	4	701
219	13	222	416	67		349
47	4	55	151	10		141
2	1	1				
5 306	5 850	884	10 704	5 402	4 203	1 099
	650		532		532	
	961		1 177		1 177	
37	2 817		2 441	273	2 163	5
1 148	1 091	26	2 290	1 938	304	48
1 569	256	78	1 728	1 615	19	98
1 338	49	141	1 084	892	3	189
777	18	241	737	457	4	270
345	4	188	475	162		313
63	1	124	164	26	1	157
29	5	86	76	39		57

III—Economic Groups and Marital Status of Sample Household Population by Districts, 1951

State & District	Number of Sample Households				POPULATION			
	Total	Livelihood Class I II & IV	Livelihood Class III	Livelihood Class V—VIII	All Classes			
					Persons		Males	
					Married	Others	Married	Other
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
AJMER—								
Total	695	120	6	569	1 535	1 766	778	966
Rural	157	109	6	42	399	363	204	193
Urban	538	11		527	1 136	1 403	574	773

St t & Distr t	POPULATION—(c n d)							
	All Class v—(c n d)		Cl	Livelihood c s I II & IV	Livelihood Class III	Livelihood Class s V—VIII	Males	Females
	F mal s							
	M r d	Oth rs	Mal	Fem le	Male	Fem les		
	1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

AJMER—								
Total	757	800	322	294	8	9	1 414	1 254
Rural	195	170	284	268	8	9	105	88
Urban	562	630	38	26			1 309	1 166

IV—Age, Sex & Marital Status of the Sample Household Population of Ajmer State, 1951

POPULATION							
Age Group	Persons			Males		Females	
	Total	Married	Others	Married	Others	Married	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
TOTAL							
All Ages	3,301	1,535	1,766	778	966	757	800
Under 1 year	79		79		43		36
1-4	404		404		212		192
5-9	448	6	442	1	234	5	208
10-14	382	41	341	14	198	27	143
15-19	326	160	166	38	124	122	42
20-24	312	254	58	110	57	144	6
25-29	273	251	22	122	19	129	3
30-34	274	205	19	99	11	106	11
35-39	185	163	22	91	17	72	10
40-44	208	176	32	104	12	72	20
45-49	119	94	25	66	7	28	18
50-54	134	86	48	60	13	26	35
55-59	56	40	16	28	5	12	11
60-64	79	34	45	27	12	7	33
65-69	27	10	17	6	5	4	19
70-74	29	14	15	11	5	5	10
75 & over	16	1	15	1	5		10
Age not stated							
RURAL							
All Age	762	399	363	204	193	195	170
Under 1 year	26		26		13		13
1-4	96		96		46		50
5-9	91	4	87		47	4	40
10-14	81	18	63	11	38	7	25
15-19	79	55	24	16	19	39	5
20-24	68	62	6	35	6	27	
25-29	52	46	6	18	11	28	
30-34	63	60	3	31		29	1
35-39	45	41	4	22	1	19	3
40-44	44	37	7	20	4	17	3
45-49	29	24	5	16		11	5
50-54	28	16	12	13	3	3	9
55-59	14	13	1	6		7	1
60-64	24	12	12	9	3	3	9
65-69	9	4	5	1	3	3	2
70-74	8	11		5		1	1
75 & over	5	1	4	1	1		3
Age not stated							
URBAN							
All Age	2,539	1,136	1,403	574	773	562	630
Under 1 year	53		53		30		23
1-4	308		308		166		142
5-9	357	11	346	1	187	1	168
10-14	301	2	299	3	160	20	118
15-19	247	105	142	11	105	83	37
20-24	244	197	52	75	46	117	3
25-29	221	205	16	104	13	101	10
30-34	161	145	16	68	6	53	7
35-39	140	122	18	69	8	55	17
40-44	164	139	25	84	7	20	13
45-49	90	70	20	50	10	23	10
50-54	106	4	102	47	5	5	24
55-59	4	27	15	22			
60-64	55	22	33	18	2	1	10
65-69	18	6	12	11	4	2	11
70-74	21	8	13	7			11
75 & over	11						
Age not stated							

V—Number of Births in Sample Households by Economic Groups and their Registration by Districts, 1951

State & District	TOTAL NUMBER OF BIRTHS										
	Number of Mothers				Persons				Males		
	Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII	Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII	Total	L C I II & IV	L C III
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AJMER—											
Total	85	22	1	62	85	22	1	82	47	11	
Rural	26	20	1	5	26	20	1	5	12	10	
Urban	59	2		57	59	2		57	35	1	

State & District	TOTAL NUMBER OF BIRTHS—(1d)					WHETHER BIRTH WAS REGISTERED					
	Males (1d)	Females				Yes		No		Not known	
		L C V—VIII	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
		Total									
1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23

AJMER—

Total	36	38	11	1	26	32	19	10	13	5	6
Rural	2	14	10	1	3	9	4	1	6	2	4
Urban	34	24	1		23	23	15	9	7	3	2

VI—Number of Mothers, Children Born and Children Surviving in Sample

Order of Birth	PRESENT AGE								
	All ages			14 & less			15—24		
	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mother	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mother	No of children born	No of children surviving
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TOTAL									
All Orders	85	327	249				29	47	37
1st	19	19	19				17	17	17
2nd	17	34	28				11	16	12
3rd	1	36	34				2	6	6
4th	8	39	22				2	11	2
5th	3	15	15						
6th	9	54	38						
7th & above	17	157	93						
RURAL									
All Orders	26	110	81				5	8	8
1st	4	4	4				3	3	3
2nd	5	10	9				1	2	2
3rd	5	15	14				1	3	3
4th	3	12	9						
5th									
6th	1	6	1						
7th & above	11	63	44						
URBAN									
All Orders	59	217	168				24	39	29
1st	15	15	15				14	14	14
2nd	12	24	19				7	14	10
3rd	7	21	20				1	3	3
4th	11	20	13				2	8	2
5th	3	15	15						
6th	11	48	37						
7th & above	9	74	49						

Households of Ajmer State by Order of Birth and Present Age of Mother, 1951

OF MOTHER											
25-34			35-44			45 & over			Age not stated		
No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
44	214	160	12	66	52						
2	2	2									
11	12	11	3	6	5						
9	27	25	1	3	3						
11	24	20									
1	5	5	2	10	10						
7	42	27	2	12	11						
13	10	70	4	35	23						
16	73	50	5	29	23						
1	1	1									
3	6	5	1	2	2						
3	9	8	1	3	3						
3	12	9									
1	6	1									
5	100	26	3	24	18						
28	141	110	7	37	29						
1	1	1									
3	6	6	2	4	3						
11	10	17									
3	12	11									
1	5	5	2	10	10						
11	36	26	2	12	11						
11	63	44	1	11	5	...					

VII—Number of Deaths in Sample Households by Economic Groups and their Registration by Districts, 1951

TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS									
Stat & District	Persons				Males				Females
	Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII	Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII	Total
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
AJMER—									
Total	35	6		29	18	4		15	16
Rural	6	5		1	5	4		1	1
Urban	29	1		28	14			14	15

State & District	TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS—(concd)			WHETHER DEATH WAS REGISTERED					
	Females—(r netd)			Yes		No		Not known	
	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII	Males	F males	Male	F males	Males	Females
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19

MER—									
Total	2		14	11	10	5	2	3	4
Rural	1			3	1	2			
Urban	1		14	8	9	3	2	3	4

PART III

SUBSIDIARY TABLES

Table 1—Coverage of Sample

Stat		Populat on 1951	Sample Populat on	Pe centage of col 3 to col 2	Number of districts in the State	Number of distr cts covered	Ref erence date of sample census	Per iod of census at ons
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
North India—								
1	Uttar Pradesh	T 63 215 742 R 54 590 043 U 8 625 699	512 187	0 94 } *	51	51	1 11 1953 in 47 Districts 1 3 1954 in 4 Hill Dist r cts	Nov 1953 in 47 Distr cts April May 1954 in 4 Hill Districts
I—East India—								
1	Bihar	T 40 225 947 R 37 521 216 U 2 704 731	85 894 73 371 12 523	0 21 } 0 20 } 0 46 }	III	4	31 10 1952	16th Nov 52 to 31st Dec 52
II	Assam	T 9 043 707 R 8 629 289 U 414 418	32 109 25 583 6 526	0 36 } 0 30 } 1 57 }	17	3	30 11 1952	D cember 1952 to Janu y 1953
3	Manipur	T 577 635 R 574 773 U 2 862	10 054 9 959 95	1 74 } 1 73 } 3 32 }	1	1	do	do
4	Tripura	T 639 029 R 596 434 U 42 595	7 492 5 458 2 034	1 17 } 0 92 } 4 78 }	1	1	do	do
III—South India—								
1	Madras	T 57 016 007 R 45 832 268 U 11 183 734	167 153 105 530 61 623	0 29 } 0 23 } 0 55 }	26	26	1 9 1952	Sept Oct 1952
2	Tamil Nadu	T 9 280 425 R 7 79 133 U 1 488 292	5 473 21 370 4 103	0 27 } 0 27 } 0 28 }	4	1		
3	Coorg	T 229 405 R 213 150 U 16 255	624 484 140	0 27 } 0 23 } 0 86 }	1	1	1 9 1952	S pt Oct 1952
IV—West India—								
1	Bombay	T 35 956 150 R 24 785 810 U 11 170 340	148 930 127 226 21 704	0 41 } 0 51 } 0 19 }	28	5	18-10-1952	3 d Nov 10 Nov 19 2
2	Saurashtra	T 4 137 359 R 2 744 198 U 1 393 161	19 906 10 404 9 502	0 48 } 0 38 } 0 68 }	5	1	do	do
3	Kutch	T 567 606 R 453 852 U 113 754	8 511 5 011 3 500	1 50 } 1 10 } 3 08 }	1	1	do	do

*The sample census was carried in census towns also which had no local body but had a gaon sabha, while it could not be held in the area south of Kaimur Range in Muzaffarpur district. Record of some panchayat sections in the census were either found to be incomplete or were received too late and had to be rejected. If adjustment is made for these factors the figure works out to 0 95. For details see paragraph No 1 of 1955.

Table 1—Coverage of Sample—(concl'd)

State		Population 1951	Sample Population	Percentage of col 3 to col 2	Number of districts in the State	Number of districts covered	Reference date of sample census	Period of enumerations
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Central India—								
1 Madhya Pradesh	T	21 247 533	65 751	0 31	22	5	I 12 1952	1st December to 15th December 1952
	R	18 370 194	49 146	0 27				
	U	2 877 339	16 605	0 58				
2 Madhya Pradesh (1952)	T	7 954 154	22 296	0 28	16	16	III 10-1952	19th Oct 52 to 7th Nov 52
	R	6 512 923	13 881	0 21				
	U	1 441 231	8 415	0 58				
Madhya Pradesh (1953)	T	7 954 154	106 755	1 34	16	16	8 11 1953	9th Nov 53 to 30th Nov 53
	R	6 512 923	75 791	1 16				
	U	1 441 231	31 464	2 18				
3 Madhya Pradesh	T	3 574 690	42 687	1 19	8	7	I 3 1952	1st Sept 52 to 31st Dec 52
	R	3 268 780	36 686	1 12				
	U	305 910	6 001	1 96				
North West India—								
1 Rajasthan	T	15 290 797	8 742	0 06	25	1	31 12 1951	Jan 52 to March 52
	R	12 641 430	7 365	0 06				
	U	2 649 367	1 377	0 03				
2 Punjab	T	12 641 205	7 993	0 06	13	3	18 10 1952	10th October to 31st October 1952
	R	10 240 273	3 577	0 03				
	U	2 400 932	4 416	0 18				
3 P E P S U	T	3 493 685	4 385	0 13	8	1	do	do
	R	2 828 175	2 760	0 10				
	U	665 510	1 625	0 24				
4 Baluchistan	T	126 099	879	0 66	1	1	do	do
	R	122 354	797	0 65				
	U	3 745	32	0 85				
5 Himachal Pradesh	T	983 367	2 091	0 21	4	1	do	do
	R	941 966	1 935	0 21				
	U	41 401	156	0 38				
6 Ajmer	T	693 572	3 301	0 48	1	1	31 12 1951	Jan 52 to March 52
	R	395 608	767	0 19				
	U	297 764	2 539	0 85				

**Table 2—Size of Household at the Sample Census
and Census, 1951**

State	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Sample Census	Census 1951	Sample Census	Census 1951	Sample Census	Census 1951
	1	2	3	4	5	6
I—North India—						
1 Uttar Pradesh	—	5 04	5 05	5 07	—	4 87
II—East India—						
1 Bihar	6 40	—	6 40	—	6 41	—
2 Assam	5 75	5 21	5 79	5 70	5 60	5 33
3 M n pur	4 40	4 97	4 39	4 97	5 00	—
4 T ipura	5 42	4 91	5 18	4 95	5 18	4 43
III—South India—						
1 Madras	4 95	4 73	4 86	—	5 11	—
2 Travanco Cochin	6 97	5 51	6 81	5 48	7 97	5 68
3 Coorg	4 84	4 52	4 75	—	5 19	—
IV—West India—						
1 Bombay	5 22	4 98	5 23	5 05	5 17	4 83
2 S urashtra	5 40	5 20	5 67	5 36	5 11	4 91
3 K ut h	4 42	4 35	4 29	4 31	4 63	4 53
V—Central India—						
1 Madhya Pradesh	4 70	4 26	4 69	4 21	4 73	4 55
2 M dhya Bha t (1952)	5 15	4 94	5 17	4 95	5 11	4 85
M dhya Bbarat (1953)	5 15	4 94	5 20	4 95	5 01	4 85
3 V ndhya Pradesh	4 67	4 69	4 72	4 73	4 37	4 19
VI—North West India—						
1 Rajasthan	4 78	4 94	4 80	5 02	4 67	4 59
P u jab	5 03	—	5 03	5 03	5 02	—
3 P F P S U	5 33	5 69	5 44	5 73	5 14	5 53
4 B ilaspor	5 18	4 79	5 21	4 79	4 57	4 83
5 H mach l Pradesh	5 47	5 09	5 58	5 14	4 46	4 13
6 Ajm r	4 75	4 37	4 85	4 32	4 72	4 45

**Table 3—Size of Households by Economic Groups
at the Sample Census**

State	PERSONS PER 100 HOUSEHOLDS											
	Total				Rural				Urban			
	All economic groups	Land holders and tenants	Agricultural labourers	Non agricultural classes	All economic groups	Land holders and tenants	Agricultural labourers	Non agricultural classes	All economic groups	Land holders and tenants	Agricultural labourers	Non agricultural classes
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I—North India—												
1 Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	—	505	577	466	457	—	—	—	—
II—East India—												
1 Bihar	640	683	559	618	640	681	560	601	641	755	551	635
2 Assam	575	641	480	495	579	641	482	428	500	709	436	556
3 Manipur	440	455	316	445	439	460	316	436	500	81	—	2 733
4 Tripura	542	567	450	540	518	569	461	435	618	933	340	623
III—South India—												
1 Madras	495	520	438	500	486	519	437	474	511	579	451	512
2 Travancore Cochin	697	778	606	697	681	770	603	672	797	9 9	685	789
3 Coorg	484	548	414	469	475	559	414	389	519	425	—	535
IV—West India—												
1 Bombay	522	558	441	487	523	558	442	476	517	572	430	509
2 Saurashtra	540	639	491	500	562	636	453	489	518	649	377	509
3 Kutch	442	497	303	434	429	499	303	403	463	576	300	459
V—Central India—												
1 Madhya Pradesh	470	514	93	455	469	512	393	440	473	574	376	467
2 Madhya Bharat (1952)	515	557	412	494	517	555	409	439	511	596	533	511
Madhya Bharat (1953)	515	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 Vindhya Pradesh	467	490	275	460	472	491	268	473	437	452	442	436
VI—North West India—												
1 Rajasthan	478	522	396	441	480	522	398	424	467	514	250	466
2 Punjab	503	529	389	493	503	521	378	478	50	604	460	496
3 Pepsu	533	574	427	500	544	568	427	503	514	653	—	500
4 Bilaspur	518	508	400	606	521	509	400	682	457	400	—	467
5 Himachal Pradesh	547	573	500	423	558	576	500	397	440	400	—	455
III Ajmer	475	513	283	469	485	506	283	460	472	58	—	470

**Table 2—Size of Household at the Sample Census
and Census, 1951**

State	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Sample Census	Census 1951	Sample Census	Census 1951	Sample Census	Census 1951
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I—North India—						
1 Uttar Pradesh	—	5 04	5 05	5 07	—	4 87
II—East India—						
1 Bihar	6 40	—	6 40	—	6 41	—
2 Assam	5 75	5 21	5 79	5 20	5 60	5 33
3 Manipur	4 40	4 97	4 39	4 97	— 00	—
4 Tripura	5 42	4 91	5 18	4 95	6 18	4 43
III—South India—						
1 Madras	4 95	4 73	4 86	—	5 11	—
2 Travancore Cochin	6 97	5 51	6 81	5 48	7 97	5 68
3 Coorg	4 84	4 57	4 75	—	5 11	—
IV—West India—						
1 Bombay	5 22	4 98	5 23	5 05	5 17	4 83
2 Saurashtra	5 40	5 20	5 62	5 36	5 11	4 91
3 Kathiawar	4 42	4 35	4 29	4 31	4 63	4 53
V—Central India—						
1 Madhya Pradesh	4 70	4 26	4 69	4 21	4 73	4 55
2 Madhya Bharat (1952)	5 15	4 94	5 17	4 85	5 11	4 85
Madhya Bharat (1953)	5 15	4 94	5 20	4 95	5 01	4 85
3 Vindhya Pradesh	4 67	4 69	4 72	4 75	4 37	4 19
VI—North West India—						
1 Rajasthan	4 78	4 94	4 80	5 07	4 67	4 59
2 Punjab	5 03	—	5 03	5 03	5 02	—
3 Pepsu	5 33	5 69	5 44	5 73	5 14	— 53
4 Bilaspur	5 18	4 79	5 21	4 79	4 57	4 83
5 Himachal Pradesh	5 47	5 09	5 38	5 14	4 46	4 13
6 Ajmer	4 75	4 37	4 85	4 32	4 72	4 43

Table 4—Distribution of 10,000 Persons by Economic Groups at the Sample Census and Census, 1951—(concl'd)

State	Sample Census			Census 1951		
	Agricultural land holders and tenants	Agricultural labourers	Non agricultural class	Agricultural land holders and tenants	Agricultural labourers	Non agricultural class
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RURAL—(cont'd)						
IV—West India—						
1 Bombay	6 660	1 042	2 298	7 016	1 175	1 779
2 Saurashtra	5 990	32	3 688	5 919	596	3 555
3 Kutch	4 540	677	4 783	4 676	345	4 979
V—Central India—						
1 Madhya Pradesh	6 023	1 882	2 095	6 268	1 276	1 456
2 Madhya Bharat (1952)	7 587	873	1 531	7 354	1 762	1 384
3 Vindhya Pradesh	6 586	341	9 073	7 390	1 867	743
VI—North West India—						
1 Rajasthan	6 589	1 077	2 341	7 877	3 6	1 767
2 Punjab	7 084	338	2 578	6 815	922	2 263
3 P. E. P. S. U.	7 939	804	1 257	7 289	1 211	1 500
4 Baluchistan	9 009	50	911	9 125	169	713
5 Himachal Pradesh	9 235	26	739	9 489	92	419
6 Ajmer	7 244	223	2 533	7 262	475	2 263
URBAN*						
I—North India—						
1 Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	1 124	97	8 759
II—East India—						
1 Bihar	1 145	559	1 296	1 535	759	7 706
2 Assam	484	94	9 422	625	21	9 354
3 Manipur	1 368	—	1 632	739	—	9 42
4 Tripura	413	251	9 336	1 316	19	1 665
III—South India—						
1 Madras	650	367	8 983	1 269	460	8 278
2 Travancore Cochin	931	435	8 634	1 441	1 036	7 323
3 Coorg	1 214	—	8 786	809	77	9 121
IV—West India—						
1 Bombay	2 096	462	7 449	1 237	305	8 458
2 Saurashtra	949	52	9 999	1 072	81	8 847
3 Kutch	477	34	9 489	831	111	9 058
V—Central India—						
1 Madhya Pradesh	976	181	1 893	1 035	540	8 425
2 Madhya Bharat (1952)	738	110	1 243	739	184	9 077
3 Vindhya Pradesh	843	140	9 017	2 249	642	7 109
VI—North-West India—						
1 Rajasthan	821	72	9 107	1 525	95	8 380
2 Punjab	698	52	1 250	913	129	8 958
3 P. E. P. S. U.	1 206	—	8 794	1 721	244	8 035
4 Baluchistan	1 250	—	8 750	2 048	16	7 936
5 Himachal Pradesh	1 538	—	8 462	2 720	114	7 166
6 Ajmer	252	—	9 748	270	26	9 704

*Of the sample population 11 persons in Travancore Cochin and 89 persons in Madhya Bharat were not classified. The unclassified population has been excluded from the calculations.

**Table 5—Distribution of 10,000 Persons by Age Groups
in Sample Census and Census, 1951**

Sample Census				Census 19 1		
Age Group	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I—NORTH INDIA						
1 Uttar Pradesh						
TOTAL						
0	—	—	—	332	171	161
1—4	—	—	—	1 014	512	501
5—14	—	—	—	2 505	1 354	1 171
15—24	—	—	—	1 694	880	814
25—34	—	—	—	1 524	808	716
35—44	—	—	—	1 194	647	547
45—54	—	—	—	895	489	406
55—64	—	—	—	519	278	241
65—74	—	—	—	293	112	111
75 & over	—	—	—	911	46	53
Age not stated	—	—	—	11	1	1
RURAL*						
0	209	161	128	357	183	174
1—4	954	499	455	1 029	520	508
5—14	2 518	1 386	1 132	2 458	1 320	1 139
15—24	1 801	990	811	1 696	877	819
25—34	1 584	834	751	1 512	802	709
35—44	1 207	649	558	1 194	654	540
45—54	891	483	408	907	504	403
55—64	507	277	224	528	292	236
65—74	184	94	89	294	118	106
75 & over	62	32	31	94	48	47
Age not stated	8	4	4	1		1
URBAN						
0	—	—	—	345	183	163
1—4	—	—	—	975	504	4 0
5—14	—	—	—	2 340	1 254	1 087
15—24	—	—	—	1 801	1 055	846
25—34	—	—	—	1 596	815	681
35—44	—	—	—	1 197	696	501
45—54	—	—	—	865	501	364
55—64	—	—	—	472	269	210
65—74	—	—	—	0	110	9
75 & over	—	—	—	100	49	51
Age not stated	—	—	—	4	11	1
II—EAST INDIA						
1 Bihar						
TOTAL						
0	350	181	469	481	243	238
1—4	1 177	599	579	979	487	492
5—14	2 536	1 318	1 218	2 403	1 241	1 16
15—24	1 766	862	903	1 555	773	82
25—34	1 571	816	755	1 494	750	744
35—44	1 159	603	556	1 178	602	577
45—54	793	447	346	860	442	418
55—64	433	221	212	558	279	279
65—74	165	82	83	311	147	164
75 & over	50	24	26	162	79	82
Age not stated	—	—	—	11	10	9

*34 Selected districts

Table 5—Distribution of 10,000 Persons by Age Groups
in Sample Census and Census, 1951—(contd.)

Age Group	Sample Census			Census 1951		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	3	4	5	6	7	
RURAL						
0	303	183	170	489	242	240
1-4	1 147	595	532	977	485	491
5-14	2 464	1 276	1 188	2 407	1 245	1 163
15-24	1 815	888	925	1 400	759	781
25-34	1 609	841	768	1 489	789	730
35-44	1 150	603	547	1 176	592	574
45-54	700	420	360	862	437	425
55-64	452	227	225	565	287	285
65-74	178	88	90	316	150	166
75 & over	54	26	28	165	81	84
Age not stated				20	10	9
URBAN						
0	334	172	162	466	258	208
1-4	1 354	619	735	1 015	509	506
5-14	2 355	1 560	1 395	2 337	1 190	1 144
15-24	1 488	712	776	1 753	965	789
25-34	1 353	675	678	1 564	89	669
35-44	1 211	606	605	1 209	728	481
45-54	868	601	267	837	519	318
55-64	324	188	136	453	246	207
65-74	89	46	43	232	108	124
75 & over	24	10	14	120	60	59
Age not stated				14	6	8
2 Areas						
TOTAL						
0	374	190	184	944	181	164
1-4	1 338	635	653	1 312	600	632
5-14	2 668	1 410	1 258	2 643	1 397	1 251
15-24	1 816	891	935	1 713	840	873
25-34	1 613	899	714	1 587	849	738
35-44	1 035	610	424	1 104	653	451
45-54	661	407	259	96	424	28
55-64	314	18	130	339	204	155
65-74	14	63	61	147	81	63
75 & over	46	25	21	74	42	31
Age not stated	1		1	11	5	6
RURAL						
0	422	215	208	347	183	165
1-4	1 412	726	686	1 325	666	659
5-14	2 737	1 465	1 272	2 654	1 396	1 257
15-24	1 724	812	912	1 688	816	872
25-34	1 536	876	710	1 578	835	744
35-44	1 021	592	429	1 106	650	456
45-54	658	398	260	707	43	284
55-64	319	184	134	361	204	157
65-74	125	64	61	148	84	63
75 & over	45	26	19	75	43	32
Age not stated	1		1	11	5	6

**Table 5—Distribution of 10,000 Persons by Age Groups
in Sample Census and Census, 1951—(contd)**

Age Group	Sample Census			Census 1951		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	1	2	3	4	5	6
U R B A N						
0	185	94	90	275	139	135
1-4	1 047	524	523	1 019	515	504
5-14	2 400	1 197	1 203	2 389	1 285	1 104
15-24	2 226	1 201	1 025	2 297	1 408	889
25-34	1 912	1 183	729	1 805	1 190	615
35-44	1 090	683	406	1 058	724	334
45-54	671	415	256	665	439	226
55-64	299	189	110	308	196	112
65-74	121	58	63	130	72	58
75 & over	49	23	26	50	25	26
Age not stated				4	1	3
3 Man per						
TOTAL						
0	459	242	218	275	147	128
1-4	1 198	602	597	1 196	625	571
5-14	2 262	1 119	1 143	2 557	1 270	1 287
15-24	1 867	837	1 029	1 699	849	856
25-34	1 500	722	778	1 488	739	749
35-44	1 164	542	621	1 119	540	579
45-54	810	393	417	781	369	412
55-64	446	217	230	500	227	273
65-74	222	102	119	258	110	148
75 & over	72	28	44	119	54	65
Age not stated				8	7	2
R U R A L						
0	463	244	219	275	147	128
1-4	1 186	598	588	1 196	625	571
5-14	2 269	1 121	1 149	2 557	1 270	1 287
15-24	1 864	836	1 027	1 699	842	856
25-34	1 497	718	779	1 488	739	749
35-44	1 165	541	624	1 119	540	579
45-54	812	398	418	781	369	412
55-64	449	217	232	500	227	273
65-74	224	103	120	258	110	148
75 & over	71	28	43	119	54	65
Age not stated				8	7	2
U R B A N						
0	105		105	—	—	—
1-4	1 526	1 053	1 474	—	—	—
5-14	1 474	947	526	—	—	—
15-24	2 211	947	1 263	—	—	—
25-34	1 789	1 150	632	—	—	—
35-44	1 053	632	421	—	—	—
45-54	526	210	316	—	—	—
55-64	211	211	—	—	—	—
65-74				—	—	—
75 & over	105		105	—	—	—
Age not stated				—	—	—

**Table 5—Distribution of 10,000 Persons by Age Groups
in Sample Census and Census, 1951—(contd)**

Age Group	Sample Census			Census 1951		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4 Travancore						
TOTAL						
0	269	135	135	306	179	126
1-4	1 201	622	579	1 254	642	61
5-14	2 6 0	1 391	1 269	2 614	1 371	1 243
15-24	1 905	898	1 006	1 709	792	918
25-34	1 639	897	742	1 601	833	768
35-44	1 0 4	579	44	1 195	721	474
45-54	718	412	306	708	411	297
55-64	378	200	178	354	187	167
65-74	143	75	68	145	79	66
75 & over	63	39	24	80	43	37
Age not stated				34	7	27
RURAL						
0	278	137	141	299	177	12
1-4	1 275	667	608	1 263	646	617
5-14	2 627	1 389	1 239	2 617	1 374	1 243
15-24	1 785	790	995	1 694	777	917
25-34	1 689	905	784	1 608	834	774
35-44	1 054	599	454	1 196	721	475
45-54	691	416	275	707	408	299
55-64	396	212	183	355	190	165
65-74	137	70	68	147	81	66
75 & over	68	42	26	79	44	35
Age not stated				35	7	8
URBAN						
0	246	128	118	464	232	232
1-4	1 003	501	502	1 056	559	50
5-14	2 748	1 396	1 352	2 550	1 316	1 234
15-24	2 227	1 190	1 037	2 038	1 114	924
25-34	1 505	875	629	1 457	817	641
35-44	944	526	418	1 182	722	460
45-54	797	403	388	729	464	8
55-64	329	167	162	331	120	211
65-74	157	89	69	95	39	56
75 & over	49	30	20	95	21	73
Age not stated						

M-SOUTH INDIA**1 Madras****TOTAL**

0	176	93	93	257	128	129
1-4	1 132	577	565	949	477	473
5-14	2 354	1 187	1 166	2 116	1 214	1 198
15-24	1 905	934	971	1 799	888	911
25-34	1 586	781	805	1 550	753	797
35-44	1 215	631	584	1 225	673	600
45-54	878	450	428	933	478	456
55-64	508	2 5	53	5 9	83	2 6
65-74	182	90	92	8	113	115
75 & over	54	26	29	3	39	45
Age not stated					2	2

**Table 5—Distribution of 10,000 Persons by Age Groups
in Sample Census and Census, 1951—(contd)**

Age Group	Sample Census			Census 1951		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RURAL						
0	197	99	97	258	129	129
1-4	1 155	574	580	961	487	474
5-14	2 423	1 221	1 203	2 433	1 225	1 209
15-24	1 799	877	922	1 757	860	897
25-34	1 568	752	816	1 536	737	799
35-44	1 211	630	591	1 230	676	604
45-54	887	451	431	941	483	458
55-64	517	267	250	566	289	276
65-74	185	95	91	231	115	116
75 & over	53	26	27	84	39	45
Age not stated				3	1	2
URBAN						
0	166	81	85	253	125	129
1-4	1 093	554	538	899	449	450
5-14	2 234	1 130	1 104	2 322	1 169	1 153
15-24	2 084	1 031	1 054	1 972	1 003	969
25-34	1 618	831	787	1 610	818	791
35-44	1 206	637	575	1 203	600	582
45-54	872	450	422	903	457	445
55-64	494	235	259	530	259	271
65-74	176	81	94	218	105	114
75 & over	57	26	31	86	41	45
Age not stated				4	3	2
2 Travancore-Cochin						
TOTAL						
0	374	186	189	295	149	146
1-4	1 022	516	506	1 180	598	582
5-14	2 315	1 182	1 132	2 454	1 235	1 219
15-24	2 112	991	1 121	2 042	989	1 053
25-34	1 504	756	768	1 401	693	708
35-44	1 079	539	540	1 046	517	519
45-54	749	360	389	783	394	389
55-64	533	252	281	487	239	248
65-74	225	120	105	25	108	117
75 & over	87	39	48	87	40	46
Age not stated						
RURAL						
0	381	189	193	300	152	148
1-4	1 006	507	498	1 190	601	589
5-14	2 302	1 178	1 124	2 475	1 245	1 230
15-24	2 128	999	1 130	2 078	975	1 053
25-34	1 504	736	768	1 387	681	706
35-44	1 074	531	542	1 041	521	520
45-54	757	363	394	779	397	388
55-64	536	253	283	486	240	246
65-74	227	125	107	226	109	116
75 & over	85	37	48	80	41	47
Age not stated						

**Table 5—Distribution of 10,000 Persons by Age Groups
in Sample Census and Census, 1951—(contd.)**

	San pl Census			Census 1951		
Age Gro up	P rson	Males	Females	Perso	M l es	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
URBAN						
0	336	171	166	270	137	134
1-4	1 107	563	543	1 130	574	555
5-14	2 381	1 206	1 175	2 347	1 181	1 161
15-24	2 030	953	1 077	2 115	1 060	1 054
25-34	1 504	736	768	1 47	755	717
35-44	1 109	580	529	1 073	561	512
45-54	704	341	363	799	406	393
55-64	514	244	271	494	232	262
65-74	217	95	122	223	107	121
75 & over	98	51	46	87	39	44
Age not stated						
3 Coorg						
TOTAL						
0	208	128	80	306	153	154
1-4	1 426	769	657	1 089	540	549
5-14	2 276	1 330	946	2 263	1 143	1 120
15-24	1 683	946	737	1 934	1 063	872
25-34	1 603	721	882	1 727	957	765
35-44	1 394	913	481	1 232	768	463
45-54	721	497	224	786	489	296
55-64	401	289	112	422	229	194
65-74	128	52	96	175	94	80
75 & over	160	64	96	69	38	31
Age not stated					1	1
RURAL						
0	227	124	103	310	157	154
1-4	1 467	70	765	1 107	551	556
5-14	2 417	1 384	1 033	2 270	1 146	1 123
15-24	1 570	847	723	1 891	1 03	867
25-34	1 550	641	909	1 730	960	771
35-44	1 304	868	517	1 47	779	468
45-54	723	496	227	779	485	294
55-64	372	289	83	42	228	194
65-74	145	21	124	171	94	78
75 & over	145	41	103	72	40	31
Age not stated				1		1
URBAN						
0	143	143		259	105	154
1-4	1 286	1 000	86	858	39	463
5-14	1 786	1 143	643	1 73	1 093	1 080
15-24	2 071	1 286	786	1 505	1 580	921
25-34	1 786	1 000	786	1 617	932	685
35-44	1 429	1 071	357	1 031	623	408
45-54	714	500	214	877	549	3 7
55-64	500	2 6	214	426	235	19
65-74	71	71		216	99	117
75 & over	214	143	71	31	6	11
Age not stated				6	6	

**Table 5—Distribution of 10,000 Persons by Age Groups
in Sample Census and Census, 1951—(contd)**

Age Group	Sample Census			Census 1951		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	1	2	3	4	5	6
IV—WEST INDIA						
1 Bombay						
TOTAL						
0	335	1 0	165	395	164	161
1—4	1 051	519	531	1 0 2	536	516
5—14	2 739	1 363	1 277	2 550	1 317	1 233
15—24	1 724	855	869	1 805	976	879
25—34	1 473	710	763	1 607	839	767
35—44	1 148	577	570	1 168	628	540
45—54	837	434	403	773	417	361
55—64	516	255	261	464	237	227
65—74	70	97	108	18	85	97
75 & over	72	34	39	66	31	36
Age not stated					1	1
RURAL						
0	340	173	167	330	167	163
1—4	1 059	525	534	1 091	56	536
5—14	2 641	1 362	1 279	2 675	1 380	1 295
15—24	1 08	846	862	1 684	874	860
25—34	1 472	712	760	1 2	746	781
35—44	1 136	67	570	1 166	587	559
45—54	843	435	407	789	409	379
55—64	572	2 9	263	489	247	242
65—74	207	98	109	196	90	106
75 & over	72	34	38	71	31	38
Age not stated				2	1	1
URBAN						
0	303	151	152	314	137	157
1—4	998	485	513	963	491	471
5—14	630	1 369	1 261	2 268	1 174	1 074
15—24	1 816	908	908	079	1 153	971
25—34	1 183	697	86	1 787	1 057	736
35—44	1 213	641	573	1 217	722	495
45—54	804	424	380	756	435	321
55—64	483	234	49	407	212	195
65—74	136	93	103	151	74	77
75 & over	4	30	43	8	25	31
Age not stated				2	1	1
2 Sanpashtra						
TOTAL						
0	374	164	160	328	162	166
1—4	1 058	543	515	1 079	545	534
5—14	2 629	1 367	1 263	2 755	1 433	1 321
15—24	2 055	1 014	1 041	1 954	993	962
25—34	1 427	706	721	1 456	738	718
35—44	1 113	589	524	1 060	548	512
45—54	703	367	337	666	333	333
55—64	450	225	225	456	215	241
65—74	167	81	81	164	7	87
75 & over	49	24	25	67	28	39
Age not stated				15	4	11

**Table 5—Distribution of 10,000 Persons by Age Groups
in Sample Census and Census, 1951—(contd)**

	Sample Census			Census 1951		
Age Group	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RURAL						
0	356	184	172	327	166	160
1-4	1 165	558	607	1 100	554	546
5-14	2 708	1 423	1 285	2 787	1 451	1 336
15-24	1 999	960	1 011	1 911	975	936
25-34	1 379	717	662	1 461	749	712
35-44	1 101	549	553	1 048	546	503
45-54	688	369	319	657	333	324
55-64	437	226	211	438	220	238
65-74	141	6	76	169	80	89
75 & over	33	0	13	65	28	37
Ag not stated				17	6	11
URBAN						
0	788	414	146	330	153	177
1-4	1 004	527	479	1 036	526	510
5-14	2 544	1 307	1 239	2 689	1 397	1 292
15-24	2 125	1 051	1 073	2 043	1 028	1 015
25-34	1 480	695	785	1 445	714	731
35-44	1 126	633	494	1 084	552	532
45-54	719	363	356	685	334	351
55-64	464	224	240	451	205	46
65-74	184	98	86	153	71	83
75 & over	66	8	38	73	28	45
Ag not stated				11	1	9
3 Rural						
TOTAL						
0	328	156	172	323	168	156
1-4	964	469	495	1 059	544	514
5-14	2 711	1 291	1 279	2 589	1 330	1 259
15-24	1 839	880	959	1 664	797	872
25-34	1 496	68	814	1 532	724	808
35-44	1 218	584	634	1 216	589	627
45-54	748	345	403	753	35	401
55-64	533	213	321	540	232	308
65-74	209	87	122	272	94	128
75 & over	94	35	59	101	3	66
Ag not stated				1		1
RURAL						
0	347	170	178	32	165	157
1-4	994	475	519	1 076	549	527
5-14	2 586	1 313	1 273	2 60	1 346	1 255
15-24	1 736	816	90	1 609	76	840
25-34	1 483	671	812	1 533	725	808
35-44	1 197	535	66	1 28	593	61
45-54	814	375	439	751	355	396
55-64	63	29	323	544	242	302
65-74	204	94	110	233	101	11
75 & over	76	26	50	101	36	11
Ag not stated				1		1

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**Table 5—Distribution of 10,000 Persons by Age Groups
in Sample Census and Census, 1951—(contd)**

Age Group	Sample Census			Census 1951		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
U R B A N						
0	300	137	163	377	179	148
1—4	920	460	460	986	525	461
5—14	2 549	1 260	1 289	2 536	1 260	1 276
15—24	1 986	972	1 014	1 893	919	974
25—34	1 514	697	817	1 528	719	809
35—44	1 249	654	594	1 166	573	593
45—54	654	303	352	760	339	421
55—64	491	174	317	525	191	334
65—74	217	77	140	176	64	112
75 & over	120	49	71	103	33	70
Age not stated						
V—CENTRAL INDIA						
1 / Madhya Pradesh						
TOTAL						
0	343	170	174	341	173	166
1—4	1 160	579	581	1 043	527	516
5—14	2 354	1 195	1 158	2 450	1 254	1 196
15—24	1 714	879	835	1 619	821	798
25—34	1 605	801	804	1 624	811	813
35—44	1 250	648	603	1 260	657	603
45—54	624	431	393	650	432	418
55—64	483	261	222	490	225	265
65—74	204	86	117	224	97	126
75 & over	63	28	35	90	41	50
Age not stated				9	5	4
R U R A L						
0	361	176	185	340	173	167
1—4	1 146	576	570	1 052	531	520
5—14	2 356	1 198	1 158	2 467	1 261	1 206
15—24	1 646	833	812	1 572	787	785
25—34	1 620	803	817	1 635	809	824
35—44	1 257	644	612	1 269	658	611
45—54	837	428	410	850	427	423
55—64	502	225	277	491	225	267
65—74	212	88	124	266	97	129
75 & over	63	30	34	90	40	50
Age not stated				10	11	4
U R B A N						
0	299	151	141	346	189	157
1—4	1 200	587	614	983	497	486
5—14	2 347	1 186	1 161	2 332	1 206	1 127
15—24	1 917	1 015	902	1 930	1 049	881
25—34	1 558	794	764	1 566	823	742
35—44	1 232	658	574	1 198	647	552
45—54	786	440	346	853	466	387
55—64	426	213	212	481	228	253
65—74	178	87	96	213	99	113
75 & over	64	24	40	93	42	51
Age not stated				5	3	2

**Table 5—Distribution of 10,000 Persons by Age Groups
in Sample Census and Census, 1951—(contd)**

Age Group	Sample Census			Census 1951		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	1	2	3	4	5	6
2 Madhya Bharat (1952)						
TOTAL						
0	291	159	131	342	172	170
1-4	1 18	604	578	937	468	500
5-14	2 495	1 349	1 146	2 528	1 312	1 216
15-24	1 874	937	937	1 822	919	903
25-34	1 682	868	814	1 685	885	800
35-44	1 141	632	509	1 198	670	528
45-54	725	412	313	758	4 7	331
55-64	401	190	211	427	219	208
65-74	153	77	77	164	80	84
75 & over	56	23	33	70	39	31
Age not stated				18	7	10
RURAL						
0	340	189	151	360	179	181
1-4	1 201	612	589	987	484	503
5-14	2 548	1 381	1 167	2 548	1 324	1 224
15-24	1 797	907	890	1 785	903	89
25-34	1 684	861	823	1 683	866	807
35-44	1 158	675	533	1 196	666	529
45-54	690	391	299	758	427	331
55-64	387	176	205	424	220	204
65-74	149	68	74	162	79	83
75 & over	58	25	33	68	31	37
Age not stated				9	6	4
URBAN						
0	209	110	99	256	137	119
1-4	1 150	591	560	997	507	490
5-14	2 407	1 235	1 111	2 434	1 257	1 177
15-24	2 000	1 087	1 013	1 949	993	956
25-34	1 680	881	800	1 653	884	769
35-44	1 114	644	469	1 209	685	525
45-54	783	447	336	755	4 6	379
55-64	430	212	219	440	215	24
65-74	172	90	87	177	84	93
75 & over	55	20	34	80	38	42
Age not stated				50	13	37
Madhya Bharat (1953)						
TOTAL						
0	289	145	145	342	17	170
1-4	1 081	541	540	987	488	500
5-14	2 429	1 255	1 167	2 518	1 312	1 16
15-24	1 879	940	938	1 822	919	903
25-34	1 746	909	837	1 685	885	800
35-44	1 231	68	549	1 198	670	528
45-54	755	419	336	758	427	331
55-64	399	1 5	03	4 7	219	208
65-74	147	73	75	164	80	85
75 & over	81	2	28	70	32	38
Age not stated				18	7	10

**Table 5—Distribution of 10,000 Persons by Age Groups
in Sample Census and Census, 1951—(contd)**

Age Group	Sample Census			Census 1951		
	Person	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	1	3	4	5	6	7
RURAL						
0	—	—	—	360	179	181
1—4	—	—	—	987	484	503
5—14	—	—	—	1 548	1 324	1 224
15—24	—	—	—	1 795	903	892
25—34	—	—	—	1 693	886	807
35—44	—	—	—	1 196	666	529
45—54	—	—	—	758	427	331
55—64	—	—	—	424	220	204
65—74	—	—	—	167	79	83
75 & over	—	—	—	68	31	37
Age not stated	—	—	—	—	6	4
URBAN						
0	—	—	—	256	137	119
1—4	—	—	—	997	507	490
5—14	—	—	—	2 434	1 257	1 177
15—24	—	—	—	1 949	993	956
25—34	—	—	—	1 653	884	769
35—44	—	—	—	1 209	685	525
45—54	—	—	—	755	476	279
55—64	—	—	—	440	215	224
65—74	—	—	—	177	84	93
75 & over	—	—	—	80	38	42
Age not stated	—	—	—	50	13	37
3 Vindhya Pradesh						
TOTAL						
0	154	89	65	28	110	118
1—4	832	420	412	957	490	467
5—14	1 777	936	841	2 574	1 402	1 172
15—24	1 649	845	804	1 604	858	746
25—34	1 643	835	807	1 679	869	810
35—44	1 387	716	672	1 357	706	651
45—54	1 124	586	531	857	436	422
55—64	652	421	411	467	215	252
65—74	450	221	230	184	68	115
75 & over	145	72	71	111	78	53
Age not stated	7	3	3	17	8	9
URAI						
0	153	89	64	227	108	119
1—4	831	417	414	959	491	468
5—14	1 766	938	878	2 593	1 416	1 177
15—24	1 650	851	800	1 518	819	739
25—34	1 668	852	816	1 677	866	810
35—44	1 375	709	675	1 361	706	655
45—54	1 113	577	537	835	431	405
55—64	653	423	412	462	214	248
65—74	462	228	235	187	67	115
75 & over	140	71	69	111	27	54
Age not stated	7	4	3	15	7	8

**Table 5—Distribution of 10,000 Persons by Age Groups
in Sample Census and Census, 1951—(contd)**

Age Group	Sample Census			Census 1951		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	1	2	3	4	5	6
URBAN						
0	16	90	72	245	137	113
1-4	836	438	398	936	480	457
5-14	1 843	926	916	2 360	1 244	1 116
15-24	1 638	808	830	1 777	950	827
25-34	1 488	733	755	1 710	901	809
35-44	1 461	757	710	1 308	705	603
45-54	1 190	642	548	880	494	386
55-64	816	412	405	466	2 8	798
65-74	387	175	207	201	85	116
75 & over	177	78	98	73	39	34
Age not stated	7		7	44	23	20
VI—NORTH WEST INDIA						
1 Rajasthan						
TOTAL						
0	374	190	184	61	184	1
1-4	1 121	590	531	1 070	543	526
5-14	2 667	1 399	1 263	2 543	1 341	1 203
15-24	1 665	840	826	1 687	853	834
25-34	1 757	904	853	1 567	784	783
35-44	1 142	636	506	1 178	631	546
45-54	740	393	346	790	432	358
55-64	373	167	206	497	268	229
65-74	132	71	61	226	128	98
75 & over	54	11	23	84	47	37
Age not stated				7	4	3
RURAL						
0	391	201	190	368	187	181
1-4	1 120	595	525	1 089	550	539
5-14	2 733	1 445	1 288	2 585	1 363	1 222
15-24	1 607	806	796	1 657	853	804
25-34	1 778	908	869	1 56	787	780
35-44	1 130	625	505	1 171	631	539
45-54	721	388	333	777	430	347
55-64	369	167	208	487	260	227
65-74	125	60	57	217	122	95
75 & over	31	9	22	82	47	35
Age not stated				5	3	3
URBAN						
0	283	131	152	323	167	155
1-4	1 126	566	559	973	511	463
5-14	2 280	1 155	1 126	2 337	1 231	1 106
15-24	2 004	1 017	988	1 807	913	894
25-34	1 649	879	770	1 561	791	770
35-44	1 206	637	568	1 211	629	582
45-54	842	421	421	854	444	410
55-64	39	196	196	551	307	244
65-74	167	87	80	273	157	116
75 & over	51	2	29	85	50	45
Age not stated				15	7	6

**Table 5—Distribution of 10,000 Persons by Age Groups
in Sample Census and Census, 1951—(contd)**

Age Group	Sample Census			Census 1951		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	1	2	3	4	5	6
2 Punjab						
TOTAL						
0	524	174	150	446	230	216
1-4	1 261	644	617	1 301	679	623
5-14	2 386	1 282	1 103	2 472	1 307	1 170
15-24	1 945	985	961	1 733	900	833
25-34	1 480	803	677	1 400	743	657
35-44	1 061	588	473	1 013	555	457
45-54	779	432	328	770	445	325
55-64	498	285	213	50	287	205
65-74	203	126	76	245	145	100
75 & over	63	38	25	110	64	46
Age not stated				8	3	5
RURAL						
0	394	224	171	432	222	210
1-4	1 342	688	654	1 273	639	634
5-14	2 387	1 219	1 068	2 527	1 376	1 201
15-24	1 823	934	889	1 594	859	735
25-34	1 437	738	699	1 385	714	671
35-44	1 143	635	509	1 016	551	466
45-54	752	467	285	781	446	334
55-64	498	271	226	516	306	210
65-74	111	106	75	254	151	103
75 & over	42	36	6	113	65	48
Age not stated				9	3	6
URBAN						
0	267	134	134	529	278	251
1-4	1 196	609	586	1 466	790	676
5-14	2 384	1 252	1 132	2 147	1 139	988
15-24	2 045	1 026	1 019	1 960	1 140	821
25-34	1 515	856	659	1 489	913	575
35-44	994	530	444	997	582	410
45-54	802	439	367	707	437	270
55-64	498	297	202	422	247	176
65-74	220	143	77	194	111	83
75 & over	79	38	41	93	55	37
Age not stated				1	1	
3 P E P S U						
TOTAL						
0	417	214	203	399	215	184
1-4	1 225	613	611	1 164	602	562
5-14	2 502	1 409	1 092	2 459	1 329	1 129
15-24	1 918	999	919	1 709	906	803
25-34	1 551	828	723	1 581	738	644
35-44	981	586	394	1 048	575	473
45-54	668	404	265	820	468	352
55-64	483	267	217	528	299	229
65-74	182	119	64	315	180	135
75 & over	73	41	32	162	93	69
Age not stated				15	9	6

**Table 5—Distribution of 10,000 Persons by Age Groups
in Sample Census and Census, 1951—(contd.)**

	Sample Census			Census 1951		
Age Group	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RURAL						
0	475	239	236	393	212	181
1-4	1 246	645	602	1 158	596	562
5-14	2 522	1 438	1 083	2 489	1 347	1 142
15-24	1 898	1 004	895	1 671	886	786
25-34	1 493	772	721	1 358	722	636
35-44	935	569	366	1 042	569	472
45-54	670	402	268	874	464	360
55-64	475	286	188	547	309	238
65-74	206	141	65	333	191	141
75 & over	80	40	40	170	97	73
Age not stated				15	9	7
URBAN						
0	320	172	148	431	230	201
1-4	1 188	560	628	1 193	630	563
5-14	2 468	1 360	1 108	2 305	1 242	1 063
15-24	1 951	991	960	1 899	1 010	889
25-34	1 649	923	726	1 501	818	683
35-44	1 058	616	443	1 077	603	474
45-54	665	406	258	797	485	312
55-64	498	234	265	435	248	187
65-74	141	80	61	225	124	101
75 & over	62	43	18	121	72	50
Age not stated				16	10	5
4 Bilaspur						
TOTAL						
0	229	121	109	355	180	176
1-4	929	579	350	1 151	572	579
5-14	2 244	1 158	1 086	1 999	1 130	870
15-24	2 099	1 037	1 061	1 596	784	812
25-34	1 520	844	675	1 336	7 8	608
35-44	953	446	507	1 029	668	361
45-54	880	455	386	960	613	347
55-64	651	410	241	813	45	360
65-74	338	157	181	514	275	289
75 & over	157	97	60	247	75	171
Age not stated						
RURAL						
0	239	126	113	353	177	177
1-4	941	607	339	1 154	575	579
5-14	2 246	1 154	1 092	1 991	1 135	856
15-24	2 070	1 016	1 054	1 607	786	816
25-34	1 518	866	652	1 341	73	609
35-44	941	439	502	1 033	676	357
45-54	878	502	376	965	619	346
55-64	653	414	238	797	445	352
65-74	351	163	188	511	220	290
75 & over	163	101	63	253	77	176
Age not stated						

Table 6--Distribution of 10,000 Females of each Age Group according to Marital Status at the Sample Census and Census, 1951--(cont'd)

Age Group	Sample Census		Census 1951	
	Married	Others	Married	Others
1	2	3	4	5
RURAL				
Under 15	1 051	8 949		
15-19	7 408	2 592	1 454	8 546
20-24	9 313	687	8 416	1 584
25-29	9 579	421		
30-34	9 312	688	9 041	959
35-39	9 191	809		
40-44	8 481	1 519	8 315	1 485
45-54	7 679	2 321	7 324	2 676
55 & over	5 533	4 467	5 352	4 648
Age not stated			3 953	6 047
URBAN				
Under 15	784	9 216		
15-19	8 117	1 883	1 150	8 850
20-24	9 314	686	8 263	1 737
25-29	9 469	531		
30-34	9 519	481	9 183	817
35-39	9 646	354		
40-44	9 584	416	8 611	1 389
45-54	8 204	1 796	7 531	2 469
55 & over	4 587	5 413	4 888	5 112
Age not stated			2 079	7 921
2. All areas				
TOTAL				
Under 15	284	9 716		
15-19	5 429	4 571	277	9 723
20-24	8 568	1 432	7 321	2 679
25-29	9 07	925		
30-34	8 879	1 121	8 819	1 181
35-39	8 476	1 524		
40-44	7 682	2 318	7 602	2 398
45-54	5 950	4 050	5 454	4 546
55 & over	3 270	6 730	2 890	7 110
Age not stated		10 000	1 525	8 475
RURAL				
Under 15	327	9 673		
15-19	6 005	3 995	278	9 722
20-24	9 063	937	7 376	2 624
25-29	9 296	704		
30-34	9 072	978	8 831	1 109
35-39	8 635	1 365		
40-44	7 749	2 251	7 610	2 390
45-54	6 075	3 925	5 477	4 573
55 & over	3 534	6 466	2 924	7 076
Age not stated		10 000	1 556	8 444

Table 6—Distribution of 10,000 Females of each Age Group according to Marital Status at the Sample Census and Census, 1951

Age Group	Sample Census		Census 1951	
	Married	Others	Married	Others
	1	2	3	4
I—NORTH INDIA				
1 Uttar Pradesh*				
TOTAL				
Under 15	—	—	1 351	8 649
15—19	—	—	8 737	1 263
20—24	—	—	9 217	783
25—29	—	—	8 252	1 748
30—34	—	—	6 326	3 674
35—39	—	—	3 272	6 728
40—44	—	—	5 176	6 824
45—54	—	—		
55 & over	—	—		
Age not stated	—	—		
RURAL				
Under 15	790	9 210	1 010	8 990
15—19	7 458	2 542	8 830	1 170
20—24	9 513	487	9 256	744
25—29	9 466	534	8 344	1 656
30—34	9 159	841	6 400	3 600
35—39	8 698	1 302	3 249	6 751
40—44	7 830	2 170	2 662	7 338
45—54	6 285	3 715		
55 & over	3 475	6 525		
Age not stated	5 439	4 561		
URBAN				
Under 15	—	—	608	9 392
15—19	—	—	7 882	2 118
20—24	—	—	9 170	830
25—29	—	—	8 335	1 665
30—34	—	—	6 981	3 619
35—39	—	—	3 284	6 716
40—44	—	—	4 636	5 364
45—54	—	—		
55 & over	—	—		
Age not stated	—	—		
II—EAST INDIA				
1 Bihar				
TOTAL				
Under 15	1 005	8 995	1 434	8 566
15—19	7 497	2 503	8 406	1 594
20—24	9 315	687	9 049	951
25—29	9 565	435	8 521	1 479
30—34	9 341	659	7 334	2 666
35—39	9 262	738	5 329	4 671
40—44	8 660	1 340	3 850	6 150
45—54	7 738	2 262		
55 & over	5 450	4 550		
Age not stated				

*34 Selected districts

Table 6—Distribution of 10,000 Females of each Age Group according to Marital Status at the Sample Census and Census, 1951—(contd)

Age Group	Sample Census		Census 1951	
	Married	Others	Married	Others
1	2	3	4	5
RURAL				
Under 15	1 051	8 949	1 454	8 546
15—19	7 408	2 592	8 416	1 584
20—24	9 313	687	9 041	959
25—29	9 579	421	8 515	1 485
30—34	9 312	688	7 324	2 676
35—39	9 191	809	5 357	4 648
40—44	8 481	1 519	3 953	6 047
45—54	7 679	2 321		
55 & over	5 533	4 467		
Age not stated				
URBAN				
Under 15	784	9 216	1 150	8 850
15—19	8 117	1 883	8 263	1 737
20—24	9 314	686	9 183	817
25—29	9 469	531	8 611	1 389
30—34	9 519	481	7 531	2 469
35—39	9 646	354	4 888	5 112
40—44	9 584	416	2 079	7 921
45—54	8 204	1 796		
55 & over	4 587	5 413		
Age not stated				
2 As am				
TOTAL				
Under 15	284	9 716	277	9 723
15—19	5 4 9	4 571	7 321	2 679
20—24	8 568	1 432	8 819	1 181
25—29	9 075	925	7 602	2 398
30—34	8 879	1 121	5 454	4 546
35—39	8 476	1 544	2 890	7 110
40—44	7 682	2 318	1 525	8 475
45—54	5 950	4 030		
5 & v	3 270	6 730		
Age not stated		10 000		
RURAL				
Under 15	327	9 673	278	9 722
15—19	6 005	3 995	7 376	2 624
20—24	9 063	937	8 831	1 169
25—29	9 296	704	7 610	2 390
30—34	9 072	978	5 477	4 523
35—39	8 635	1 365	2 924	7 066
40—44	7 749	2 251	1 536	8 444
45—54	6 073	3 925		
55 & over	3 534	6 466		
Age not stated		10 000		

Table 6—Distribution of 10,000 Females of each Age Group according to Marital Status at the Sample Census and Census, 1951—(contd)

Age Group	Sample Census		Census 1951	
	Married	Others	Married	Others
	1	2	3	4
RURAL				
Under 15	308	9 692		9 619
15—19	5 902	4 098		
20—24	8 953	1 047	2 614	2 994
25—29	9 310	690		
30—34	8 825	1 175	911	1 351
35—39	6 381	2 619		
40—44	7 487	2 518	2 057	2 463
45—54	5 082	4 018		
55 & over	3 669	6 331	5 638	4 362
Age not stated			2 883	11
			2 534	7 466
URBAN				
Under 15	701	9 799	225	9 75
15—19	5 059	4 941		
20—24	8 579	1 421	3 175	3 238
25—29	9 053	947		
30—34	8 801	1 199	1 058	1 380
35—39	8 485	1 515		
40—44	7 520	480	1 982	2,246
45—54	5 758	4 247		
55 & over	3 673	6 327	7 454	4 326
Age not stated			5 444	7 017
			2 983	9 326
			5 161	
2 Travancore-Cochin				
TOTAL				
Under 15	15	9 985	8	9,97
15—19	2 452	7 548		
20—24	6 982	3 016	5 333	4 139
25—29	8 434	1 566		
30—34	8 351	1 646	1 599	8 641
35—39	8 386	1 414		
40—44	7 091	2 909	2 071	7 973
45—54	6 307	3 693		
55 & over	3 475	6 525	6 359	5,1
Age not stated			3 275	3 275
			1 429	8
RURAL				
Under 15	15	9 985	7	
15—19	2 571	7 429		
20—24	7 067	2 938	5 232	5 160
25—29	8 475	1 575		
30—34	8 289	1 711	1 602	8 68
35—39	8 598	1 402		
40—44	690	3 000	2 105	8 016
45—54	6 271	3 729		
55 & over	3 514	6 486	6 479	3 363
Age not stated			2 060	

Table 6—Distribution of 10,000 Females of each Age Group according to Marital Status at the Sample Census and Census, 1951—(con'd)

Age Group	Sample Census		Census 1951	
	M rried	Others	Marr ed	Others
	1	2	3	4
U R B A N				
Und 15	13	9 987	11	9 989
15—19	1 806	8 194		
20—24	6 558	3 442	4 986	5 014
25—29	8 212	1 788		
30—34	8 676	1 324	8 433	1 567
35—39	8 525	1 475		
40—44	7 579	2 421	7 741	2 259
45—54	6 510	3 490	5 942	4 058
55 & ov	3 278	6 722	2 771	7 229
Age n t st ted				10 000
S Coorg				
T O T A L				
Under 15	95	9 905	93	9 907
15—19	1 667	8 333		
20—24	7 143	2 857	6 149	3 851
25—29	9 600	400		
30—34	9 000	1 000	9 309	691
35—39	9 474	526		
40—44	10 000		7 815	2 185
45—54	7 143	2 857	5 405	4 595
55 & ov r	5 263	4 737	2 489	7 511
Age not st ted			10 000	
R U R A L				
Under 15		10 000	92	9 908
15—19	1 333	8 667		
20—24	7 000	3 000	6 183	3 817
25—29	9 583	417		
30—34	8 500	1 500	9 342	658
35—39	9 412	588		
40—44	10 000		7 831	2 169
45—54	3 364	3 636	5 527	4 473
55 & over	5 333	4 667	3 419	7 581
Age not tated			10 000	
U R B A N				
Under 15	769	9 231	109	9 891
15—19	3 333	6 667		
20—24	7 500	500	5 733	4 267
25—29	10 000			
30—34	10 000		8 89	1 171
35—39	10 000			
40—44	10 000		7 576	2 424
45—54	10 000		3 964	6 036
55 & over	000	5 000	3 333	6 667
Age not tated				

Table 6—Distribution of 10,000 Females of each Age Group according to Marital Status at the Sample Census and Census, 1951—(contd.)

Age Group	Sample Census		Census 1951	
	Married	Others	Married	Others
1	2	3	4	5
IV—WEST INDIA				
1 Bombay				
TOTAL				
Under 15	346	9 654	705	9 295
15—19	6 583	3 417	0 060	1 846
20—24	9 304	696		
25—29	9 417	583	8 952	1 048
30—34	9 215	785		
35—39	8 778	1 222	7 701	2 299
40—44	8 135	1 865	5 360	4 640
45—54	6 919	3 081	2 196	7 804
55 & over	4 187	5 813	3 291	6 709
Ag not stated				
RURAL				
Under 15	380	9 620	822	9 178
15—19	6 787	3 213	8 446	1 554
20—24	9 417	583		
25—29	9 444	556	9 085	915
30—34	9 213	787		
35—39	8 805	1 195	7 806	2 194
40—44	8 151	1 849	5 533	4 467
45—54	6 966	3 034	2 262	7 738
55 & over	4 177	5 823	2 810	7 190
Ag not stated				
URBAN				
Under 15	141	9 859	397	9 603
15—19	5 510	4 490	7 534	2 466
20—24	8 136	1 364		
25—29	9 287	733	8 630	1 370
30—34	9 200	770		
35—39	8 615	1 375	7 431	2 569
40—44	8 035	1 963	4 898	5 102
45—54	6 622	3 378	2 005	7 995
55 & over	4 247	5 753	4 865	5 193
Ag not stated				
2 Saurashtra				
TOTAL				
Under 15	217	9 783	577	9 423
15—19	11 891	4 109	7 613	2 387
20—24	9 146	854		
25—29	9 446	554	9 206	794
30—34	9 267	733		
35—39	9 007	939	7 834	2 166
40—44	7 633	2 367	5 709	4 291
45—54	6 589	3 418	2 732	7 268
55 & over	4 468	5 53	208	9 792
Ag not stated				

Table 6—Distribution of 10,000 Females of each Age Group according to Marital Status at the Sample Census and Census, 1951—(contd)

Age Group	Sample Census		Census 1951	
	Married	Others	Married	Others
1	2	3	4	5
RURAL				
Under 15	349	961	689	9311
15-19	5756	3244		
20-24	9369	631	7872	218
25-29	964	436		
30-34	9348	652	9342	658
35-39	9241	759		
40-44	8051	1949	8077	193
45-54	7259	2741	6132	3868
55 & over	5032	4968	3010	6990
Age not stated			96	9901
URBAN				
Under 15	56	9944	341	9659
15-19	4991	5009		
20-24	8919	1081	719	2878
25-29	9344	656		
30-34	9183	815	8933	1067
35-39	8725	1275		
40-44	7110	2890	7362	2638
45-54	5917	4083	4906	5094
55 & over	3960	6040	2174	7876
Age not stated			496	9504
3 Kutch				
TOTAL				
Under 15	652	9348	677	9323
15-19	5792	4708		
20-24	9037	963	7135	2865
25-29	9304	696		
30-34	8802	1196	8947	1053
35-39	8212	178		
40-44	7293	2707	7171	2829
45-54	6093	3907	5208	497
55 & over	2646	7351	2970	7630
Age not stated				10000
RURAL				
Under 15	770	930	759	9241
15-19	830	3150		
20-24	9469	531	7211	209
25-29	9563	437		
30-34	8806	1191	9011	969
35-39	8118	1882		
40-44	7716	2284	7215	2785
45-54	6682	3318	534	4658
55 & over	2438	7562	2265	7735
Age not stated				10000

Table 6—Distribution of 10,000 Females of each Age Group according to Marital Status at the Sample Census and Census, 1951—(contd)

	Sample Census		Census 1951	
Age Group	Married	Others	Married	Others
1	2	3	4	5
U R B A N				
Under 15	478	9 522	326	9 674
15—19	4 362	5 638		
20—24	8 503	1 497	6 658	3 142
25—29	8 904	1 046		
30—34	8 797	1 203	8 677	1 323
35—39	8 365	1 635		
40—44	6 633	3 365	6 970	3 030
45—54	5 041	4 959	4 680	5 320
55 & over	2 919	7 081	2 798	7 202
Age not stated				
V— CENTRAL INDIA				
I Madhya Pradesh				
TOTAL				
Under 15	893	9 107	1 017	8 983
15—19	8 015	1 985		
20—24	9 398	602	8 331	1 669
25—29	9 313	687		
30—34	8 940	1 060	8 862	1 138
35—39	8 132	1 848		
40—44	7 337	2 668	8 041	1 959
45—54	5 315	4 685	5 991	4 009
55 & over	2 500	7 500	3 149	6 851
Age not stated			5 759	4 241
R U R A L				
Under 15	1 060	8 940	1 077	8 923
15—19	8 366	1 634		
20—24	9 516	484	8 429	1 571
25—29	9 519	681		
30—34	8 958	1 042	8 842	1 158
35—39	8 112	1 888		
40—44	7 352	2 648	8 052	1 948
45—54	5 355	2 645	6 010	3 990
55 & over	2 555	7 445	3 161	6 839
Age not stated			8 810	4 190
U R B A N				
Under 15	402	9 598	595	9 405
15—19	7 106	2 894		
20—24	9 075	925	7 760	2 240
25—29	9 29	708		
30—34	8 081	1 119	9 010	990
35—39	8 283	1 715		
40—44	7 271	2 729	7 960	2 040
45—54	5 174	4 826	5 857	4 143
55 & over	2 297	7 703	3 068	6 932
Age not stated			5 088	4 912

Table 6—Distribution of 10,000 Females of each Age Group according to Marital Status at the Sample Census and Census, 1951—(contd)

Sample Census			Census 1951	
Age Group	Married	Others	Married	Others
1	2	3	4	5
2 Madhya Bharat (1952)				
TOTAL				
Under 15	856	9 144	1 161	8 839
15—19	8 543	1 457		
20—24	9 443	557	1 015	864
25—29	9 381	619		
30—34	8 928	1 072	9 097	903
35—39	8 253	1 747		
40—44	6 679	3 321	7 635	2 365
45—54	5 043	4 957	5 207	4 793
55 & over	1 846	8 154	2 596	7 404
Age not stated			652	9 348
RURAL				
Under 15	1 171	8 829	1 251	8 749
15—19	9 155	845		
20—24	9 573	427	9 283	717
25—29	9 485	515		
30—34	8 580	1 420	9 047	953
35—39	7 904	2 056		
40—44	6 483	3 517	7 560	2 410
45—54	5 012	4 988	5 180	4 870
55 & over	2 079	7 921	2 715	7 285
Age not stated			1 352	11 648
URBAN				
Under 15	296	9 704	708	9 292
15—19	666	2 334		
20—24	9 253	747	8 490	1 10
25—29	9 203	797		
30—34	9 515	485	9 340	660
35—39	8 989	1 011		
40—44	7 005	2 395	7 996	2 004
45—54	5 088	4 912	5 338	4 662
55 & over	1 489	8 511	2 091	7 909
Age not stated			316	9 684
TOTAL				
Madhya Bharat (1953)				
Under 15	753	9 247	1 161	8 839
15—19	7 522	2 478		
20—24	9 273	727	1 531	864
25—29	9 408	532		
30—34	9 009	991	785	903
35—39	8 287	1 715		
40—44	7 017	2 983	7 635	2 365
45—54	5 066	4 934	5 207	4 793
55 & over	2 368	7 632	2 596	7 404
Age not stated			652	9 348

Table 6—Distribution of 10,000 Females of each Age Group according to Marital Status at the Sample Census and Census, 1951—(contd)

Age Group	Sample Census			Census 1951	
	Married	Others		Married	Others
	1	2	3	4	5
RURAL					
Under 15	—	—	—	1 251	8 749
15—19	—	—	—	9 283	717
20—24	—	—	—	9 047	953
25—29	—	—	—	7 560	2 440
30—34	—	—	—	5 180	4 820
35—39	—	—	—	2 715	7 285
40—44	—	—	—	1 952	8 048
45—54	—	—	—		
55 & over	—	—	—		
Age not stated	—	—	—		
URBAN					
Under 15	—	—	—	708	9 292
15—19	—	—	—	8 490	1 510
20—24	—	—	—	9 340	660
25—29	—	—	—	7 996	2 004
30—34	—	—	—	5 338	4 662
35—39	—	—	—	2 091	7 909
40—44	—	—	—	316	8 684
45—54	—	—	—		
55 & over	—	—	—		
Age not stated	—	—	—		
3 Vindhya Pradesh					
TOTAL					
Under 15	1 699	—	8 301	2 061	7 939
15—19	8 065	—	1 935	8 667	1 333
20—24	9 109	8 566	891	8 769	1 231
25—29	9 224	9 158	776	7 970	2 080
30—34	9 091	8 158	909	6 459	3 541
35—39	8 481	—	1 519	4 017	5 983
40—44	7 824	—	2 176	1 567	8 433
45—54	7 598	—	2 407		
55 & over	4 944	—	5 056		
Age not stated	1 429	—	8 571		
RURAL					
Under 15	1 773	—	8 227	2 123	7 877
15—19	8 088	—	1 912	8 650	1 350
20—24	9 145	8 589	855	8 765	1 235
25—29	9 213	9 138	787	7 939	2 061
30—34	9 060	—	940	6 533	3 467
35—39	8 573	8 234	1 427	4 048	5 952
40—44	7 891	—	2 109	1 595	8 405
45—54	7 659	—	2 341		
55 & over	4 989	—	5 011		
Age not stated	2 000	—	8 000		

Table 6—Distribution of 10,000 Females of each Age Group according to Marital Status at the Sample Census and Census, 1951—(contd)

Age Group	Sample Census		Census 1951	
	Married	Others	Married	Others
	1	2	3	4
U R B A N				
Unde 15	1 274	8 726	1 360	8 640
15—19	7 917	2 083	8 825	1 175
20—24	8 915	1 085	8 81	1 188
25—29	9 295	785	7 697	2 303
30—34	9 292	708	5 386	4 614
35—39	7 991	2 009	3 648	6 352
40—44	7 411	2 589	1 457	8 548
45—54	7 234	2 766		
55 & over	4 671	5 329		
Age not stated		10 000		
IV—NORTH WEST INDIA				
I Rajasthan				
TOTAL				
Und 15	925	9 075	1 122	8 878
15—19	8 964	1 036	8 711	1 289
20—24	9 583	417	9 094	906
25—29	9 505	495	8 145	1 855
30—34	9 161	839	6 467	3 533
35—39	8 241	1 759	3 825	6 175
40—44	6 504	3 496	4 322	5 678
45—54	4 224	5 776		
55 & over	1 818	8 182		
Age not stated				
RURAL				
Und 15	962	9 038	1 110	8 890
15—19	9 217	783	8 733	1 267
20—24	9 541	459	9 054	946
25—29	9 564	436	8 074	1 926
30—34	9 084	916	6 389	3 611
35—39	8 197	1 803	3 764	6 236
40—44	6 561	3 439	4 880	5 120
45—54	4 204	5 796		
55 & over	1 706	8 294		
Age not stated				
U R B A N				
Und 15	711	9 289	1 188	8 812
15—19	7 719	2 281	8 615	1 385
20—24	9 747	253	95	705
25—29	9 123	877	8 469	1 531
30—34	9 592	408	6 791	3 209
35—39	8 483	1 515	4 091	5 909
40—44	6 216	3 784	3 000	7 000
45—54	4 310	5 690		
55 & over	2 381	7 619		
Age not stated				

Table 6—Distribution of 10,000 Females of each Age Group according to Marital Status at the Sample Census and Census, 1951—(contd)

Age Group	Sample Census		Census 1951	
	Married	Others	Married	Others
1	2	3	4	5
2 Punjab				
TOTAL				
Under 15	388	9 612	4.8	9 542
15—19	6 230	3 770		
20—24	9 391	609	7 850	2 150
25—29	9 749	251		
30—34	9 237	763	9 160	840
35—39	8 750	1 250		
40—44	8 402	1 598	8 272	1 728
45—54	6 298	3 702	6 870	3 140
55 & over	5 506	6 494	4 104	5 896
Age not stated			4 011	5 989
RURAL				
Under 15	620	9 380	489	9 511
15—19	7 603	2 397		
20—24	9 651	349	8 035	1 965
25—29	9 739	261		
30—34	9 407	593	9 175	825
35—39	8 632	1 368		
40—44	8 736	1 264	8 258	1 742
45—54	6 471	3 529	6 862	3 118
55 & over	3 364	6 636	4 111	5 879
Age not stated			4 060	5 940
URBAN				
Under 15	196	9 804	267	9 733
15—19	5 351	4 619		
20—24	9 189	811	6 755	3 245
25—29	9 756	244		
30—34	9 035	945	9 037	943
35—39	8 876	1 124		
40—44	8 131	1 869	8 361	1 639
45—54	6 188	3 812	6 849	3 151
55 & over	3 617	6 383	3 986	6 014
Age not stated			1 111	8 689
3 P E P S U				
TOTAL				
Under 15	502	9 498	370	9 630
15—19	7 441	2 559		
20—24	9 375	672	7 238	2 762
25—29	9 636	364		
30—34	9 539	461	9 260	740
35—39	8 387	1 613		
40—44	7 750	2 250	8 832	1 168
45—54	6 034	3 906	7 882	2 118
55 & over	4 015	5 985	5 416	4 574
Age not stated			1 176	8 824

Table 6—Distribution of 10,000 Females of each Age Group according to Marital Status at the Sample Census and Census, 1951—(contd)

Ag Group	Sample Census		Census 1951	
	M rried	Oth rs	M rried	Others
1	2	3	4	5
RURAL				
Und 15	6 3	9 377	404	9 596
15—19	8 235	1 765		
20—24	9 279	721	7 273	2 727
25—29	9 597	408		
30—34	9 807	198	9 249	751
35—39	8 136	1 864		
40—44	8 095	1 905	8 848	1 152
45—54	6 757	3 243	7 989	2 011
55 & o er	4 074	5 926	5 523	4 477
Age not stated			1 067	8 933
URBAN				
Under 15	294	9 706	194	9 806
15—19	6 000	4 000		
20—24	9 506	494	7 080	2 920
25—29	9 01	299		
30—34	9 020	9 0	9 312	608
35—39	8 824	1 176		
40—44	7 568	2 632	8 752	1 248
45—54	4 762	5 238	7 256	2 744
55 & o er	5 929	6 071	4 764	5 236
Age not stated			1 923	8 077
4 Bikanpur				
TOTAL				
Unde 15	156	9 844	5	9 995
15—19	7 955	2 045		
20—24	9 773	227	5 049	4 951
25—29	9 459	41		
30—34	9 474	526	9 190	810
35—39	9 444	36		
40—44	8 333	1 667	8 656	1 344
45—54	5 625	4 375	7 803	2 197
55 & o er	2 00	7 500	4 636	5 364
Age not stated				
RURAL				
Under 15	163	9 837	5	9 995
15—19	8 537	1 463		
20—24	9 767	233	5 045	4 955
25—29	9 412	588		
30—34	9 444	556	9 194	806
35—39	9 412	588		
40—44	8 261	1 739	8 784	1 216
45—54	6 000	4 000	7 849	2 151
55 & over	2 564	7 436	4 700	5 300
Age not stated				

Table 6—Distribution of 10,000 Females of each Age Group according to Marital Status at the Sample Census and Census, 1951—(contd)

Age Group	Sample Census		Census 1951	
	Married	Others	Married	Others
	1	2	3	4
1	2	3	4	5
URBAN				
Under 15		10 000		10 000
15—19		10 000		10 000
20—24	10 000	2 500	11 200	4 800
25—29	10 000	10 000	9 048	952
30—34	10 000	10 000	5 356	4 444
35—39	10 000	10 000	6 429	3 571
40—44	10 000	10 000	2 581	7 419
45—54				
55 & over				
Age not stated				
5 H m a h a l P r a d e h				
TOTAL				
Under 15	215	9 785	371	9 679
15—19	8 333	1 667	8 210	1 790
20—24	9 223	777	9 153	847
25—29	9 512	488	8 767	1 233
30—34	9 315	685	7 311	2 689
35—39	8 636	1 364	5 321	4 679
40—44	7 292	2 708	6 939	3 061
45—54	7 536	2 464		
55 & over	2 874	7 126		
Age not stated				
RURAL				
Under 15	235	9 765	324	9 676
15—19	8 435	1 565	8 270	1 730
20—24	3 263	737	9 162	838
25—29	9 459	541	8 851	1 149
30—34	9 412	588	7 382	2 618
35—39	8 548	1 452	5 422	4 578
40—44	7 381	2 619	7 536	2 444
45—54	7 647	2 353		
55 & over	2 738	7 262		
Age not stated				
URBAN				
Under 15		10 000	241	9 759
15—19	6 000	4 000	7 112	2 888
20—24	8 750	1 250	8 927	1 073
25—29	10 000	1 000	7 163	2 837
30—34	8 000	2 000	5 122	4 878
35—39	10 000	3 333	2 623	7 377
40—44	6 667	10 000		10 000
45—54		3 333		
55 & over	6 667			
Age not stated				

Table 6—Distribution of 10,000 Females of each age group according to Marital Status at the Sample Census and Census, 1951—(concl'd)

Age Group	Sample Census		Census 1951	
	Married	Others	Married	Others
1	2	3	4	5
6 Ajmer				
TOTAL				
Under 15	524	9 476	1 621	8 379
15—19	7 439	2 561	8 964	1 036
20—24	9 600	400		
25—29	9 773	227	9 390	610
30—34	9 060	910		
35—39	8 780	1 220	7 807	2 193
40—44	7 826	2 174	5 738	4 262
45—54	5 047	4 933	2 964	7 036
55 & over	2 549	7 451		
Age not stated				
RURAL				
Under 15	791	9 209	2 138	7 862
15—19	8 864	1 136	9 299	701
20—24	10 000			
25—29	10 000		9 416	584
30—34	9 067	333		
35—39	8 636	1 364	7 578	2 422
40—44	8 500	1 500	5 486	4 514
45—54	4 400	5 600	2 874	7 126
55 & over	4 667	5 333		
Age not stated				
URBAN				
Under 15	445	9 555	658	9 342
15—19	6 917	3 083	8 463	1 537
20—24	9 512	488		
25—29	9 712	288	9 346	654
30—34	11 851	1 149		
35—39	8 833	1 167	8 229	1 771
40—44	7 639	2 361	6 201	3 799
45—54	5 244	4 756	3 175	6 825
55 & over	1 667	11 333		
Age not stated				

Table 7—Sex Ratio at the Sample Census and 1951 Census

State	NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1 000 MALES					
	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Sample Census	Census 1951	Sample Census	Census 1951	Sample Census	Census 1951
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I—North India—						
1 Uttar Pradesh	—	910	869	925	—	820
II—East India—						
1 Bihar	940	989	943	1 000	927	845
2 Assam	865	879	884	890	796	683
3 Man pur	1 082	1 036	1 033	1 039	939	633
4 Tr pura	905	904	913	909	884	836
III—South India—						
1 Madra	994	1 006	1 003	1 011	980	989
2 T avancore Cochun	1 032	1 008	1 083	1 014	1 074	981
3 Coorg	758	830	847	837	505	750
IV—West India—						
1 Bombay	994	932	996	988	987	818
2 Saurashtra	969	975	964	963	975	999
3 Putch	1 109	1 079	1 122	1 085	1 091	1 057
V—Central India—						
1 M dhy Pradesh	983	993	1 000	1 004	942	925
2 Madhya Bha t (1952)	904	925	910	929	895	905
Madhya Bharat (19 3)	930	925	—	929	—	905
3 Vindhya P desh	944	950	938	953	979	920
VI—North West India—						
1 Rajasthan	923	921	920	918	934	932
II Punjab	860	863	846	876	871	809
3 P E P S U	825	844	806	849	857	822
4 B laspur	871	948	858	932	1 286	8 6
5 Him h I P desh	953	910	962	918	835	758
II Ajmer	833	925	919	950	885	892

Table 8—Birth Rates

(For computation of birth rate by the Census Actuary see Census of India Paper No. 6 1954—Estimation of the birth rate in India during 1941-50-1951 Census)

State	Year	Birth rate (registered) Rate	Number of un- registered births per 100 registered as verified at the Sample Census	Birth rate (registered) corrected for omissions shown in column 4	Birth rate (Sample Census)	Birth rate (Census Actuary) 1941-50
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I—North India—						
1 Uttar Pradesh	T R U	— 1953 —	— 15.3 —	— 41.9 —	— 21.7 —	— 26.4 —
II—East India—						
1 Bihar	T R U	1952 1952 1952	18.8 19.5 9.4	508.2 496.3 650.0	114.3* 116.3* 70.5	33.9 34.6 30.1
2 Assam	T R U	1952 1952 1952	14.9 14.8 16.7	64.2 65.0 57.1	24.5 24.4 26.2	34.8 39.3 16.9
3 Manipur	T R U	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	44.4 44.8 —
4 Tripura	T R U	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	24.4 24.6 24.1
III—South India—						
1 Madras	T R U	1951-52 1951-52 1951-52	30.4 28.8 37.3	11.1 11.4 10.5	111.1 32.1 41.2	18.6 19.8 16.6
2 Travancore-Cochin	T R U	1952 1952 1952	24.2 22.6 37.3	342.7 409.8 143.0	107.1* 115.2 90.8*	39.8 40.9 34.1
3 Coorg	T R U	— — —	— — —	18.2 — —	— — —	20.8 22.7 14.3
IV—West India—						
1 Bombay	T R U	1952 1952 1952	33.3 34.3 31.0	17.7 16.3 27.7	39.2 39.9 39.6	34.8 35.3 31.9
2 Saurashtra	T R U	— — —	— — —	88.9 66.2 132.5	— — —	34.6 38.0 30.9
3 Kathiawar	T R U	— — —	— — —	55.5 53.1 59.4	— — —	35.2 37.7 31.7

Rates are too high due to the highly inflated figures of percentage omissions in registered births as verified in the Sample Census

† Calculated on other bases explained in Paras (4 10) to (4 13) of Census of India Paper No. 6 1954

* Including Manipur

* Including Assam

* Including Kathiawar

* Including Saurashtra

Table 8—Birth Rates—(concd)

(For computation of birth rate by the Census Actuary see Census of India Paper No. 6 1954—Estimate of birth and death rates in India during 1941—50—1951 Census)

State		Year	Birth rate (registered)	Number of un- registered births per 100 registered as verified at the Sample Census	Birth rate (registered) corrected for omissions shown in column 4	Birth rate (Sample Census)	Birth rate (Census Actuary) 1941—50
			Rate				
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
V—Central India—							
1 Madhya Pradesh	T	1952	33.5	10.3	37.0	38.1	46.1
	R	1952	34.1	6.6	36.4	40.9	—
	U	1952	50.6	28.8	39.4	30.0	—
2 Madhya Bharat (1952)	T	1952	10.4	225.9	33.9	33.0	44.25
	R	1952	8.5	343.1	37.7	38.8	—
	U	1952	19.0	88.5	35.8	23.5	—
Madhya Bharat (1953)	T	—	—	143.1	—	30.0	44.25
	R	—	—	187.6	—	34.9	—
	U	—	—	32.1	—	20.2	—
3 Vindhya Pradesh	T	—	—	214.4	—	16.3	44.25
	R	—	—	227.11	—	16.1	—
	U	—	—	156.8	—	17.0	—
VI—North-West India—							
1 Rajasthan	T	—	—	279.6	—	58.7	42.5
	R	—	—	402.1	—	40.5	—
	U	—	—	38.5	—	29.0	—
2 Punjab	T	1952	41.5	14.5	47.5	32.4	41.2 (36.6)
	R	1952	43.4	14.9	49.9	39.4	—
	U	1952	33.3	14.0	38.0	26.7	—
3 PEP&SU	T	—	—	64.6	—	41.7	41.37
	R	—	—	73.2	—	47.5	—
	U	—	—	42.9	—	32.0	—
4 Bikaner	T	1952	34.9	—	34.9	22.9	41.5*
	R	1952	35.1	—	35.1	23.8	—
	U	1952	29.4	—	29.4	—	—
5 Himachal Pradesh	T	1952	19.3	26.5	24.4	31.1	41.5*
	R	1952	19.4	21.7	23.6	30.11	—
	U	1952	16.9	100.0	33.8	44.9	—
6 Ajmer	T	1952	21.8	45.1	31.6	25.7	45.0
	R	1952	20.5	53.8	31.5	34.1	—
	U	1952	23.7	42.1	33.7	23.2	—

* Including Vindhya Pradesh and Bhil

* Including Madhya Bharat and Bhil

* Including Himachal Pradesh and Bikaner

* Including Himachal Pradesh and PEP&SU

* Including Bikaner and PEP&SU

Table 8—Birth Rates

(For computation of birth rate by the Census Actuary see Census of India Paper No. 6 1954—Estimation of birth and death rates in India during 1941-50-1951 Census)

State	Year	Rate	Number of unregistered births per 100 registered as verified at the Sample Census	Birth rate (reg. + unreg.) corrected for omissions shown in column 4	Birth rate (Sample Census)	Birth rate (Census Actuary) 1941-50
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I—North India—						
1 Uttar Pradesh	T	—	—	—	—	38.6
	R	1953	15.3	41.9	21.7	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—
II—East India—						
1 Bihar	T	1952	18.8	508.2	114.3	39.0
	R	1952	19.5	496.3	116.3	—
	U	1952	9.4	650.0	70.5*	—
2 Assam	T	1957	14.9	64.2	24.5	46.7†
	R	1952	14.8	65.0	24.4	—
	U	1952	16.7	57.1	26.2	—
3 Manipur	T	—	—	—	—	46.7‡
	R	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—
4 Tripura	T	—	—	—	—	—
	R	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—
III—South India—						
1 Madras	T	1951-52	30.4	11.1	33.8	35.7
	R	1951-52	28.8	11.4	32.1	(34.0)
	U	1951-52	37.3	10.5	41.2	—
2 Travancore-Cochin	T	1952	24.2	342.7	107.1*	37.4
	R	1952	22.6	409.8	115.2	(35.4)
	U	1952	37.3	143.6	90.9	—
3 Coorg	T	—	—	18.2	—	38.7†
	R	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—
IV—West India—						
1 Bombay	T	1952	33.3	17.7	39.2	41.0
	R	1952	34.3	16.3	39.9	(38.9)
	U	1952	31.0	27.7	39.6	—
2 Saurashtra	T	—	—	88.9	—	42.2‡
	R	—	—	88.2	—	(39.1)
	U	—	—	132.5	—	—
3 Kutch	T	—	—	55.5	—	47.2‡
	R	—	—	53.1	—	(39.1)
	U	—	—	59.4	—	—

Rates are too high due to the highly inflated figures of percentage omissions in registered births as verified at the Sample Census

† Calculated on other bases explained in Paras (4-10) to (4-13) of Census of India Paper No. 11 1954

* Including Manipur

‡ Including Assam

§ Including Kutch

¶ Including Saurashtra

Table 9—Average Maternal Age at the Various Birth Orders—(concl'd)

(Arithmetic average of maternal age for births)

		BIRTH ORDER						
State		All orders	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
V—Central India—								
1 Madhya Pradesh	T	27.21	21.06	23.31	26.03	29.13	30.84	33.8
	R	27.24	21.19	23.37	26.17	29.41	30.68	33.55
	U	27.06	20.50	23.03	25.45	28.14	31.36	33.68
2 Madhya Bharat (1952)	T	26.75	13.6	22.3	26.06	28.46	30.80	37.12
	R	26.84	21.59	22.79	25.47	28.38	31.88	32.5
	U	26.31	20.75	21.11	27.78	28.65	26.67	31.67
Madhya Bharat (1953)	T	26.84	17.2	23.71	25.94	28.49	30.77	31.89
	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 Vindhya Pradesh	T	27.96	22.44	26.55	29.07	30.63	32.81	34.24
	R	28.13	22.64	26.89	29.24	30.60	32.80	35.00
	U	27.00	21.43	23.75	27.00	30.83	32.86	30.00
VI—North West India—								
1 Rajasthan	T	27.07	21.63	24.80	28.41	27.99	31.38	33.00
	R	27.15	21.57	25.00	28.29	28.16	31.31	34.00
	U	26.50	22.22	27.86	30.00	27.00	23.33	30.00
2 Punjab	T	27.00	21.96	23.75	26.38	27.50	31.15	30.95
	R	26.79	22.50	23.60	25.00	29.38	25.83	31.54
	U	27.26	21.11	23.91	28.42	26.00	30.00	30.00
3 Pepsu	T	26.85	22.50	21.38	24.48	28.00	31.00	33.53
	R	27.15	23.20	21.90	24.1	26.47	31.54	33.85
	U	26.08	20.00	20.00	25.00	31.25	30.00	37.50
4 Bilaspur	T	25.79	2.00	20.00	26.67	27.50	—	40.00
	R	25.79	22.00	20.00	26.67	27.50	—	40.00
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Himachal Pradesh	T	25.16	21.6	21.4	27.75	28.00	33.33	35.00
	R	24.91	21.43	21.82	23.75	28.00	33.33	35.00
	U	27.14	20.00	20.00	—	—	—	35.00
6 Ajmer	T	28.00	21.05	27.06	29.17	27.50	36.67	32.2
	R	30.00	22.50	30.00	30.00	30.00	—	30.00
	U	27.12	20.67	25.83	28.57	26.00	36.67	32.50
Other countries—								
1 Japan (1952)		28.60	24.51	26.93	29.11	31.6	33.66	35.71
2 U.S.A. (1951)		27.73	23.73	27.10	29.0	29.50	30.79	37.05
3 England and Wales (1952)		28.27	25.43	28.33	30.29	31.68	33.35	34.00

Table 10—Child Birth Indices

(Number of child on born per mother)

		AGE GROUP OF MOTHERS						
		Incomplete maternity experience				Completed maternity experience		
State		Under 15	15—24	25—34	35—44	45 & over	Age not stated	Average for all ages
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I—North India—								
1	Uttar Pradesh	T R U	— — 18	— — 38	— — 54	— — 61	— — 35	— — 34
II—East India—								
1	Bihar	T R U	13* 13 20	19 19 38	35 35 51	52 52 55	58 58 55	32 32 30
2	Assam	T R U	10* 10 —	21 21 20	41 41 44	53 52 60	66 67 55*	32 32 34
3	Manipur	T R U	— — —	22 22 —	34 34 —	44 44 —	47 47* —	30 30 —
4	Tripura	T R U	10 10* —	21 21 20	46 41 55	61 58 70*	— 25 25	33 30 40
III—South India—								
1	Madras	T R U	10 10 21	20 18 41	38 37 64	57 54 64	60 56 71*	33 32 34
2	Tamil Nadu (1952)	T R U	20 20 —	18 18 21	41 41 42	63 63 67	105* 105 —	35 35 37
	Tamil Nadu (1951) 10	T R U	14 14 10	17 17 18	35 34 35	57 57 56	66 66 64	43 43 42
3	Coorg	T R U	— — —	20* 30 15	38 38 —	— — —	— — —	34 37 15
IV—West India—								
1	Bombay	T R U	10 10 20	20 20 45	41 41 45	62 61 67	77 78 73*	36 36 38
2	Saurashtra	T R U	10* — 10	20 1 19	42 39 47	64 58 76	70 55 130	37 36 39
3	Kutch	T R U	— — —	21 19 25	41 38 46	60 57 71	83 75 100*	37 36 40

*Number of mothers less than 10

Table 10—Child Birth Indices—(concl'd)

(Number of children born per mother)

State		AGE GROUP OF MOTHERS						
		Incomplete maternity experience				Completed maternity experience		
		Under 15	15-24	25-34	35-44	45 & over	Age not stated	Age of all ages
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
V—Central India—								
1 Madhya Pradesh (1952)	T	10*	20	44	65	77		36
	R	10	19	43	65	74		36
	U	10*	21	45	62	90		37
Madhya Pradesh (1951) Total Count		13	21	38	52	57	40	44
Madhya Pradesh (1951) (10 / Sample)	T	12	19	38	56	63		42
	R	12	19	38	56	63		43
	U	13	20	38	58	65		42
2 Madhya Pradesh at (1952)	T	13*	23	42	61	57	37	36
	R	13	23	41	60	62	36*	35
	U		24	47	62	50	40	37
Madhya Pradesh at (1953)		T	10	22	43	57	65	35
3 Vindhya Pradesh	T	—	—	—	—	—	—	30
	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	29
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	31
VI—North West India—								
1 Rajasthan	T	10	19	35	58	60		32
	R	10	19	34	57	60*		31
	U		24	41	73			36
2 Punjab	T		25	41	64	60		37
	R		25	39	66	60		36
	U		24	42	61			37
3 P E P S U	T		24	49	61	65		40
	R		22	50	60	65		40
	U		27	49	62			39
4 Bilaspur	T		19	39	65			31
	R		19	39	65			31
	U							
5 Himachal Pradesh	T		17	47	67	60		31
	R		17	42	70	60		29
	U		17	80	60			50
6 Ajmer	T		16	49	55			38
	R		16	46	58			42
	U		16	50	53			37
Other Countries—								
1 Japan (1950)			13	25	45	53	39	41
2 U S A (1950)			16	23	29	33		27
3 England and Wales (1951)			14	19	24	26		2

Number of mothers less than 10

Table 11—Child Survival

(Number of child en surving)

		AGE OF					
		Under 15		15—24		25—34	
State		Survival index	Loss index	Survival index	Loss index	Survival index	Loss index
1		2	3	4		6	7
I—North India—							
1 Uttar Pradesh	T R U	— — —	— — —	— 1.5 —	— 0.3 —	— 2.9 —	— 0.9 —
II—East India—							
1 Bihar	T R U	1.3 1.3		1.6 1.5 1.9	0.3 0.4 0.1	2.8 2.7 3.3	0.7 0.8 0.5
2 Assam	T R U	1.0 1.0		1.9 1.9 2.0	0.2 0.2	3.7 3.7 4.0	0.4 0.4 0.4
3 Manipur	T R U			2.2 2.2		3.3 3.3	0.1 0.1
4 Tripura	T R U	1.0 1.0		2.0 2.1 1.8	0.1 — 0.2	3.9 3.8 4.1	0.7 0.3 1.4
III—South India—							
1 Madras	T R U	1.0 1.0	—	1.8 1.7 1.9	0.2 0.1 0.2	3.3 3.1 3.6	0.5 0.6 0.5
2 Tanjore-Cochin (1952)	T R U	2.0		1.6 1.6 1.9	0.2 0.2 0.2	3.4 3.3 3.6	0.7 0.8 0.6
Tanjore-Cochin (1951)	T R U	1.1 1.1 1.0	0.3 0.3	1.4 1.4 1.5	0.3 0.3 0.3	2.7 2.7 2.7	0.8 0.7 0.8
3 Coorg	T R U			2.0 3.0 1.5		3.4 3.4	0.4 0.4
West India—							
1 Bombay	T R U	0.9 0.9	0.1 0.1	1.7 1.7 1.7	0.3 0.3 0.3	3.4 3.3 3.7	0.7 0.8 0.8
2 Saurashtra	T R U	1.0 1.0		1.8 1.8 1.6	0.2 0.3 0.3	3.5 3.6 3.5	0.7 0.3 1.2
3 Kutch	T R U			1.8 1.6 2.0	0.3 0.3 0.5	3.2 3.0 3.6	0.9 0.8 1.0

and Loss Indices

and dead per mother)

MOTHER (YEARS)

35-44		45-54		Age not stated		All ages	
Survival index	Loss index	Survival index	Loss index	Survival index	Loss index	Survival index	Loss index
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
40	14	44	17	28	07	26	08
39	13	46	12	52	03	25	07
39	13	45	13	52	03	25	07
41	10	50	05			26	04
48	05	51	15			29	03
47	05	50	17			28	04
60		55				32	02
43	01	44	03			29	01
43	01	44	03			29	01
54	07			25		29	04
52	06			25		28	02
63	07					32	08
48	09	51	09	10		28	05
46	08	49	07	10		27	05
52	12	59	12			30	04
51	12	65	40	25		29	06
50	13	65	40	25		29	06
58	09					33	04
43	14	46	20			32	11
43	14	46	20			32	11
41	15	44	20			31	11
						31	03
						34	03
						15	
49	13	60	17			29	07
48	13	61	17			29	07
53	14	53	20			31	07
54	10	56	14			32	05
51	07	48	07			32	04
8	18	90	40			31	08
43	17	60	23			29	08
43	14	50	25			28	08
43	28	80	20			30	10

Table 11—Child Survival

(Number of children surviving)

State		AGE OF					
		Under 15		15—24		25—34	
		Survival index	Loss index	Survival index	Loss index	Survival index	Loss index
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
V—Central India—							
1	Madhya Pradesh (1952)	T 0.9	0.1	1.5	0.5	3.1	1.3
	Madhya Pradesh (1951) Total Count	R 0.9	0.1	1.5	0.4	2.9	1.4
		U 1.0		1.8	0.3	3.7	0.8
		0.8	0.5	1.3	0.8	2.3	1.5
	Madhya Pradesh (1951) (10 / Sample)	T 0.8	0.4	1.3	0.6	2.4	1.4
		R 0.8	0.4	1.2	0.7	2.3	1.4
		U 0.8	0.5	1.3	0.7	2.5	1.3
2	Madhya Bharat (1952)	T 1.3		1.8	0.5	3.1	1.1
		R 1.3		1.7	0.6	3.0	1.1
		U		2.0	0.4	3.5	1.2
	Madhya Bharat (1953)	T	0.9	0.1	1.8	0.4	3.3
3	Vindhya Pradesh	T	—	—	—	—	—
		R	—	—	—	—	—
		U	—	—	—	—	—
VI—North West India—							
1	Rajasthan	T 1.0		1.7	0.2	2.9	0.6
		R 1.0		1.6	0.3	2.8	0.6
		U		2.1	0.3	3.6	0.5
2	Punjab	T		2.0	0.5	3.3	0.8
		R		2.1	0.4	2.9	1.0
		U		2.0	0.4	3.7	0.5
3	PEPSU	T 2.1		0.3		4.2	0.7
		R 1.9		0.3		4.1	0.9
		U 2.6		0.1		4.5	0.4
4	Hilaspur	T 1.9				3.7	0.2
		R 1.9				3.7	0.2
		U					
5	Himachal Pradesh	T 1.4		0.3		4.0	0.7
		R 1.4		0.3		3.8	0.4
		U 1.3		0.4		5.3	2.7
6	Ajmer	T		1.3	0.3	3.6	1.3
		R		1.6		3.1	1.3
		U		1.2	0.4	3.9	1.1

and Loss Indices—(concl'd)

nd de d per m. (1907)

MOTHER (YEARS)

35-44		45 & over		Age not stated		All ages	
Survival index	Loss index	Survival index	Loss index	Survival index	Loss index	Survival index	Loss index
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
44	21	50	27			26	10
43	22	43	31			25	11
48	14	72	18			30	07
30	22	30	27	21	19	25	19
34	22	36	27			26	16
34	22	36	27			26	17
36	22	37	28			26	16
43	18	45	12	31	06	27	09
43	17	43	19	28	08	26	09
44	18	48	02	40		29	08
42	15	46	19			27	08
—	—	—	—	—	—	24	06
—	—	—	—	—	—	24	05
—	—	—	—	—	—	24	07
45	13	50	10			26	06
44	13	50	10			25	06
48	25					30	06
47	17	40	20			29	08
47	19	40	20			28	08
47	14					31	06
51	10	55	30			34	08
48	12	55	30			33	07
60	02					37	08
60	05					30	01
60	05					30	01
50	17	50	10			26	05
50	20	50	10			25	04
50	10					36	14
43	12					29	09
46	12					31	11
41	12					28	09

Table 12*—Percentage Births in the Maternal Age Periods

		AGE OF MOTHER (YEARS)					
State		Under 15	15-24	25-34	35-44	45 & over	Are not stated
1		2	3	4	5	6	
TOTAL							
I—North India—							
1 Uttar Pradesh							
II—East India—							
1 Bihar							
2 Assam							
3 Manipur							
4 Tripura							
III—South India—							
1 Madras							
2 Tanjore Cochin							
3 Coorg							
IV—West India—							
1 Bombay							
2 S.ashtra							
3 Kathi							
V—Central India—							
1 Madhya Pradesh							
2 Madhy. B. at (192)							
3 Madhya B. at (193)							
3 V. dya Pradesh							
VI—North West India—							
1 Rajasthan							
2 Punjab							
3 P. E. P. S. U.							
4 Bala pur							
5 Himachal Pradesh							
6 Jammu							
Other Countries—							
1 Japan (1950)							
2 U. S. A. (1951)							
3 E. gland and Wales (195)							
RURAL							
I—North India—							
1 Uttar Pradesh							
II—East India—							
1 Bihar							
2 Assam							
3 Manipur							
4 Tripura							
III—South India—							
1 Madras							
2 Travancore-Cochin							
3 Coorg							

*In this and the subsequent table up to Table 18 the calculations for U. P. are based on births (each multiple birth being treated as separate birth) while for other states the calculations are based on the number of mothers.

Table 12—Percentage Births in the Maternal Age Periods—(concl'd)

		AGE OF MOTHER (YEARS)					
State		Under 15	15-24	25-34	35-44	45 & over	Age not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
RURAL—(<i>Id</i>)							
IV—West India—							
1	Bombay	0 20	38 87	44 75	14 97	1 26	
2	S u a h t r a		37 24	4 35	19 39	1 07	
3	Kutch		33 15	45 99	19 79	1 07	
V—Central India—							
1	Madhy P desh	0 35	42 38	4 83	13 39	1 05	
2	M dhy Bharat	0 6	44 9	40 67	17 13	1 17	0 93
3	Vindhya Pradesh	0 17	37 33	42 40	15 71	1 86	2 53
VI—North West India—							
	Rajast h n	2 69	39 26	43 79	13 42	1 34	
2	P j ab		47 14	38 57	13 57	0 72	
3	P E P S U		41 54	46 9	10 00	1 54	
4	Bilaspur		57 63	36 84	10 53		
5	H m ch l P r desh		57 90	36 84	3 51	1 75	
6	Aj m r		11 73	61 54	19 23		
URBAN							
I—North India—							
1	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—
II—East India—							
1	Bih a		54 91	37 89	10 61	1 59	
2	Ass m		49 09	40 91	8 18	1 87	
3	M p u						
4	Tr p u r a		44 90	48 98	6 12		
III—South India—							
1	Madras		48 27	39 51	11 53	0 69	
2	T m		36 43	47 86	14 70		
3	Coorg	1 43	100 00				
IV—West India—							
1	Bomb y		41 66	44 30	13 16	0 88	
2	S m h t e	0 34	42 47	47 47	14 38	0 34	
3	Kut h		40 54	49 55	9 01	0 90	
V—Central India—							
1	Madhy P adesh	0 60	45 47	37 83	14 89	1 21	
2	M dhy Bha t		48 73	38 07	10 15	2 03	1 0
3	Vindhya P desh	0 98	43 14	40 20	11 76	1 96	1 96
VI—North West India—							
1	R j th n		45 00	45 00	10 00		
2	Punjab		42 74	41 11	15 33		
3	P E P S U		49 0	41 18	9 80		
4	Bilaspur	—					
5	H m ch l P r desh		4 86	42 86	14 28		
6	Aj m e		40 68	47 46	11 66		

Table 13—Percentage Births in Maternal Ages by Order of Births

First Birth

AGE OF MOTHER (YEARS)

State	Under 15	15—24	25—34	35—44	45 & over	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
TOTAL						
I—North India—						
1 Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	
II—East India—						
1 Bihar	0 29	71 49	21 28	3 21	0 29	0 01
2 Assam	1 18	85 10	12 15	1 57		
3 M n pur		77 08	16 67	11 25		
4 T pu a	2 44	67 80	7 39			2 44
III—South India—						
1 Madras	0 43	83 14	15 30	0 99		0 01
2 T a co e Co h n		86 50	12 66	0 84		
3 Coorg		100 00				
IV—West India—						
1 Bombay	0 83	81 93	16 05	1 10	0 09	
2 M asht a	0 72	86 3	12 32	0 73		
3 Kutch		73 58	94 53	1 89		
V—Central India—						
1 Madhya P adesh	1 97	85 96	11 73	0 39		
2 M dhya Bh rat (1952)	1 35	84 46	12 16	1 35		0 61
3 M dhya Bha t (1953)	2 48	79 57	16 25	1 70		
4 Vindhya P adesh	1 10	74 59	14 92	3 87	11 35	4 91
VI—North West India—						
1 R jasth n	8 69	67 39	22 83	1 09		
2 Punjab		82 61	15 22	2 17		
3 P E P S U		78 19	18 75	3 13		
4 Bl pu		80 00	20 00			
5 Him l al P adesh		86 36	13 64			
6 Ajmer		89 47	10 53			
Other Countries—						
1 J pan (1957)		63 39	34 79	1 79	0 02	0 01
2 U S A (1951)		69 33	26 93	3 13	0 02	0 18
3 Engl nd and Wales (1957)	0 41	53 72	41 50	4 74	0 04	
RURAL						
I—North India—						
1 Uttar Pradesh		80 78	16 27	1 99	0 31	0 65
II—East India—						
1 Bina	0 37	72 33	23 14	3 40	0 32	0 49
2 Assam	1 34	85 71	11 61	1 34		
3 Man pur		77 08	16 67	6 25		
4 Tripu a	3 22	87 10	6 45			3 23
III—South India—						
1 Madras	0 60	82 31	15 70	1 11		0 20
2 Travancore Coch n		87 6	11 90	0 48		
3 Coorg						

Table 13—Percentage Births in Maternal Ages by Order of Births—(contd)

First Birth—(contd)		AGE OF MOTHER (YEARS)					
State		Under 15	15—24	25—34	35—44	45 & over	Age not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
RURAL—(contd)							
IV—West India—							
1	Bombay	0 95	80 55	17 14	1 26	0 10	
2	Saurashtra		83 33	15 15	1 52		
3	Kutch		68 18	29 55	2 27		
V—Central India—							
1	Madhya Pradesh	1 67	85 70	12 65	0 48		
2	Madhya Bharat	1 85	81 48	13 00	1 85		0 93
3	Vindhya Pradesh	0 66	74 17	15 90	3 97	0 66	4 64
VI—North West India—							
1	Rajasthan	9 64	66 27	22 89	1 20		
2	Punjab		78 57	17 86	3 57		
3	P. E. P. S. U.		72 00	24 00	4 00		
4	Baluchistan		80 00	0 00			
5	Himachal Pradesh		85 71	14 29			
6	Ajmer		75 00	25 00			
URBAN							
I—North India—							
1	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—
II—East India—							
1	Bihar		94 12	4 41	1 47		
2	Assam		80 64	16 13	3 23		
3	Manipur						
4	Tripura		90 00	10 00			
III—South India—							
1	Madras		85 22	14 29	0 49		
2	Tamil Nadu		77 78	18 52	3 70		
3	Coorg		100 00				
IV—West India—							
1	Bombay		91 37	8 63			
2	Saurashtra	1 39	88 89	9 72			
3	Kutch		100 00				
V—Central India—							
1	Madhya Pradesh	2 97	89 11	7 92			
2	Madhya Bharat		92 50	7 50			
3	Vindhya Pradesh	3 33	76 67	10 00	3 33		6 67
VI—North West India—							
1	Rajasthan		77 78	2 22			
2	Punjab		88 89	11 11			
3	P. E. P. S. U.		100 00				
4	Baluchistan		100 00				
5	Himachal Pradesh		93 33	6 67			
6	Ajmer						

Table 13—Percentage Births in Maternal Ages by Order of Births—(contd)

Second Birth

State	AGE OF MOTHER (YEARS)					
	Under 15	15—24	25—34	35—44	45 & over	Age not stated
	1	2	3	4	5	7
TOTAL						
I—North India—						
1 Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—
II—East India—						
1 Bihar	0 15	60 77	34 92	4 01	0 15	
2 Assam		76 39	21 89	1 29	0 43	
3 Manipur		62 38	32 67	3 96	0 99	
4 Tripura		81 39	16 98	2 33		
III—South India—						
1 Madras		63 52	33 18	3 00	0 30	
2 Travancore-Cochin	1 07	63 64	32 67	2 14		0 53
3 Coorg		33 33	66 67			
IV—West India—						
1 Bombay		64 42	37 00	3 36	0 2	
2 Saurashtra		66 12	30 58	3 30		
3 Kutch		6 50	35 71	1 79		
V—Central India—						
1 Madhya Pradesh		69 51	27 85	2 64		
2 Madhya Pradesh (1952)	0 83	74 38	22 31	0 83		1 65
3 Madhya Pradesh (1953)		66 66	30 26	2 43	0 65	
4 Madhya Pradesh		42 67	50 00	3 33	2 67	1 33
VI—North West India—						
1 Punjab		56 00	40 00	4 00		
2 P. N. B.		64 58	33 33	2 09		
3 P. L. P. S. U.		86 21	13 79			
4 Baluchistan		100 00				
5 Himachal Pradesh		84 62	15 38			
6 Jammu		47 06	35 29	17 65		
Other Countries—						
1 Japan (1952)		32 30	64 25	3 41	0 03	0 01
2 U. S. A. (1951)	0 03	46 63	47 47	5 77	0 03	0 07
3 England and Wales (1952)		27 71	61 91	10 30	0 08	
RURAL						
I—North India—						
1 Uttar Pradesh		55 73	38 33	5 12	0 52	0 40
II—East India—						
1 Bihar	0 18	55 52	39 32	4 00	0 18	
2 Assam		75 93	22 22	1 39	0 46	
3 Manipur		62 38	32 67	3 96	0 99	
4 Tripura		83 33	16 67			
III—South India—						
1 Madras		57 72	39 03	3 80	0 45	
2 Travancore-Cochin		65 03	31 50	2 46		0 61
3 Coorg			100 00			

Table 13—Percentage Births in Maternal Ages by Order of Births—(contd)

Second Birth—(contd)

AGE OF MOTHER (YEARS)							
State	Under 15	15—24	25—34	35—44	45 & over	Age not stated	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
RURAL—(contd.)							
IV—West India—							
1 Bombay		63 16	33 13	3 46	0 25		
2 Saurashtra		64 56	31 64	3 80			
3 Kutch		58 06	38 71	3 23			
V—Central India—							
1 Madhya Pradesh		68 74	20 78	11 48			
2 Madhya Bharat	1 07	70 97	25 81	1 08		1 07	
3 Vindhya Pradesh		40 30	51 49	3 73	2 99	1 49	
VI—North West India—							
1 Rajasthan		54 41	41 18	4 41			
2 Punjab		64 00	36 00				
3 Pepsu		80 95	19 05				
4 Bilaspur		100 00					
5 Himachal Pradesh		81 82	18 18				
6 Ajmer		20 00	60 00	20 00			
URBAN							
I—North India—							
1 Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	
II—East India—							
1 Bihar		87 39	12 61				
2 Assam		82 35	17 65				
3 Manipur							
4 Tripura		71 43	14 29	14 20			
III—South India—							
1 Madras		75 34	22 29	1 37			
2 Travancore-Cochin	2 33	54 17	37 50				
3 Ceylon		100 00					
IV—West India—							
1 Bombay		73 45	21 89	2 66			
2 Saurashtra		63 05	28 57	8 38			
3 Kutch		68 00	29 00				
V—Central India—							
1 Madhya Pradesh		70 03	21 00	3 37			
2 Madhya Bharat		8 71	10 72			3 57	
3 Vindhya Pradesh		62 50	37 50				
VI—North West India—							
1 Rajasthan		71 43	28 57				
2 Punjab		65 22	30 43	4 35			
3 Pepsu		100 00					
4 Bilaspur		100 00					
5 Himachal Pradesh		58 33	25 00	16 67			
6 Ajmer							

Table 13—Percentage Births in Maternal Ages by Order of Births—(contd)

Third Birth

State	AGE OF MOTHER (YEARS)					
	Under 15	15—24	25—34	35—44	45 & over	Age not stated
	1	2	3	4	5	6
TOTAL						
I—North India—						
1 Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—
II—East India—						
1 Bihar		30 47	55 47	12 50	1 56	
2 Assam		52 00	42 50	4 50	1 00	
3 M n pu		39 42	50 00	8 66	1 92	
4 Tripura		62 50	34 38	3 12		
III—South India—						
1 Mad as		40 40	52 24	6 46	11 90	
2 Travancore Coch n		39 65	56 21	3 35		0 59
3 Coorg		20 00	80 00			
IV—West India—						
1 Bombay		38 54	54 41	6 93	0 12	
2 Saurashtra		53 11	58 67	7 76		
3 Kutch		56 36	58 18	5 46		
V—Central India—						
1 Madhya Pradesh		46 67	46 67	6 41	0 25	
2 Madhya Bha at (1952)		47 73	46 21	3 79	2 77	
Madhya Bharat (1953)		47 29	46 57	5 60	0 54	
3 Vindhya Pradesh		28 95	51 97	15 79	1 97	1 37
VI—North West India—						
1 Rajasthan		29 55	59 09	9 09	2 27	
2 Punjab		44 68	46 81	8 51		
3 P E P S U		58 63	37 93	3 45		
4 Bilaspur		33 33	66 67			
5 Himachal Pradesh		62 50	37 50			
6 Ajmer		10 67	75 00	8 33		
Other Countries—						
1 Japan (1952)		11 66	81 37	8 94	0 03	
2 U S A (1951)		31 70	57 80	10 34	0 08	11 10
3 England and Wales (1952)		15 64	65 68	10 48	0 20	
RURAL						
I—North India—						
1 Uttar Pradesh		28 08	59 45	11 06	1 13	0 28
II—East India—						
1 Bihar		28 34	56 46	13 11	1 82	
2 Assam		52 72	41 85	4 69	0 54	
3 Man pur		39 42	50 00	8 66	1 92	
4 Tripura		60 87	34 78	4 35		
III—South India—						
1 Madras		35 91	57 18	5 85	1 06	
2 Travancore-Cochin		39 58	56 25	3 47		0 70
3 Coorg		20 00	80 00			

Table 13—Percentage Births in Maternal Ages by Order of Births—(contd)

Third Birth (concd)

State	AGE OF MOTHER (YEARS)						Age not at t d
	Under 15	15-24	25-34	35-44	45 & over		
1	2	3	4	5	6		7
RURAL—(concd)							
IV—West India—							
1 Bombay		33 36	53 57	7 94	0 13		
2 Saurashtra		30 67	58 67	10 66			
3 Kathi		29 03	61 29	9 68			
V—Central India—							
1 Madhya Pradesh		44 73	49 0	5 75	0 32		
2 Madhya Bharat		48 96	48 96	1 04	1 04		
3 Vindhya Pradesh		27 82	51 88	17 29	1 51		1 50
VI—North West India—							
1 Rajasthan		31 71	56 10	9 75	2 44		
2 Punjab		50 00	50 00				
3 P E P S U		57 89	42 11				
4 Baluchistan		33 33	66 67				
5 Himachal Pradesh		62 50	37 50				
6 Ajmer		20 00	60 00	20 00			
URBAN							
I—North India—							
1 Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—		—
II—East India—							
1 Bihar		43 66	49 30	7 04			
2 Assam		43 75	50 00		11 25		
3 Manipal							
4 Tripura		66 67	33 33				
III—South India—							
1 Madras		49 72	41 99	7 74	0 55		
2 Travancore		40 00	56 00	4 00			
3 Cochin							
IV—West India—							
1 Bombay		39 81	60 19				
2 Saurashtra		39 07	60 54	11 44			
3 Kathi		45 83	54 17				
V—Central India—							
1 Madhya Pradesh		54 55	36 36	11 09			
2 Madhya Bharat		44 44	50 69	5 26	5 56		
3 Vindhya Pradesh		36 84	52 63		5 7		
VI—North West India—							
1 Rajasthan			100 00				
2 Punjab		36 84	42 11	21 05			
3 P E P S U		60 00	30 00	10 00			
4 Baluchistan							
5 Himachal Pradesh		14 29	85 71				
6 Ajmer							

Table 13—Percentage Births in Maternal Ages by Order of Births—(contd.)

Fourth Birth

		AGE OF MOTHER (YEARS)					
State		Under 15	15-24	25-34	35-44	45 & over	Age not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
TOTAL							
I—North India—							
1	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—
II—East India—							
1	Bihar		16.89	59.25	20.64	2.68	0.54
2	Assam		29.56	61.01	8.17	1.26	
3	Mizoram		17.54	52.63	29.88		
4	Tripura		40.00	48.00	8.00		4.00
III—South India—							
1	Madras		19.08	65.29	14.71	0.92	
2	Tamil Nadu		15.87	65.08	19.05		
3	Coorg			100.00			
IV—West India—							
1	Bombay		18.94	67.69	11.79	0.58	
2	Sindh		27.50	58.75	13.75		
3	Kutch		15.91	63.81	20.45		
V—Central India—							
1	Madhya Pradesh		21.67	65.64	12.38	0.31	
	Madhya Bharat (1952)		26.05	61.35	10.97		1.68
	Madhya Bharat (1953)		25.59	64.44	9.62	0.42	
3	Uttar Pradesh		15.85	59.76	19.51	1.29	3.66
VI—North West India—							
1	Rajasthan		29.17	58.50	8.33		
2	Punjab		36.11	57.78	11.11		
3	Pakistan		24.00	72.00	4.00		
4	Bihar		25.00	75.00			
5	Uttar Pradesh		20.00	80.00			
6	Ajmer		25.00	75.00			
Other Countries—							
1	Japan (1950)		2.79	79.04	18.08	0.08	0.01
	U.S.S.R. (1951)		21.83	61.87	16.09	0.13	0.13
3	England and Wales (1952)		8.33	63.87	27.39	0.41	
RURAL							
I—North India—							
1	Uttar Pradesh		13.99	64.47	19.09	1.94	0.58
II—East India—							
1	Bihar		16.40	58.04	21.77	3.16	0.63
	Assam		28.57	61.23	8.84	1.36	
3	Mizoram		17.54	52.63	29.83		
4	Tripura		40.00	45.00	10.00		5.00
III—South India—							
1	Madras		13.54	67.71	17.36	1.39	
2	Tamil Nadu		13.89	64.81	17.30		
3	Coorg			100.00			

Table 13—Percentage Births in Maternal Ages by Order of Births—(contd)

Fourth Birth—(contd)

AGE OF MOTHER (YEARS)							
Stat	Under 15	15—24	25—34	35—44	45 & over	Age not stated	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
RURAL—(contd)							
IV—W t Ind a—							
1 Bomb y		20 77	67 87	11 17	0 69		
2 M asht		23 26	60 46	16 78			
3 Kutch		14 29	5 14	8 57			
V—Central India—							
1 M dhya Pr desh		19 37	67 59	12 65	0 39		
2 M dhya Bh t		26 83	59 76	10 97		2 44	
3 V ndhya P adesh		15 71	60 00	18 57	1 43	4 29	
VI—North We t India—							
1 R jasthan		26 32	65 79	7 89			
2 Punjab		25 00	56 75	11 75			
3 P E P S U		35 29	64 71				
4 B la pur		25 00	75 00				
5 Him hal Pradesh		20 00	80 00				
6 Ajmer			100 00				
URBAN							
I—N rth Ind a—							
1 Utt r Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	
II—Ea t India—							
1 Bih		19 64	66 07	14 29			
2 Assam		41 67	58 33				
3 M n pur							
4 I pu a		40 00	60 00				
III—South India—							
1 M d		29 93	60 55	9 5			
2 T v n C h n		27 78	66 67	5 55			
3 Coo g							
IV—W t India—							
1 Bomb y		18 09	66 67	15 24			
2 S u whtr		3 43	56 76	10 81			
3 Kutch		18 75	75 00	11 25			
V—Central India—							
1 M dhya P desh		30 00	58 57	11 43			
2 M dhya Bh t		24 3	64 87	10 81			
3 Vindhya P d sh		16 67	58 33	25 00			
VI—N rth We t India—							
1 R j sth n		40 00	50 00	10 00			
2 Pu jab		45 00	50 00	5 00			
3 P E P S U			87 50	1 50			
4 B la pur							
5 Himachal P adesh		40 00	60 00				
6 Ajme							

Table 13—Percentage Births in Maternal Ages by Order of Births—(contd)

Fifth Birth

AGE OF MOTHER (YEARS)							
State	Under 15	15-24	25-34	35-44	45 & over	Age not stated	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
I—North India—							
TOTAL							
1 Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	
II—East India—							
1 Bihar		4 41	64 71	27 94	2 94		
2 Assam		13 68	75 81	18 80	1 71		
3 Manipur		19 15	61 70	17 02	2 13		
4 Tripura		11 11	66 67	22 22			
III—South India—							
1 Madras		11 23	63 16	24 56	1 05		
2 Travancore-Cochin		7 77	70 87	21 36			
3 Coorg			100 00				
IV—West India—							
1 Bombay		7 01	69 26	22 41	1 29		
2 Sindh		7 41	67 90	23 46	1 23		
3 Kutch		21 74	60 87	17 39			
V—Central India—							
1 Madhya Pradesh		11 24	69 48	18 88	0 40		
2 Madhya Bharat (1952)		16 09	60 97	21 84	1 15		
3 Madhya Bharat (1953)		13 96	66 38	17 66	2 00		
4 Vindhya Pradesh		12 50	51 56	31 25	4 69		
VI—North West India—							
1 Rajasthan		10 34	65 52	24 14			
2 Punjab		29 63	59 26	11 11			
3 P. E. P. S. U.		15 00	60 00	25 00			
4 P. I. P. U.							
5 Himachal Pradesh			66 67	33 33			
6 Ajmer			43 33	66 67			
Other Countries—							
1 Japan (1952)		0 50	67 96	36 36	0 17	0 01	
2 U. S. A. (1951)		13 47	64 37	21 80	0 20	0 16	
3 England and Wales (1952)		3 92	53 57	36 81	0 70	—	
RURAL							
I—North India—							
1 Uttar Pradesh		5 45	58 48	30 89	4 51	0 67	
II—East India—							
1 Bihar		4 27	64 96	28 11	2 14		
2 Assam		13 46	66 35	18 27	1 92		
3 Manipur		19 15	61 70	17 02	2 13		
4 Tripura		14 29	57 14	28 57			
III—South India—							
1 Madras		9 68	60 75	28 49	1 08		
2 Travancore-Cochin		6 90	71 26	21 84			
3 Coorg			100 00				

Table 13—Percentage Births in Maternal Ages by Order of Births—(contd)

Fifth Birth—(contd)

AGE OF MOTHER (YEARS)							
State	Under 15	15—24	25—34	35—44	45 & over	Age not stated	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
RURAL—(contd.)							
IV—West India—							
1 Bombay		6.81	69.36	22.35	1.28		
2 Saurashtra		7.41	61.11	29.01	1.85		
3 Kutch			69.23	0.77			
V—Central India—							
1 Madhya Pradesh		10.53	72.63	16.31	0.53		
2 Madhya Bharat		11.59	59.42	27.54	1.45		
3 Vindhya Pradesh		12.00	57.00	32.00	4.00		
VI—North West India—							
1 Rajasthan		3.85	69.23	26.99			
2 Punjab		50.00	41.67	8.33			
3 P. E. P. S. U.		15.38	53.01	30.77			
4 Bikaner							
5 Himachal Pradesh			66.67	33.33			
6 Ajmer							
URBAN							
I—North India—							
1 Uttar Pradesh							
II—East India—							
1 Bihar		5.26	63.16	23.68	7.90		
2 Assam		15.38	61.54	23.01			
3 Manipal							
4 Tripura			100.00				
III—South India—							
1 Madras		14.14	67.68	17.17	1.01		
2 Travancore Cochin		1.50	68.75	18.75			
3 Coorg							
IV—West India—							
1 Bombay		8.57	68.57	21.43	1.43		
2 Saurashtra		7.41	81.48	11.11			
3 Kutch		50.00	50.00				
V—Central India—							
1 Madhya Pradesh		11.56	59.32	27.12			
2 Madhya Bharat		33.33	66.67				
3 Vindhya Pradesh		14.29	50.00	28.57	7.14		
VI—North West India—							
1 Rajasthan		66.67	33.33				
2 Punjab		13.33	73.34	13.33			
3 P. E. P. S. U.		14.29	71.43	14.29			
4 Bikaner							
5 Himachal Pradesh			33.33	66.67			
6 Ajmer							

Table 13—Percentage Births in Maternal Ages by Order of Births—(contd)

5th Birth

		AGE OF MOTHER (YEARS)						
St te		Under 15	15—24	25—34	35—44	45 & over	Age not stated	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	
TOTAL								
I—North India—								
1	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	
II—East India—								
1	Bihar		35	50 79	37 04	5 29	0 53	
2	Assam		41	64 10	26 92	2 57		
3	Manipur		35	43 48	47 00	4 35		
4	Tripura			85 71	14 29			
III—South India—								
1	Madras		28	63 39	31 15	2 18		
2	Travancore-Cochin			60 56	39 44			
3	Coorg							
IV—West India—								
1	Bombay		98	62 08	31 52	1 42		
2	Saurashtra		46	47 27	47 27			
3	Kutch		16	54 17	41 67			
V—Central India—								
1	Madhya Pradesh		05	65 26	30 53	3 16		
2	Madhya Bharat (1952)		32	58 49	24 53	3 77	1 89	
3	Madhya Bharat (1953)		69	69 29	22 44	1 58		
4	Madhya Pradesh		57	50 00	46 43			
VI—North West India—								
1	Rajasthan		55	50 00	44 45			
2	Punjab		23 00	47 62	23 81	4 76		
3	P. E. P. S. U.			64 71	35 29			
4	Bilaspur				100 00			
5	Himachal Pradesh			66 67	16 67	16 66		
6	Ajmer			77 78	22 22			
Other Countries—								
1	Japan (1950)		14	42 42	57 04	0 39	0 01	
2	U. S. A. (1951)		91	64 38	28 13	0 39	0 19	
3	England and Wales (1952)		35	50 39	47 06	1 20		
RURAL								
I—North India—								
1	Uttar Pradesh		28	51 90	38 01	5 79	0 43	
II—East India—								
1	Bihar		99	53 89	35 33	4 19	0 60	
2	Assam		06	62 12	30 79	3 00		
3	Manipur		35	43 48	47 02	4 35		
4	Tripura			71 43	28 57			
III—South India—								
1	Madras		17	57 94	36 01	2 38		
2	Travancore-Cochin			57 38	42 62			
3	Coorg							

Table 13—Percentage Births in Maternal Ages by Order of Births—(contd)

		Sixth Birth—(c ncl)					
		AGE OF MOTHER (YEARS)					
Stat		Under 15	15-24	25-34	35-44	45 & over	Age not stated
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
RURAL—(contd)							
IV—West India—							
1	Bombay		4 29	88 86	33 51	1 34	
2	Surashtra		7 89	42 11	80 00		
3	Kutch		5 88	47 06	47 06		
V—Central India—							
1	Madhy Pradesh		1 32	65 13	30 26	3 29	
2	Madhy Bh at		10 00	60 00	27 50	2 50	
3	Vindhya Pradesh		4 17	41 67	54 16		
VI—North West India—							
1	Rajasthan		6 25	43 75	50 00		
2	Punjab		30 77	30 77	30 77	7 69	
3	P E P S U			61 54	38 46		
4	Bilaspur				100 00		
5	Hunthal Pradesh			75 00		25 00	
6	Ajmer			100 00			
URBAN							
I—North India—							
1	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—
II—East India—							
1	Bihar		9 09	27 27	50 00	13 64	
2	Assam		8 33	75 00	18 67		
3	Mizoram						
4	Tripura			100 00			
III—South India—							
1	Madras		3 51	75 44	19 30	1 75	
2	Tamil Nadu			80 00	20 00		
3	Cochin						
IV—West India—							
1	Bombay		10 20	71 43	16 33	2 04	
2	Saurashtra			58 82	41 18		
3	Kutch			71 43	28 57		
V—Central India—							
1	Madhy Pradesh			65 79	31 58	2 63	
2	Madhy Bh at		15 39	53 85	15 38	7 69	7 69
3	Vindhya Pradesh			100 00			
VI—North West India—							
1	Rajasthan		12 50	100 00			
2	Punjab			75 00	12 50		
3	P E P S U			75 00	25 00		
4	Bilaspur				50 00	50 00	
5	Hunthal Pradesh			75 00	25 00		
6	Ajmer						

Table 13—Percentage Births in Maternal Ages by Order of Births—(contd)

Seventh and above Birth

AGE OF MOTHER (YEARS)						
State	Under 15	15—4	25—34	35—44	45 & over	Ave not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TOTAL						
I—North India—						
1 Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—
II—East India—						
1 Bihar		1 91	31 90	55 24	8 57	2 38
2 Assam		4 29	57 14	80 57	10 00	
3 Manipur		27 78	16 67	44 44	11 11	
4 Tripura			81 11	38 89		
III—South India—						
1 Madras		0 76	44 49	49 81	4 94	
2 Travancore-Cochin			36 67	61 67	1 66	
3 Coorg			100 00			
IV—West India—						
1 Bombay		1 11	41 90	50 48	6 51	
2 Saurashtra		1 08	43 01	51 61	4 30	
3 Kutch			48 84	44 10	6 97	
V—Central India—						
1 Madhya Pradesh			46 79	47 71	5 50	
2 Madhya Bharat (1950)		8 22	41 10	43 83	5 48	1 37
3 Madhya Bharat (1953)		4 73	59 17	31 07	5 03	
4 Vindhya Pradesh			40 54	54 06	2 70	2 70
VI—North West India—						
1 Rajasthan			37 50	53 13	9 37	
2 Punjab			40 62	59 38		
3 P. E. P. S. U.		10 34	68 97	13 79	8 90	
4 Baluchistan			50 00	50 00		
5 Himachal Pradesh			85 71	14 29		
6 Ajmer			76 47	23 53		
Other Countries—						
1 Japan (1952)		0 07	16 26	81 84	1 82	0 01
2 U. S. A. (1951)		1 68	46 80	49 76	1 49	0 27
3 England & Wales (1952)		0 43	31 75	64 50	3 32	
RURAL						
I—North India—						
1 Uttar Pradesh		0 93	38 79	48 87	10 71	0 70
II—East India—						
1 Bihar		2 01	31 16	55 28	9 04	2 51
2 Assam		4 92	57 38	27 87	9 83	
3 Manipur		27 78	16 67	44 44	11 11	
4 Tripura			44 44	55 56		
III—South India—						
1 Madras			46 10	48 05	5 85	
2 Travancore-Cochin			36 00	62 00	2 00	
3 Coorg			100 00			

Table 13—Percentage Births in Maternal Ages by Order of Births—(cont'd)

Seventh and above Birth—(cont'd)

State	AGE OF MOTHER (YEARS)						Ag n t st ted
	Under 15	15—24	25—34	35—44	45 and o		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RURAL—(cont'd)							
IV—W t India—							
1 Bombay		0 95	41 13	50 94	6 98		
2 S a aht a			32 43	59 46	8 11		
3 K u t h			39 13	52 17	8 70		
V—Central India—							
1 Madhy Pr desh			46 59	48 49	4 9?		
2 M dhy Bharat		8 34	37 50	45 83	6 25		2 08
3 V ndhy P ad h			36 67	56 67	3 33		3 33
VI—North W t India—							
1 R j sthan			34 61	53 85	11 54		
2 Punjab			44 44	55 56			
3 P E P S U			77 27	13 64	9 09		
4 B i pu			50 00	50 00			
5 Hum ch l Pradesh			80 00	20 00			
6 Ajmer			62 59	37 50			
URBAN							
I—North India—							
1 Utta Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
II—Ea t India—							
1 Bih			45 45	54 55			
2 A am			55 56	33 33	11 11		
3 M n pur							
4 T pura			77 78	22 22			
III—South India—							
1 M d s		1 84	42 20	52 9	3 67		
2 T nco e Coch n			40 00	60 00			
3 C g							
IV—W t India—							
1 Bombay		2 00	46 00	48 09	4 00		
2 S u ashira		1 79	50 09	46 43	1 78		
3 Kutch			60 00	35 00	5 00		
V—C ntral India							
1 Madhy Pr d h			47 00	44 44	7 91		
2 M dhy B h r t		8 00	48 00	40 00	4 00		
3 V ndhya P adesh			57 14	42 86			
VI—North W t India—							
1 R j th n			50 00	50 00			
2 Punj b			35 71	64 28			
3 P E P S U		42 86	42 86				
4 B i pu			100 00				
5 Hum hal P adesh			88 89	11 11			
6 Ajmer							

Table 13—Percentage Births in Maternal Ages by Order of Births—(concl'd)

Unknown Birth

AGE OF MOTHER (YEARS)							
State	Under 15	15—24	25—34	35—44	45 & r	Age not stated	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
TOTAL							
I—North India—							
1 Uttar Pradesh							
II—East India—							
1 Bihar							
2 Assam							
3 Manipur							
4 Tripura							
III—South India—							
1 Madras							
2 Travancore Cochin							
3 Coorg							
IV—West India—							
1 Bombay							
2 Maharashtra							
3 Kutch							
V—Central India—							
1 Madhya Pradesh							
2 Madhya Bharat (1952)							
3 Madhya Bharat (1953)							
4 Madhya Pradesh							
VI—North West India—							
1 Rajasthan							
2 Punjab							
3 Pepsu							
4 Baluchistan							
5 Himachal Pradesh							
6 Ajmer							
Other Countries—							
1 Japan (1950)		20.29	52.86	25.71	0.57		0.57
2 U.S.A. (1951)	0.08	35.40	52.01	11.98	0.13		0.40
3 England and Wales (1952)							

Table 14—Percentage Births in the Various Birth Orders

BIRTH ORDER									
St t	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th & over	Unknown	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
TOTAL									
I—North India—									
1 Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
II—East India—									
1 Bihar	23 53	23 09	17 57	12 80	9 33	6 48	7 20		
2 Assam	22 93	20 95	17 99	14 30	10 39	7 01	6 0		
3 Manipur	21 57	22 64	23 37	12 78	10 54	5 16	4 04		
4 Tripura	29 53	23 63	17 58	13 74	4 94	7 69	11 89		
III—South India—									
1 Madras	22 81	21 52	18 00	14 05	9 21	5 91	8 50		
2 Travancore	23 39	18 46	16 68	12 44	10 17	7 01	11 85		
3 Coorg	7 69	23 08	38 46	7 69	15 39		7 69		
IV—West India—									
1 Bombay	21 20	17 93	16 55	13 36	10 50	8 21	12 25		
2 Sindh	20 17	17 69	11 96	11 70	11 84	8 04	13 60		
3 Kutch	17 79	18 79	11 46	14 76	7 72	11 05	14 43		
V—Central India—									
1 Madhya Pradesh	20 87	19 75	15 66	12 97	9 99	7 63	13 13		
2 Madhya Pradesh (1952)	20 19	16 51	18 01	16 23	11 87	7 23	9 96		
3 Madhya Pradesh (1953)	19 94	19 08	17 10	14 76	10 84	7 84	10 44		
4 Vindhya Pradesh	26 08	21 61	21 90	11 82	9 2	4 04	5 33		
VI—North West India—									
1 Rajasthan	27 22	22 19	13 07	14 20	8 58	5 37	9 47		
2 Punjab	17 90	16 68	16 23	14 01	10 50	8 17	12 45		
3 P. E. F. S. U.	17 68	16 07	16 07	13 81	11 05	9 40	16 02		
4 Baluchistan	26 32	21 05	15 79	21 05	5 80	5 80	10 53		
5 Himachal Pradesh	34 38	20 1	12 50	7 81	4 69	9 37	10 94		
6 Ajmer	22 3	20 00	14 12	9 41	3 53	10 59	0 00		
Other Countries—									
1 Japan (1952)	26 20	26 63	21 10	11 23	6 11	3 68	4 86	0 0	
2 U.S.A. (1951)	30 55	28 45	17 46	11 83	4 53	2 61	4 66	2 85	
3 England and Wales (1952)	39 46	30 06	15 60	7 18	3 54	1 7	2 44		

RURAL**I—North India—**

1 Uttar Pradesh	21 56	18 48	18 40	14 1	11 00	6 90	9 54
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II—East India—

1 Bihar	24 35	22 14	17 38	12 49	9 22	6 58	7 84
2 Assam	2 35	21 56	18 37	14 67	10 38	6 59	6 09
3 Manipur	21 52	2 64	23 32	12 78	10 54	5 16	4 04
4 Tripura	23 31	27 07	17 29	15 04	5 26	5 26	6 77

III—South India—

1 Madras	24 18	21 49	18 08	13 85	8 94	6 06	7 40
2 Tanjore-Cochin	24 06	18 67	16 49	12 37	9 57	6 59	11 45
3 Coorg		18 18	45 46	9 09	11 11		9 09

Table 14—Percentage Births in the Various Birth Orders—(concl'd)

BIRTH ORDER								
State	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th & over	Unknown
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
RURAL—(concl'd)								
IV—West India—								
1 Bombay	21.33	18.15	16.67	13.05	10.54	8.37	11.69	
2 Saurashtra	16.84	20.15	19.13	10.97	13.78	11.69	9.44	
3 Kutch	23.53	16.8	16.58	14.97	6.95	9.09	12.30	
V—Central India—								
1 Madhya Pradesh	21.01	20.21	15.70	12.69	11.53	7.62	13.24	
2 Madhya Bharat (1952)	20.15	17.35	17.91	15.30	12.87	7.46	8.96	
3 Vindhya Pradesh	25.51	22.63	22.47	11.82	8.45	4.05	5.07	
VI—North-West India—								
1 Rajasthan	27.85	22.82	13.76	12.75	8.73	5.37	8.72	
2 Punjab	20.00	17.86	20.00	11.43	8.57	9.28	12.66	
3 P. E. P. S. U.	19.23	16.15	14.62	13.08	10.00	10.00	16.92	
4 Bikaner	26.32	21.05	15.79	21.05		5.26	10.53	
5 Himachal Pradesh	35.84	19.30	14.04	8.77	26	7.02	8.77	
6 Ajmer	15.38	19.23	19.23	11.54		3.85	30.77	
URBAN								
I—North India—								
1 Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
II—East India—								
1 Bihar	18.04	29.44	18.83	14.85	10.08	5.84	2.92	
2 Assam	28.18	15.45	14.55	10.91	11.82	10.91	8.18	
3 Manipal	20.41	14.28	13.37	10.20	4.08	14.29	18.37	
III—South India—								
1 Madras	20.00	21.58	17.83	14.48	9.75	5.62	10.74	
2 Travancore Cochin	19.29	17.14	17.86	12.86	11.43	7.14	14.28	
3 Coorg	50.00	50.00						
IV—West India—								
1 Bombay	20.32	16.52	15.79	15.35	10.24	7.16	14.62	
2 Saurashtra	24.66	11.38	14.04	12.67	9.25	5.82	14.18	
3 Kutch	8.11	52	21.62	14.41	9.01	6.31	18.02	
V—Central India—								
1 Madhya Pradesh	20.32	17.91	15.49	14.08	11.87	7.65	12.68	
2 Madhya Bharat (1952)	20.31	14.21	18.27	18.78	9.14	6.60	12.69	
3 Vindhya Pradesh	29.41	15.69	18.63	11.76	13.73	3.92	6.86	
VI—North West India—								
1 Rajasthan	2.0	17.50	7.50	25.00	7.50	5.00	15.00	
2 Punjab	15.38	19.66	16.24	17.09	12.82	6.84	11.97	
3 P. E. P. S. U.	13.72	15.69	19.61	15.69	13.72	7.84	13.73	
4 Bikaner								
5 Himachal Pradesh	14.29	8.57				28.57	28.57	
6 Ajmer	5.42	20.31	11.86	8.48	5.09	13.56	15.5	

**Table 15—Percentage Births in the Various Birth Orders
by Maternal Age Periods**

	BIRTH ORDER								
Age of Mother	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th & above	Unknown	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
I—NORTH INDIA									
1 Uttar Pradesh									
TOTAL									
14 & less	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
15—24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
25—34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
35—44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
45 & over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Age not stated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
RURAL									
14 & less									
15—24	48.73	28.81	14.45	5.53	1.67	0.56	0.25		
25—34	7.91	15.94	24.67	20.53	14.50	8.10	8.35		
35—44	2.55	6.6	12.08	15.95	20.17	15.95	27.68		
45 & over	2.60	3.76	8.09	10.69	19.36	15.61	39.89		
Age not stated	27.14	14.29	10.00	15.71	14.29	5.71	12.86		
URBAN									
14 & less	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
15—24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
25—34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
35—44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
45 & over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Age not stated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
II—EAST INDIA									
1 Bihar									
TOTAL									
14 & less	66.67	33.33							
15—24	43.79	35.04	13.37	5.40	1.03	1.03	0.34		
25—34	11.92	19.18	23.18	18.04	14.37	7.84	5.47		
35—44	4.87	5.97	14.16	17.04	16.81	15.49	25.66		
45 & over	3.51	1.75	14.04	17.54	14.04	17.54	31.58		
Age not stated	27.27			18.18		9.09	44.44		

**Table 15—Percentage Births in the Various Birth Orders
by Maternal Age Periods—(contd)**

Age of Mother	BIRTH ORDER							
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th & above	Unknwn
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
U R B A N								
14 & less								
15—24	46 30	25 93	12 96	9 25	3 70	1 85		
25—34	11 11	6 67	17 78	15 55	17 78	20 00	11 11	
35—44	11 11				33 34	22 22	31 33	
45 & over			50 00					50 00
Age not stated								
S Manipur								
TOTAL								
14 & less								
15—24	36 45	31 04	20 20	4 93	4 43	0 49	2 46	
25—34	9 25	19 08	30 06	17 34	16 76	5 78	1 73	
35—44	9 52	6 35	14 29	26 98	17 70	17 46	12 70	
45 & over		14 28	28 57		14 29	14 29	28 57	
Age not stated								
R U R A L								
14 & less								
15—24	36 45	31 04	20 20	4 93	4 43	0 49	2 46	
25—34	9 25	19 08	30 06	17 34	16 76	5 78	1 73	
35—44	9 52	6 35	14 29	26 98	12 70	17 46	12 70	
45 & over		14 28	28 57		14 29	14 29	28 57	
Age not stated								
U R B A N								
14 & less								
15—24								
25—34								
35—44								
45 & over								
Age not stated								

**Table 15—Percentage Births in the Various Birth Orders
by Maternal Age Periods—(contd)**

BIRTH ORDER								
Age of Mother	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th & above	Unkn wn
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4 Tripura								
TOTAL								
14 & less	100 00							
15—24	35 30	34 31	19 61	9 80	0 98			
25—34	4 11	11 29	17 74	19 36	9 68	19 35	17 74	
35—44		6 67	6 67	13 33	13 33	13 33	46 67	
45 & over								
Age not stated	50 00			50 00				
RURAL								
14 & less	100 00							
15—24	33 75	37 50	17 50	10 00	1 25			
25—34	5 26	15 79	21 05	23 68	10 53	13 16	10 11	
35—44			8 33	16 67	16 67	16 67	41 66	
45 & over								
Age not stated	50 00			50 00				
URBAN								
14 & less								
15—24	40 01	22 73	27 27	9 09				
25—34	4 16	4 17	12 50	12 50	11 33	20 17	10 17	
35—44		11 33					66 67	
45 & over								
Age not stated								
III—SOUTH INDIA								
1 Madras								
TOTAL								
14 & less	100 00							
15—24	43 22	31 15	16 57	6 11	2 36	0 44	0 15	
25—34	8 20	16 78	22 10	21 56	13 67	8 81	8 88	
35—44	1 82	5 19	9 35	16 12	11 18	14 81	34 03	
45 & over		11 45	16 13	12 90	9 68	12 10	41 94	
Age not stated	100 00							

**Table 15—Percentage Births in the Various Birth Orders
by Maternal Age Periods—(contd)**

Age of M th	BIRTH ORDER							
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th & above	Unknown
	1	2	3	4	5	6	8	9
RURAL								
14 & less	100 00							
15—24	47 70	29 72	15 55	4 49	2 03	0 46		
25—34	8 62	18 56	23 47	21 29	12 34	7 97	7 75	
35—44	2 24	6 34	8 21	18 66	19 78	17 16	27 61	
45 & over		8 33	11 67	16 67	8 33	12 50	37 50	
Age not stated	100 00							
URBAN								
14 & less								
15—24	35 30	33 67	18 37	8 98	2 86	0 41	0 41	
25—34	7 23	12 72	18 95	22 20	16 71	10 72	11 47	
35—44	0 85	2 56	11 97	11 97	14 53	9 40	48 72	
45 & over			11 28		14 29	14 29	57 14	
Age not stated								
2. Travancore-Cochin								
TOTAL								
14 & less		100 00						
15—24	48 93	28 40	11 99	4 77	1 91			
25—34	7 01	11 25	22 20	19 16	17 03	10 05	10 28	
35—44	1 25	2 50	3 75	15 00	13 75	17 50	46 25	
45 & over							100 00	
Age not stated		50 00	50 00					
RURAL								
14 & less								
15—24	50 00	28 80	13 49	4 08	1 63			
25—34	6 93	14 40	22 44	19 39	17 17	9 70	9 97	
35—44	0 71	2 86	3 57	16 43	13 57	18 57	44 29	
45 & over							100 00	
Age not stated		50 00	50 00					

**Table 15—Percentage Births in the Various Birth Orders
by Maternal Age Periods—(contd)**

Age of Mother	BIRTH ORDER							
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th & above	Unknown
	1	2	3	4	5	6	8	9
U R B A N								
14 & less		100 00						
15—24	41 18	25 49	19 61	9 80	3 92			
25—34	7 46	13 43	20 90	17 91	16 42	11 94	11 94	
35—44	5 00		5 00	5 00	15 00	10 00	60 00	
45 & over								
Age not stated								
			3 Coorg					
TOTAL								
14 & less								
15—24	33 33	33 34	33 33					
25—34		20 00	40 00	10 00	20 00		10 00	
35—44								
45 & over								
Age not stated								
R U R A L								
14 & less								
15—24			100 00					
25—34		20 00	40 00	10 00	20 00		10 00	
35—44								
45 & over								
Age not stated								
U R B A N								
14 & less								
15—24	50 00	50 00						
25—34								
35—44								
45 & over								
Age not stated								

**Table 15—Percentage Births in the Various Birth Orders
by Maternal Age Periods—(contd)**

Age of Mother	BIRTH ORDER							
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th & above	Unknown
	1	2	3	4	5	6	8	9
U R B A N								
14 & less		100 00						
15—24	41 18	25 49	19 01	9 00	3 92			
25—34	7 46	13 43	20 90	17 91	16 42	11 94	11 94	
35—44	5 00		5 00	5 00	15 00	10 00	60 00	
45 & over								
Age not stated			3 00 g					
T O T A L								
14 & less								
15—24	33 33	33 34	33 33					
25—34		20 00	40 00	10 00	20 00		10 00	
35—44								
45 & over								
Age not stated								
R U R A L								
14 & less								
15—24			100 00					
25—34		20 00	40 00	10 00	20 00		10 00	
35—44								
45 & over								
Age not stated								
U R B A N								
14 & less								
15—24	50 00	50 00						
25—34								
35—44								
45 & over								
Age not stated								

**Table 15—Percentage Births in the Various Birth Orders
by Maternal Age Periods—(contd)**

Age of Mother	BIRTH ORDER							
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th & above	Unknown
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
IV—WEST INDIA								
1 B m bay								
TOTAL								
14 & less	100 00							
15—24	44 85	29 44	16 25	6 79	1 80	1 04	0 35	
25—34	7 62	12 84	20 15	20 23	16 27	11 40	11 49	
35—44	1 59	4 11	7 81	10 73	16 03	17 61	42 12	
45 & over	1 61	3 23	1 61	6 45	11 29	9 68	66 13	
Age not stated								
RURAL								
14 & less	100 00							
15—24	44 20	29 49	16 44	6 81	1 85	0 92	0 29	
25—34	8 17	13 43	19 95	19 80	16 34	11 38	10 93	
35—44	1 81	4 21	8 87	9 77	15 94	18 80	40 60	
45 & over	1 79	3 57	1 79	7 14	10 71	8 93	66 07	
Age not stated								
URBAN								
14 & less								
15—24	44 56	29 12	15 09	6 67	2 11	1 75	0 70	
25—34	3 96	8 91	21 45	23 11	15 88	11 55	15 18	
35—44		3 33		17 70	16 67	8 89	53 80	
45 & over					16 67	16 67	66 66	
Age not stated								
2 S rasht a								
TOTAL								
14 & less	100 00							
15—24	44 07	29 63	14 45	8 15	2 22	1 11	0 37	
25—34	5 86	12 76	23 45	16 21	18 96	8 97	13 70	
35—44	0 85	3 39	7 63	9 39	16 10	22 03	40 68	
45 & over					20 00		80 00	
Age not stated								

**Table 15—Percentage Births in the Various Birth Orders
by Maternal Age Periods—(contd)**

Age of Mother	BIRTH ORDER							
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th & above	Un known
	1	2	3	4	5	6	8	9
U R B A N								
14 & less								
15—24	20 00	37 78	24 44	6 67	11 11			
25—34		14 54	23 00	21 00	9 09	9 09	21 8	
35—44				10 00		20 00	70 00	
45 & over							100 00	
Age not stated								
V—CENTRAL INDIA								
I Madhya Pradesh								
TOTAL								
14 & less	100 00							
15—24	41 74	31 93	16 99	6 54	2 61	0 19		
25—34	5 85	13 15	17 47	20 35	16 60	11 90	14 88	
35—44	0 59	3 81	7 33	11 73	13 78	17 01	45 75	
45 & over			3 70	3 70	3 71	22 00	66 67	
Age not stated								
R U R A L								
14 & less	100 00							
15—24	42 25	32 78	16 57	5 80	2 37	0 23		
25—34	6 21	13 58	10 03	0 03	10 16	11 39	14 40	
35—44	0 75	3 75	6 74	11 98	11 61	17 23	47 94	
45 & over			4 76	4 76	4 76	23 81	61 91	
Age not stated								
U R B A N								
14 & less	100 00							
15—24	100 82	76 76	10 59	9 29	3 54			
25—34	4 25	11 17	18 89	21 81	10 62	10 30	15 96	
35—44		4 05	9 46	10 81	21 62	10 22	37 84	
45 & over						16 67	101 33	
Age not stated								

**Table 15—Percentage Births in the Various Birth Orders
by Maternal Age Periods—(contd)**

Age of Mother	BIRTH ORDER							
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th & above	Unknown
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2 Madhya Bharat (1952)								
TOTAL								
14 & less	66 67	33 33						
15—24	37 31	26 87	18 11	9 25	4 18	1 79	1 79	
25—34	6 14	9 22	20 82	24 91	18 09	10 11	10 24	
35—44	2 35	1 18	5 88	15 30	22 35	15 29	37 65	
45 & over			30 00		10 00	40 00	40 00	
Age not stated	14 28	28 57		28 57		14 29	14 29	
RURAL								
14 & less	66 67	33 33						
15—24	36 82	27 62	19 67	9 20	3 35	1 67	1 67	
25—34	6 88	11 01	21 56	22 48	18 81	11 01	8 25	
35—44	3 08	1 54	1 54	13 85	29 23	16 92	11 84	
45 & over			16 66		16 67	16 67	50 00	
Age not stated	20 00	20 00		40 00			20 00	
URBAN								
14 & less								
15—24	38 54	25 00	16 67	9 38	11 25	11 08	2 08	
25—34	4 00	4 00	18 67	32 00	16 00	9 33	16 00	
35—44			20 00	20 00		10 00	50 00	
45 & over			50 00			25 00	25 00	
Age not stated		50 00				50 00		
Madhya Bharat (1953)								
TOTAL								
14 & less	100 00							
15—24	36 93	29 60	18 87	11 76	3 52	1 22	1 15	
25—34	7 16	12 75	17 59	20 99	15 11	12 00	13 11	
35—44	3 36	4 59	9 48	11 07	11 96	17 43	32 11	
45 & over		10 81	8 11	5 40	11 92	10 81	45 11	
Age not stated								

**Table 15—Percentage Births in the Various Birth Orders
by Maternal Age Periods—(contd)**

Age of Mother	BIRTH ORDER							
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th & above	Unknown
	1	2	3	4	5	6	8	9
RURAL								
14 & less	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45 & over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age not stated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
URBAN								
14 & less	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45 & over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age not stated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 Vindhya Pradesh								
TOTAL								
14 & less	100 00							
15—24	50 94	24 1	16 60	4 91	3 02	0 38		
25—34	9 25	25 69	27 05	16 78	11 30	4 79	5 14	
35—44	6 67	4 76	29 86	15 24	19 05	12 38	19 04	
45 & over	7 69	30 77	23 08	7 69	23 08		7 69	
Age not stated	52 94	11 76	11 77	17 65			5 88	
RURAL								
14 & less	100 00							
15—24	50 00	24 43	16 74	4 98	2 72	0 45		
25—34	9 56	27 49	27 49	16 73	10 36	3 39	4 38	
35—44	6 45	5 38	24 73	13 98	17 20	13 98	18 28	
45 & over	9 09	36 37	18 18	9 09	18 18		9 09	
Age not stated	46 67	13 33	13 33	20 00			6 67	

Table 15—Percentage Births in the Various Birth Orders
by Maternal Age Periods—(contd.)

Age of Mother	BIRTH ORDER							
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th & above	Unknown
	1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
U R B A N								
14 & less	100 00							
15—24	52 27	22 73	15 91	4 55	4 54			
25—34	7 3°	14 63	24 39	17 07	17 07	■ 76	■ 76	
35—44	8 34		8 33	25 00	33 33		25 00	
45 & over			50 00		50 00			
Age not stated	100 00							
VI—NORTH WEST INDIA								
1 Rajasthan								
TOTAL								
14 & less	100 00							
15—24	45 93	31 11	9 63	10 37	2 22	0 74		
25—34	14 11	20 41	17 69	20 41	12 9°	6 12	8 16	
35—44	2 27	6 11	9 09	9 09	15 91	18 18	38 64	
45 & over			25 00				75 00	
Age not stated								
R U R A L								
14 & less	100 00							
15—24	47 01	31 62	11 11	8 55	0 86	0 85		
25—34	14 73	21 70	17 83	19 38	13 95	5 43	■ 98	
35—44	2 50	7 50	11 00	7 50	17 50	20 00	35 00	
45 & over			25 00				75 00	
Age not stated								
U R B A N								
14 & less								
15—24	38 89	27 70		22 22	11 11			
25—34	11 11	11 11	16 17	27 78	5 55	11 11	16 67	
35—44				25 00			75 00	
45 & over								
Age not stated								

**Table 15—Percentage Births in the Various Birth Orders
by Maternal Age Periods—(contd)**

Age of Mother	BIRTH ORDER							
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th & above	Unknown
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
URBAN								
14 & less								
15—24								
25—34								
35—44								
45 & over								
Age not stated								
5 Himachal Pradesh								
TOTAL								
14 & less								
15—24	57 78	30 55	13 89	2 78				
25—34	12 0	8 33	12 0	16 67	8 33	16 67	5 00	
35—44					33 34	33 33	33 33	
45 & over						100 00		
Age not stated								
RURAL								
14 & less								
15—24	54 55	27 27	15 15	3 03				
25—34	14 00	9 57	11 29	19 05	9 5	14 29	19 05	
35—44					50 00		50 00	
45 & over						100 00		
Age not stated								
URBAN								
14 & less								
15—24	33 33	66 67						
25—34						33 33	66 67	
35—44						100 00		
45 & over								
Age not stated								

**Table 15—Percentage Births in the Various Birth Orders
by Maternal Age Periods—(contd)**

Age of Mother	BIRTH ORDER							
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th & above	Unknown
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6 Ajmer								
TOTAL								
14 & less								
15—24	58 62	27 58	11 90	6 90				
25—34	4 55	13 64	20 45	13 64	2 27	15 11	29 54	
35—44		25 00	8 33		16 67	16 67	33 33	
45 & over								
Age not stated								
RURAL								
14 & less								
15—24	60 00	20 00	20 00					
25—34	6 25	18 75	18 75	18 75		6 25	31 25	
35—44		20 00	20 00				60 00	
45 & over								
Age not stated								
URBAN								
14 & less								
15—24	58 33	29 17	4 17	8 33				
25—34	3 57	10 72	21 43	11 71	3 57	21 43	28 57	
35—44		28 57			28 57	28 57	14 29	
45 & over								
Age not stated								
OTHER COUNTRIES								
1 Japan (1952)								
14 & less	100 00							
15—24	59 25	30 69	8 78	1 12	0 12	0 02	0 01	0 01
25—34	15 55	29 20	29 31	15 15	6 75	2 67	1 35	0 02
35—44	3 55	6 87	11 06	15 35	17 25	15 87	30 02	0 03
45 & over	3 78	4 41	4 80	6 53	7 42	10 31	62 11	0 07
Age not stated	31 45	28 93	13 11	8 11	5 60	2 51	8 17	1 26

**Table 15—Percentage Births in the Various Birth Orders
by Maternal Age Periods—(concl'd)**

Ag. of Moth	BIRTH ORDER							
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th & ab.	Unkn. wn
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2 U S A (1951)								
14 & less	93.00	5.00	0.39					1.61
15—24	48.35	30.30	12.03	4.43	1.39	0.41	0.10	2.31
25—34	18.05	29.63	22.11	12.06	6.40	3.03	4.78	3.55
35—44	9.35	16.08	17.67	14.00	9.67	7.19	11.69	3.35
45 & over	5.43	6.97	8.52	8.80	6.98	7.66	5.80	2.84
Age not stated	39.39	14.52	12.02	8.21	5.25	3.61	8.90	8.10
3 England and Wales (1952)								
14 & less								
15—24	64.75	25.45	7.45	1.83	0.42	0.07	0.03	
25—34	30.59	34.76	19.15	8.56	3.87	1.62	1.45	
35—44	13.85	22.93	21.36	14.56	9.65	6.01	11.64	
45 & over	7.91	10.76	13.67	12.70	10.83	9.02	35.11	
Age not stated								

Table 16—Birth Rate Specific for Age of the Mother

(Number of live births per 1 000 women each specific age group)

		AGE OF MOTHER					
State		All ages	Under 15	15—24	25—34	35—44	45—49
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
I—North India—							
1 Uttar Pradesh	T R* U	— 108.0 —	— — —	— 136.3 —	— 179.1 —	— 93.7 —	— 41.9 —
II—East India—							
1 Bihar	T R U	115.9 116.6 111.4	0.7 0.8 —	150.9 142.0 213.0	189.7 196.2 146.1	95.1 103.1 52.8	35.0 35.6 30.3
II Assam	T R U	127.1 145.1 59.7	1.8 2.3 —	189.9 21.2 80.7	188.0 212.4 94.5	67.5 75.7 34.0	38.3 39.7 30.8
3 Manipur	T R U	138.7 139.7 —	— — —	196.1 18.4 —	221.2 229.9 —	100.8 101.4 —	31.0 31.0 —
4 Tripura	T R U	82.8 83.7 80.3	2.2 3.2 —	136.6 149.2 104.3	113.9 91.1 187.5	45.0 48.4 35.3	— — —
III—South India—							
1 Madras	T R U	59.0 63.2 51.9	0.3 0.5 —	83.7 89.2 75.5	97.8 106.5 89.7	39.4 43.0 33.0	9.0 10.8 5.8
2 Travancore Cochin	T R U	126.0 120.7 111.3	1.5 — 9.7	147.1 152.9 115.4	219.9 220.5 212.7	116.3 120.8 92.2	3.9 4.6 —
3 Coorg	T R U	76.9 81.5 8.8	— — —	65.7 28.6 181.8	181.8 227.3 —	— — —	— — —
IV—West India—							
1 Bombay	T R U	114.6 116.7 102.7	1.0 1.2 —	156.0 158.0 144.6	209.1 206.5 177.6	88.9 91.8 72.9	19.6 20.8 13.7
2 Saurashtra	T R U	112.3 125.3 98.5	0.8 — 1.7	130.3 138.8 121.6	202.1 240.9 166.2	113.0 132.2 89.6	16.7 25.8 6.9
3 Kathiawar	T R U	109.8 117.9 98.4	— — —	131.1 134.1 126.1	203.5 211.3 19.3	87.0 111.4 48.1	21.1 22.0 19.6

*34 Selected districts

Table 16—Birth Rate Specific for Age of the Mother—(concl'd)

(Number of live births to 1,000 women each specific age group)

State		AGE OF MOTHER					
		All ages	Under 15	15—24	25—34	35—44	45—49
		1	2	3	4	5	6
V—Central India—							
1 Madhya Pradesh	T	127.9	2.9	195.1	197.2	86.1	20.6
	R	136.8	2.7	211.7	212.6	88.7	20.9
	U	101.5	3.4	150.9	148.3	77.6	19.7
2 Madhya Pradesh (1952)	T	111.8	2.6	161.9	163.1	75.8	28.8
	R	132.1	4.2	195.0	192.0	89.0	27.0
	U	78.8	—	113.8	112.9	50.6	31.0
3 Madhya Pradesh (1953)	T	100.9	2.8	139.0	164.1	55.8	22.2
	R	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 Madhya Pradesh	T	55.3	1.2	79.2	86.7	37.7	11.5
	R	55.1	0.7	77.3	86.1	38.9	11.4
	U	56.5	3.8	90.2	92.5	28.2	12.4
VI—North-West India—							
1 Rajasthan	T	135.5	17.9	187.0	197.1	99.5	29.2
	R	142.4	21.1	199.7	201.6	107.5	34.8
	U	99.8	—	132.4	169.8	57.1	—
2 Punjab	T	113.1	—	151.0	190.4	97.9	7.3
	R	142.4	—	207.5	216.0	104.4	18.9
	U	90.8	—	111.1	168.4	91.8	—
3 P E P S U	T	158.4	—	196.0	258.7	104.0	46.5
	R	186.8	—	218.0	306.5	128.7	74.1
	U	114.1	—	160.3	178.0	69.4	—
4 Bikaner	T	77.2	—	113.6	125.0	47.6	—
	R	81.5	—	119.0	134.6	50.0	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Himachal Pradesh	T	105.1	—	161.4	154.0	26.3	40.0
	R	100.9	—	157.1	147.0	19.2	40.0
	U	159.1	—	230.8	230.0	100.0	—
6 Ajmer	T	89.3	—	97.4	177.4	69.0	—
	R	120.4	—	70.4	275.9	119.0	—
	U	80.1	—	98.8	146.0	53.0	—
Other Countries—							
1 Japan (1952)		75.8	—	67.6	100.2	51.4	1.4
2 U S A (1950)		80.4	0.9	138.9	133.4	34.0	1.1
3 England & Wales (1952)*		50.4	—	71.9	104.0	25.4	0.9

*Data are confidential, including all figures till birth to women married only.

Table 17—Birth Rates by Order of Birth

(Number of live births per 1000 women distributed by birth order)

BIRTH ORDER										
State		Total births	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th & above	Unknown
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I—North India—										
1	Uttar Pradesh	T R* U	— 108.0 —	— 22.5 —	— 19.7 —	— 19.4 —	— 15.5 —	— 17.2 —	— 7.8 —	— 10.9 —
II—East India—										
1	Bihar	T R U	115.9 116.6 111.4	27.3 28.4 20.1	26.8 25.8 32.8	20.4 20.3 21.0	14.8 14.6 16.5	10.8 10.7 11.2	7.5 7.7 6.5	8.3 9.1 3.3
2	Assam	T R U	127.1 145.1 59.7	29.1 32.4 16.8	26.6 31.3 9.2	27.9 26.6 8.7	18.2 21.3 6.5	13.4 15.1 7.1	8.9 9.6 6.5	8.0 8.8 4.9
3	Manipur	T R U	138.6 139.7	29.9 30.1	31.4 31.6	32.3 37.6	17.7 17.9	14.6 14.7	7.1 7.2	5.6 5.6
4	Tripura	T R U	82.8 83.7 80.3	18.6 19.5 16.4	19.6 22.6 11.5	14.5 14.5 14.7	11.4 12.6 8	4.1 4.4 3.3	6.4 4.4 11.5	8.2 5.7 14.7
III—South India—										
1	Madras	T R U	59.0 63.2 51.9	13.5 15.3 10.4	12.7 13.6 11.2	10.6 11.4 9.2	8.3 8.7 7.5	5.4 5.7 5.1	3.5 3.8 2.9	5.0 4.7 5.6
2	Travancore-Cochin	T R U	126.0 128.7 111.3	29.5 31.0 21.5	23.3 24.0 19.1	21.0 21.2 19.9	15.7 15.9 14.3	12.8 12.8 12.7	8.8 9.0 7.9	14.9 14.8 15.9
3	Coorg	T R U	76.9 81.5 58.8	5.9 — 29.4	17.8 14.8 29.4	29.6 37.1	5.9 7.4	11.8 14.8	— —	5.9 7.4
IV—West India—										
1	Bombay	T R U	114.6 116.7 102.7	21.3 21.9 20.9	20.6 21.2 17.0	19.0 19.4 16.2	15.3 15.2 15.8	12.0 12.3 10.5	9.4 9.8 7.3	14.0 13.9 15.0
2	Saurashtra	T R U	112.3 125.3 98.5	22.7 21.1 24.3	19.9 25.3 14.2	19.0 24.0 13.8	13.1 13.7 12.5	13.3 17.3 9.1	9.0 12.1 5.7	15.3 11.8 18.9
3	Kutch	T R U	109.8 117.9 98.4	19.5 27.7 8.0	20.6 19.5 22.1	20.3 19.6 21.3	16.2 17.7 14.2	8.5 8.2 8.9	8.9 10.7 6.2	15.8 14.5 17.7

*34 Selected districts

Table 17—Birth Rates by Order of Birth—(concl'd)

(Number of births per 1000 women distributed according to order)

		BIRTH ORDER								
State		Tot 1 b ths	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th & abov	Unknown
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
V—Central India—										
1 Madhya Pradesh	T	177.9	26.7	25.3	20.0	16.6	12.8	9.7	16.8	
	R	16.8	8.7	27.7	21.5	17.4	13.0	10.4	18.1	
	U	101.5	20.6	18.2	15.7	14.3	12.0	7.8	12.9	
2 Madhya Pradesh (1952)	T	111.8	72.6	16.5	20.1	18.1	13.3	8.1	11.1	
	R	132.1	26.6	22.9	23.7	20.2	17.0	9.9	11.8	
	U	78.8	16.0	11.2	14.4	14.8	7.2	5.2	10.0	
Madhya Pradesh (1953)	T	100.9	20.1	19.3	17.3	14.9	10.9	7.9	10.5	
	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3 Madhya Pradesh	T	55.3	14.4	17.0	12.1	6.5	5.1	2.2	3.0	
	R	55.1	14.1	12.5	12.4	6.5	4.6	2.2	2.8	
	U	56.5	16.6	8.9	10.5	6.6	7.8	2.2	3.9	
VI—North West India—										
1 Rajasthan	T	135.5	36.9	0.1	17.6	19.3	11.6	7.2	1.8	
	R	142.4	39.7	39.5	19.6	18.2	12.4	7.6	12.4	
	U	99.8	2.4	17.5	7.5	24.9	7.5	5.0	15.0	
2 Punjab	T	113.1	20.3	21.1	20.7	15.8	11.9	9.2	14.1	
	R	142.4	28.5	25.4	28.5	16.3	12.2	13.2	18.3	
	U	90.8	14.0	17.9	14.7	15.5	11.6	6.2	10.9	
3 P E P S U	T	158.4	28.0	25.4	25.4	21.8	17.5	14.9	25.4	
	R	186.8	35.9	30.2	27.3	24.4	18.7	18.7	31.6	
	U	114.1	15.7	17.9	22.4	17.9	15.7	8.9	15.6	
4 Bilaspur	T	77.2	20.3	16.3	12.2	16.2		4.1	8.1	
	R	81.5	21.4	17.2	12.9	17.1		4.3	8.6	
	U									
5 Himachal Pradesh	T	105.1	36.1	21.4	13.1	8.2	4.9	9.9	11.5	
	R	100.9	37.2	19.5	14.2	8.8	5.3	7.1	8.8	
	U	159.1	7	45.5				45.5	45.4	
6 Ajmer	T	89.3	20.0	17.9	12.6	8.4	3.1	9.4	17.9	
	R	120.4	18.5	23.2	73.2	13.9		4.6	37.0	
	U	80.1	20.3	16.3	9.5	6.8	4.1	10.9	12.2	
Other Countries —										
1 Japan (1952)		75.8	19.9	0	16.0	8.5	4.7	2.8	3.7	
2 U S A (1950)		20.4	4.6	23.7	13.6	6.7	3.5	1	3.9	2.3
3 England and Wales (1952)*		50.4	13.9	15.1	7.9	3.6	1.8	0.9	1.2	

*Data are in millions of population; birth rate is per 1000 women.

**Table 18—Fertility Rate and Birth Rate by Birth Order
in the Various Maternal Age Periods**

(Number of live births per 1 000 married women in each age group distributed among birth orders)

Order of birth	AGE OF MOTHER			
	15—24	25—34	35—44	All ages 15—44
1	2	3	4	5

I—NORTH INDIA

1 Uttar Pradesh

TOTAL

Fertility rate	—	—	—	—
1st	—	—	—	—
2nd	—	—	—	—
3rd	—	—	—	—
4th	—	—	—	—
5th	—	—	—	—
6th	—	—	—	—
7th and above	—	—	—	—
Group proportion p 100	—	—	—	—
total married women 15—44	—	—	—	—

RURAL*

Fertility rate	157.8	191.4	113.1	159.3
1st	75.1	13.4	2.9	33.9
2nd	46.3	28.6	6.3	29.7
3rd	23.3	45.6	13.0	29.2
4th	8.9	40.9	17.5	23.1
5th	2.8	28.0	23.5	17.7
6th	0.9	17.0	18.1	11.2
7th and above	0.5	17.1	31.8	14.5
Group proportion p 100	37.6	37.6	24.8	100.0
total married women 15—44				

URBAN

Fertility rate	—	—	—	—
1st	—	—	—	—
2nd	—	—	—	—
3rd	—	—	—	—
4th	—	—	—	—
5th	—	—	—	—
6th	—	—	—	—
7th and above	—	—	—	—
Group proportion p 100	—	—	—	—
total married women 15—44	—	—	—	—

II—EAST INDIA

1 Bihar

TOTAL

Fertility rate	177.9	199.8	105.5	167.5
1st	77.9	23.8	5.2	40.0
2nd	6.4	38.3	6.3	39.5
3rd	23.8	46.3	14.9	29.7
4th	9.6	36.0	18.0	21.3
5th	1.8	28.7	17.7	15.5
6th	1.8	15.6	16.3	10.5
7th and above	0.6	10.9	27.1	11.0
Group proportion p 100	38.6	36.1	25.3	100.0
total married women 15—44				

*34.5% of total districts

**Table 18—Fertility Rate and Birth Rate by Birth Order
in the Various Maternal Age Periods—(cont'd)**

(*N* mb *f* live b *t*hs p 1 000 mar *r*ed women *f* each a *g* up distributed amon *b*irth *o*rders)

Order of birth	AGE OF MOTHER				All ages 15—44
	15—24	25—34	35—44		
	1	2	3	4	5
RURAL					
Fertility rate	168 1	206 6	115 8		169 4
1st	78 3	26 8	5 9		41 6
2nd	54 8	41 5	7 6		88 4
3rd	21 9	46 7	16 6		29 7
4th	9 1	34 5	19 4		20 8
5th	1 8	28 5	18 8		15 7
6th	1 7	16 9	16 6		10 9
7th and above	0 7	11 7	30 9		12 0
Group proportion per 100 total married women 15—44	39 1	36 5	24 4		100 0
URBAN					
Fertility rate	245 5	153 8	54 9		155 8
1st	75 3	3 7	1 4		28 5
2nd	114 1	17 4			46 5
3rd	36 5	43 4	6 9		29 8
4th	12 9	45 9	11 0		3 5
5th	2 4	29 8	12 3		14 7
6th	2 3	7 4	15 1		8 0
7th and above		6 2	8 2		4 6
Group proportion per 100 total married women 15—44	35 7	33 8	30 5		100 0
2 Assam					
TOTAL					
Fertility rate	269 1	209 2	83 5		207 0
1st	102 5	15 0	3 6		47 7
2nd	84 0	24 8	2 7		44 0
3rd	49 1	41 2	8 2		37 5
4th	22 2	47 1	11 8		29 7
5th	7 5	37 4	20 0		21 8
6th	2 4	24 3	19 1		14 4
7th and above	1 4	19 4	18 1		11 9
Group proportion per 100 total married women 15—44	40 1	39 0	20 9		100 0
RURAL					
Fertility rate	290 1	231 7	82 2		226 7
1st	107 9	15 6	3 3		50 9
2nd	9 2	28 8	3 3		49 5
3rd	54 5	46 2	10 0		47 1
4th	23 6	54 1	14 5		33 4
5th	7 9	41 4	21 1		23 5
6th	2 3	24 6	21 1		14 7
7th and above	1 7	21 0	18 9		12 6
Group proportion per 100 total married women 15—44	41 0	38 3	20 7		100 0

**Table 18—Fertility Rate and Birth Rate by Birth Order
in the Various Maternal Age Periods—(contd)**

(Number of births per 1000 married women of age group defined among the total)

Order of birth	AGE OF MOTHER			
	15—24	25—34	35—44	All ages 15—44
	1	2	3	4
URBAN				
Fertility rate	159.3	114.2	44.6	111.5
1st	73.7	12.7	4.9	33.2
2nd	41.3	7.6		18.2
3rd	20.6	20.9		16.0
4th	14.8	17.8		12.8
5th	5.9	20.3	14.9	13.9
6th	3.0	22.8	9.9	12.8
7th and above		12.7	14.8	8.6
Group proportion per 100 total married women 15—44	36.3	42.1	21.6	100.0
3 Manipur				
TOTAL				
Fertility rate	320.2	272.9	136.4	233.8
1st	116.7	25.2	13.0	55.5
2nd	99.4	39.1	8.7	57.8
3rd	64.6	82.0	19.5	59.0
4th	15.8	47.3	36.8	33.0
5th	14.2	45.8	17.3	26.6
6th	1.6	15.8	23.8	19.7
7th and above	7.9	4.7	17.3	9.2
Group proportion per 100 total married women 15—44	36.6	36.7	26.7	100.0
RURAL				
Fertility rate	324.8	275.0	137.6	236.4
1st	118.4	25.4	13.1	56.1
2nd	100.8	52.4	8.7	58.4
3rd	65.6	82.7	19.7	59.6
4th	16.0	47.7	37.1	33.3
5th	13.4	46.1	17.5	26.9
6th	1.6	15.9	24.0	12.8
7th and above	8.0	4.8	17.5	9.3
Group proportion per 100 total married women 15—44	36.5	36.7	26.8	100.0
URBAN				
Fertility rate				
1st				
2nd				
3rd				
4th				
5th				
6th				
7th and above				
Group proportion per 100 total married women 15—44	50.0	27.8	22.2	100.0

**Table 18—Fertility Rate and Birth Rate by Birth Order
in the Various Maternal Age Periods—(contd)**

(Number of births per 1 000 married women of each age group at that date of birth—contd)

Order of birth	AGE OF MOTHER			
	15—24	25—34	35—44	All ages 15—44
	1	2	3	4
	1	2	3	4
4 Tripura				
TOTAL				
Fertility rate	174.3	123.8	65.8	136.2
1st	61.5	6.0		29.7
2nd	59.8	14.0	4.4	32.7
3rd	34.2	22.0	4.4	24.3
4th	17.1	23.9	8.8	18.3
5th	1.7	12.0	8.8	6.8
6th		23.9	8.7	10.7
7th and above		22.0	30.7	13.7
Group proportion per 100	44.5	38.1	17.4	100.0
total married women 15—44				
RURAL				
Fertility rate	176.9	97.9	4.4	128.1
1st	59.5	5.1		28.6
2nd	66.1	15.5		35.5
3rd	30.8	20.6	5.8	24.6
4th	17.6	23.2	11.6	18.7
5th	2.2	10.3	11.6	6.9
6th		12.9	11.5	6.9
7th and above		10.3	28.8	8.9
Group proportion per 100	44.7	38.2	17.1	100.0
total married women 15—44				
URBAN				
Fertility rate	167.9	112.4	54.5	163.9
1st	68.7	8.9		33.5
2nd	38	8.9	18.2	23.4
3rd	45.8	26.6		30.1
4th	15.2	26.5		16.7
5th		17.7		6.7
6th		61.9		23.4
7th and above		61.9	36.3	30.1
Group proportion per 100	43.8	37.8	18.4	100.0
total married women 15—44				
III—SOUTH INDIA				
1 Madras				
TOTAL				
Fertility rate	116.9	108.3	49.4	96.0
1st	50.6	8.9	0.9	22.3
2nd	36.4	18.2	2.6	21.0
3rd	19.4	22.9	4.6	17.5
4th	7.1	23.4	8.2	13.6
5th	2.7	14.8	9.0	8.9
6th	0.5	9.5	7.3	5.7
7th and above	0.2	9.6	16.8	7.9
Group proportion per 100	36.8	38.5	24.7	100.0
total married women 15—44				

**Table 18—Fertility Rate and Birth Rate by Birth Order
in the Various Maternal Age Periods—(contd)**

(Number of live births per 1 000 married women of a given age period distributed among the orders)

Order of birth	AGE OF MOTHER			
	15—24	25—34	35—44	All ages 15—44
	1	2	3	4
RURAL				
Fertility rate	120.7	117.1	54.2	107.8
1st	57.6	10.1	1.2	25.0
2nd	35.9	21.7	3.4	22.3
3rd	18.8	27.5	4.5	18.6
4th	5.4	24.9	10.1	14.2
5th	2.5	14.5	10.7	9.2
6th	0.5	9.3	9.3	6.2
7th and above		9.1	15.0	7.3
Group proportion per 100 total married women 15—44	36.0	39.2	24.8	100.0
URBAN				
Fertility rate	110.6	92.4	41.2	100.8
1st	39.6	6.7	0.3	17.5
2nd	37.2	11.8	1.1	19.9
3rd	20.3	17.5	4.9	15.5
4th	9.9	20.5	4.9	12.7
5th	3.2	15.4	6.0	8.4
6th	0.5	9.9	3.9	4.8
7th and above	0.5	10.6	20.1	9.0
Group proportion per 100 total married women 15—44	38.2	37.4	24.4	100.0
2 Travancore-Cochin				
TOTAL				
Fertility rate	315.1	260.3	146.7	247.5
1st	153.8	18.2	1.8	38.3
2nd	90.8	37.1	3.7	45.2
3rd	50.3	57.8	5.5	41.3
4th	15.0	49.8	22.0	31.0
5th	6.0	44.4	20.2	25.3
6th		26.1	25.7	17.4
7th and above		26.8	67.8	29.0
Group proportion per 100 total married women 15—44	39.8	40.4	26.8	100.0
RURAL				
Fertility rate	319.7	261.8	153.0	252.2
1st	159.9	18.1	1.1	61.0
2nd	92.1	37.7	4.4	47.0
3rd	49.5	58.7	5.5	41.5
4th	13.0	50.8	25.1	31.3
5th	5.2	45.0	20.8	25.3
6th		25.4	28.4	17.7
7th and above		26.1	67.7	28.4
Group proportion per 100 total married women 15—44	33.4	40.0	26.8	100.0

**Table 18—Fertility Rate and Birth Rate by Birth Order
in the Various Maternal Age Periods—(cont'd)**

(Number of live births per 1 000 married women of the age group stated during birth period)

Order of birth	AGE OF MOTHER				All ages 15—44
	15—24	25—34	35—44		
	1	2	3	4	5
U R B A N					
Fertility rate	280.2	252.11	113.6		221.5
1st	115.4	18.9	5.7		43.3
2nd	71.4	33.9			35.3
3rd	54.9	52.11	5.7		40.1
4th	27.5	45.3	5.7		28.11
5th	11.0	41.5	17.0		25.7
6th		30.11	11.3		16.1
7th and above		30.2	68.0		32.1
Group proportion per 100 total married women 15—44	29.2	42.5	111.3		100.0
3. Georgia					
TOTAL					
Fertility rate	130.4	196.1			126.2
1st	43.4				9.7
2nd	43.5	39.2			29.1
3rd	43.5	78.5			48.6
4th		19.6			9.7
5th		33.2			19.4
6th					
7th and above		19.6			9.7
Group proportion per 100 total married women 15—44	22.3	49.5	28.2		100.0
RURAL					
Fertility rate	62.5	250.0			137.5
1st					
2nd		50.0			25.0
3rd	62.5	100.0			62.5
4th		25.0			12.5
5th		50.0			25.0
6th					
7th and above		25.0			12.5
Group proportion per 100 total married women 15—44	20.0	50.0	30.0		100.0
U R B A N					
Fertility rate	285.7				87.0
1st	142.9				43.5
2nd	142.11				43.5
3rd					
4th					
5th					
6th					
7th and above					
Group proportion per 100 total married women 15—44	30.4	47.8	21.8		100.0

**Table 18—Fertility Rate and Birth Rate by Birth Order
in the Various Maternal Age Periods—(contd)**

(V mbe fl e b ths p 1 000 m wed women f ach age group distributed among b th ders)

Order f Birth	AGE OF MOTHER			
	15—24	25—34	35—44	All ages 15—44
	1	2	3	4

IV—WEST INDIA

1 Bombay

TOTAL

Fertility rate	196.6	216.8	105.0	180.8
1st	87.0	16.5	1.7	38.5
2nd	57.9	27.8	4.3	39.0
3rd	32.0	43.7	8.2	30.3
4th	13.3	43.9	11.3	24.4
5th	3.7	35.3	16.8	19.0
6th	2.0	24.7	18.5	14.8
7th and above	0.7	24.9	44.2	21.0
Group proportion per 100 total married women 15—44	36.6	37.8	25.6	100.0

RURAL

Fertility rate	195.0	221.2	108.1	182.6
1st	86.2	18.1	1.9	39.1
2nd	57.5	29.7	4.6	33.6
3rd	32.1	44.1	9.6	30.8
4th	13.3	43.8	10.6	24.0
5th	3.6	36.1	17.2	19.3
6th	1.8	25.2	20.3	15.3
7th and above	0.5	24.2	43.9	20.5
Group proportion per 100 total married women 15—44	36.9	37.5	25.6	100.0

URBAN

Fertility rate	207.0	181.0	86.6	169.8
1st	97.2	7.6	—	34.8
2nd	60.3	17.1	2.9	28.3
3rd	31.2	41.2	—	27.1
4th	13.8	44.4	15.4	26.3
5th	4.4	30.4	14.4	17.3
6th	3.6	22.2	7.7	12.0
7th and above	1.5	29.1	46.2	24.0
Group proportion per 100 total married women 15—44	34.5	39.8	26.0	100.0

2 Saurashtra

TOTAL

Fertility rate	175.7	215.8	135.2	180.6
1st	77.4	12.7	1.1	36.5
2nd	59.0	27.5	4.6	32.2
3rd	25.4	50.8	10.3	30.9
4th	14.3	35.0	12.6	21.3
5th	3.9	40.9	21.8	21.3
6th	2.0	19.3	29.8	14.7
7th and above	0.7	29.8	55.0	23.7
Group proportion per 100 total married women 15—44	40.9	35.8	3.3	100.0

**Table 18—Fertility Rate and Birth Rate by Birth Order
in the Various Maternal Age Periods—(contd)**

(Number of live births per 1,000 married women of each age group distributed among birth orders)

Order of birth	AGE OF MOTHER				All ages 15-44
	15-24	25-34	35-44		
	1	2	3	4	5
RURAL					
Fertility rate	174.0	254.6	152.3		195.0
1st	65.5	15.3	2.0		33.2
2nd	60.8	38.4	6.0		39.7
3rd	27.4	67.5	16.0		37.7
4th	11.9	39.9	14.0		21.6
5th	4.8	50.6	37.1		26.0
6th	3.6	24.5	38.1		19.1
7th and above		10.4	44.1		17.1
Group proportion per 100	42.1	32.0	25.1		100.0
total married women 15-44					
URBAN					
Fertility rate	177.7	179.2	117.3		164.4
1st	91.7	10.1			40.3
2nd	41.6	17.3	2.7		29.8
3rd	22.9	34.7	2.7		25.2
4th	17.2	30.3	10.7		21.0
5th	2.9	31.8	8.0		15.3
6th		14.5	18.7		9.6
7th and above	1.4	40.5	69.5		31.2
Group proportion per 100	39.6	39.2	21.2		100.0
total married women 15-44					
3 Kutch					
TOTAL					
Fertility rate	180.1	224.5	112.0		179.8
1st	65.6	10.7	2.4		32.3
2nd	58.9	31.8	2.4		34.2
3rd	33.7	51.0	7.2		33.5
4th	11.8	44.6	21.5		26.8
5th	8.4	22.3	9.5		14.0
6th	1.7	20.7	33.9		14.6
7th and above		33.4	45.3		24.4
Group proportion per 100	36.2	38.3	25.5		100.0
total married women 15-44					
RURAL					
Fertility rate	167.6	229.9	140.7		183.7
1st	61.1	14.7	3.8		43.7
2nd	48.7	32.1	9.8		30.8
3rd	24.3	50.8	11.4		30.8
4th	10.8	42.8	30.4		27.8
5th		24.1	15.2		12.9
6th	2.7	21.4	30.4		16.9
7th and above		24.0	45.7		20.8
Group proportion per 100	36.8	37.1	26.1		100.0
total married women 15-44					

Table 18—Fertility Rate and Birth Rate by Birth Order in the Various Maternal Age Periods—(contd)

(Number of live births per 1 000 married women of each age period stratified according to birth order)

Order of Birth	AGE OF MOTHER			
	15—24	25—34	35—44	All ages 15—44
	1	2	3	4
URBAN				
Fertility rate	00.9	216.5	64.1	173.5
1st	40.2			14.2
2nd	75.9	31.5		39.4
3rd	49.1	51.2		37.9
4th	13.4	47.2	6.4	25.2
5th	2.3	19.7		15.8
6th		19.7	12.8	11.0
7th and above		47.2	44.9	30.0
Group proportion per 100	35.3	40.1	24.6	100.0
total married women 15—44				
V—CENTRAL INDIA				
1 Madhya Pradesh				
TOTAL				
Fertility rate	224.3	15.8	110.9	193.6
1st	93.6	12.6	0.7	40.2
2nd	71.6	8.4	4.2	38.8
3rd	38.1	37.7	8.1	30.7
4th	14.7	43.9	13.0	25.4
5th	5.9	35.0	15.3	19.6
6th	0.4	25.7	18.9	14.5
7th and above		31.7	50.7	24.4
Group proportion per 100	37.7	38.1	24.2	100.0
total married women 15—44				
RURAL				
Fertility rate	236.9	232.4	114.4	203.3
1st	100.1	14.4	0.8	43.0
2nd	77.7	31.6	4.3	4.1
3rd	39.2	41.9	7.7	32.6
4th	13.7	46.5	13.7	26.9
5th	5.6	37.6	13.3	19.7
6th	0.6	26.9	19.7	15.4
7th and above		33.5	54.9	26.0
Group proportion per 100	37.2	34.4	24.4	100.0
total married women 15—44				
URBAN				
Fertility rate	187.0	16.9	99.7	157.3
1st	74.6	6.9		31.6
2nd	33.3	18.2	4.0	28.7
3rd	34.8	24.3	9.4	24.8
4th	17.4	35.5	10.8	22.6
5th	6.6	30.3	1.6	19.0
6th		21.7	16.2	11.9
7th and above		26.0	37.7	18.7
Group proportion per 100	38.9	37.2	23.9	100.0
total married women 15—44				

**Table 18—Fertility Rate and Birth Rate by Birth Order
in the Various Maternal Age Periods—(contd)**

(Values for 1952 are based on the 1951 census of India, and are distributed among birth orders)

Order of birth	AGE OF MOTHER				All ages 15—44
	15—24	25—34	35—44		
	1	2	3	4	5
2 Madhya Bharat (1952)					
TOTAL					
Fertility rate	178.6	176.0	100.0		169.4
1st	66.6	10.8	2.4		33.0
2nd	48.0	16.2	1.2		26.9
3rd	33.6	36.7	5.9		29.4
4th	16.5	43.1	15.3		26.0
5th	7.5	31.8	22.3		19.6
6th	3.2	18.6	15.3		11.4
7th and above	3.2	18.0	37.6		15.5
Group proportion per 100 total married women 15—44	42.7	37.9	19.4		100.0
RURAL					
Fertility rate	206.6	210.4	121.3		191.3
1st	76.1	14.5	3.7		38.5
2nd	57.0	23.1	1.9		33.4
3rd	40.6	45.4	1.9		34.8
4th	19.1	47.3	16.8		29.3
5th	6.9	39.6	35.5		24.9
6th	3.5	23.1	20.5		14.3
7th and above	3.5	17.4	41.0		16.1
Group proportion per 100 total married women 15—44	47.4	38.0	19.6		100.0
URBAN					
Fertility rate	133.5	119.2	63.7		114.9
1st	51.5	4.8			24.1
2nd	33.4	4.8			16.2
3rd	22.2	27.1	12.7		20.5
4th	12.5	38.1	12.7		22.3
5th	8.3	19.1			10.8
6th	2.8	11.1	6.4		6.6
7th and above	2.8	19.1	31.9		14.4
Group proportion per 100 total married women 15—44	43.3	37.8	18.9		100.0
Madhya Bharat (1953)					
TOTAL					
Fertility rate	164.1	178.1	72.8		150.2
1st	60.6	12.7	2.5		29.7
2nd	48.5	22.7	3.3		29.0
3rd	30.1	31.3	6.9		26.0
4th	14.4	37.4	10.2		22.4
5th	5.8	28.3	13.8		16.2
6th	2.0	21.4	12.7		11.8
7th and above	1.9	24.3	23.4		15.1
Group proportion per 100 total married women 15—44	40.0	38.8	21.2		100.0

**Table 18—Fertility Rate and Birth Rate by Birth Order
in the Various Maternal Age Periods—(contd)**

(Number of live births per 1000 married women of specified birth order)

Order of birth	AGE OF MOTHER				All ages 15-44
	15-24	25-34	35-44		
	1	2	3	4	5
RURAL					
Fertility rate	—	—	—	—	—
1st	—	—	—	—	—
2nd	—	—	—	—	—
3rd	—	—	—	—	—
4th	—	—	—	—	—
5th	—	—	—	—	—
6th	—	—	—	—	—
7th and above	—	—	—	—	—
Group population per 100 total married women 15-44	—	—	—	—	—
URBAN					
Fertility rate	—	—	—	—	—
1st	—	—	—	—	—
2nd	—	—	—	—	—
3rd	—	—	—	—	—
4th	—	—	—	—	—
5th	—	—	—	—	—
6th	—	—	—	—	—
7th and above	—	—	—	—	—
Group population per 100 total married women 15-44	—	—	—	—	—
3 Vindhya Pradesh					
TOTAL					
Fertility rate	90.1	92.5	44.9		78.5
1st	45.9	8.6	3.0		20.0
2nd	21.8	23.8	2.1		17.1
3rd	15.0	25.0	10.3		17.4
4th	4.4	15.5	6.8		9.3
5th	2.7	10.5	6.5		7.2
6th	0.3	4.4	5.6		3.3
7th and above		4.7	8.6		4.2
Group population per 100 total married women 15-44	34.9	37.4	27.7		100.0
RURAL					
Fertility rate	87.7	91.8	46.3		77.8
1st	43.4	8.8	3.0		19.5
2nd	21.4	25.2	2.5		17.6
3rd	14.7	25.2	11.4		17.4
4th	4.4	15.4	6.5		9.1
5th	2.4	9.5	6.0		7.4
6th	0.4	3.7	6.5		3.3
7th and above		4.0	8.4		4.2
Group population per 100 total married women 15-44	34.7	37.6	27.7		100.0

**Table 18—Fertility Rate and Birth Rate by Birth Order
in the Various Maternal Age Periods—(contd)**

(Number of live births per 1 000 ris and women of each age group distributed among birth orders)

Order of birth	AGE OF MOTHER			
	15—24	25—34	35—44	
	1	2	3	4
URBAN				
Fertility rate	104.8	97.4	96.8	
1st	54.6	7.1	3.1	
2nd	23.8	14.3		
3rd	16.7	23.8	3.0	
4th	4.8	16.6	9.1	
5th	4.1	16.6	12.2	
6th		9.3		
7th and above		9.5	9.1	
Group proportion per 100	55.9	36.0	28.1	
total married women 15—44				
VI—NORTH WEST INDIA				
1 Rajasthan				
TOTAL				
Fertility rate	201.2	210.8	135.4	
1st	92.4	30.1	3.1	
2nd	62.6	43.0	9.2	
3rd	13.4	37.2	12.3	
4th	20.3	43.0	17.3	
5th	4.5	27.2	21.6	
6th	1.5	12.9	24.6	
7th and above		17.2	57.3	
Group proportion per 100	39.6	41.2	19.7	
total married women 15—44				
RURAL				
Fertility rate	212.7	215.4	146.0	
1st	100.0	31.7	3.7	
2nd	67.3	46.8	11.0	
3rd	9.6	38.4	14.6	
4th	18.2	41.7	10.9	
5th	1.8	30.1	75.5	
6th	1.8	11	29.2	
7th and above		15.0	51.1	
Group proportion per 100	38.8	49.1	19.3	
total married women 15—44				
URBAN				
Fertility rate	148.8	181.8	8.4	
1st	57.9	20.2		
2nd	41.3	20.2		
3rd		30.3		
4th	33.1	50.5	19.6	
5th	16.5	10.1		
6th		20.2		
7th and above		30.3	53.8	
Group proportion per 100	44.7	36.5	18.8	
total married women 15—44				

**Table 18—Fertility Rate and Birth Rate by Birth Order
in the Various Maternal Age Periods—(cont'd)**

(Number of live births per 1 000 married women of each age group distributed among birth order)

Order of birth	AGE OF MOTHER			
	15-24	25-34	35-44	All ages 15-44
	1	2	3	4
2 Punjab				
TOTAL				
Fertility rate	197.4	200.4	114.2	177.7
1st	63.0	13.6	3.1	31.9
2nd	51.4	31.1	3.1	33.3
3rd	34.8	42.3	12.4	39.6
4th	21.6	37.0	12.3	25.0
5th	13.3	31.1	9.3	18.8
6th	8.3	19.5	15.4	13.9
7th and above		25.3	58.6	22.2
Group proportion 100	41.8	35.7	22.5	100.0
total married women 15-44				
RURAL				
Fertility rate	238.3	225.9	120.3	206.2
1st	79.4	20.9	6.4	41.6
2nd	57.8	37.7		7.1
3rd	50.6	58.6		41.5
4th	14.4	37.6	19.0	23.7
5th	21.7	20.9	6.3	17.8
6th	11.4	16.7	25.3	17.8
7th and above		33.5	63.3	26.7
Group proportion 100	41.1	35.5	23.4	100.0
total married women 15-44				
URBAN				
Fertility rate	153.4	178.2	108.4	152.5
1st	49.1	7.3		23.5
2nd	46.0	25.4	6.0	30.0
3rd	21.5	29.1	24.1	24.8
4th	27.6	36.4	6.0	26.1
5th	6.1	40.0	12.1	19.5
6th	3.1	21.8	6.0	10.4
7th and above		18.2	54.2	18.2
Group proportion 100	42.5	35.9	21.6	100.0
total married women 15-44				
3 P E P S U				
TOTAL				
Fertility rate	251.4	269.7	128.6	229.9
1st	74.3	19.7	7.1	41.0
2nd	74.2	13.1		37.1
3rd	50.4	36.2	7.2	37.1
4th	17.8	59.3	7.1	3.0
5th	8.9	39.5	35.7	21.8
6th		36.2	42.9	34.6
7th and above	8.9	65.8	28.6	100.0
Group proportion 100	43	38.9	17.9	
total married women 15-44				

**Table 18—Fertility Rate and Birth Rate by Birth Order
in the Various Maternal Age Periods—(contd)**

(Number of live births per 1 000 married women of each age group distributed among birth orders)

Order of birth	AGE OF MOTHER				All ages 15—44
	15—24	25—34	35—44		
	1	2	3	4	5
RURAL					
Fertility rate	251.2	316.1	158.5		261.2
1st	83.7	31.1	12.2		51.0
2nd	79.1	20.7			42.9
3rd	51.2	41.5			38.8
4th	27.9	57.0			34.7
5th	9.3	36.3	48.8		26.5
6th		41.4	60.0		26.5
7th and above		88.1	36.0		40.8
Group proportion per 100	43.9	39.4	16.7		100.0
total married women 15—44					
URBAN					
Fertility rate	204.9	189.8	96.2		175.3
1st	57.4				24.1
2nd	65.5				27.5
3rd	49.2	27.0	17.3		34.4
4th		63.1	17.3		27.5
5th	8.2	45.1	17.2		24.1
6th		27.0	17.2		13.7
7th and above	24.6	27.0	17.2		24.0
Group proportion per 100	41.9	38.2	19.9		100.0
total married women 15—44					
4 Bilaspur					
TOTAL					
Fertility rate	128.2	132.1	54.1		113.1
1st	51.3	18.9			29.8
2nd	51.3				23.8
3rd	12.8	37.7			17.9
4th	12.8	56.6			23.8
5th					
6th			27.1		5.9
7th and above		18.9	27.0		11.9
Group proportion per 100	46.4	31.6	22.0		100.0
total married women 15—44					
RURAL					
Fertility rate	129.9	142.9	57.1		118.0
1st	52.0	20.4			31.1
2nd	51.9				24.9
3rd	13.0	40.8			18.6
4th	13.0	61.3			24.8
5th					
6th			28.6		6.2
7th and above		20.4	8.5		12.4
Group proportion per 100	47.8	30.4	21.8		100.0
total married women 15—44					

**Table 18—Fertility Rate and Birth Rate by Birth Order
in the Various Maternal Age Periods—(contd)**

(Number of births per 1 000 married women each age period)

Order of birth	AGE OF MOTHER				All ages 15-44
	15-24	25-34	35-44		
1	2	3	4		5
URBAN					
Fertility rate					
1st					
2nd					
3rd					
4th					
5th					
6th					
7th and above					
Group proportion per 100	14.3	57.1	28.1		100.0
total married women 15-44					
5 Human Development Index					
TOTAL					
Fertility rate	181.6	164.4	9.6		145.5
1st	97.4	20.1			50.8
2nd	56.4	13.7			30.0
3rd	25.7	20.5			18.5
4th	5.1	27.4			11.6
5th		13.7	10.9		6.9
6th		27.4	10.9		11.5
7th and above		41.1	10.8		16.2
Group proportion per 100	45.0	33.7	21.3		100.0
total married women 15-44					
RURAL					
Fertility rate	178.4	156.7	23.1		139.0
1st	97.3	22.4			52.1
2nd	48.7	14.9			27.3
3rd	27.0	22.4			19.9
4th	5.4	29.9			12.4
5th		14.9	11.9		7.5
6th		22.4			7.4
7th and above		29.1	11.9		12.4
Group proportion per 100	45.9	33.3	0.8		100.1
total married women 15-44					
URBAN					
Fertility rate	300.0	250.0	125.0		233.3
1st	100.0				33.3
2nd	200.0				66.7
3rd					
4th					
5th					
6th		83.3	125.0		66.7
7th and above		166.7	26.7		66.6
Group proportion per 100	33.3	40.0			100.0
total married women 15-44					

**Table 18—Fertility Rate and Birth Rate by Birth Order
in the Various Maternal Age Periods—(contd)**

(Number of live births per 1 000 married women of each age group distributed among birth orders)

Order of birth	AGE OF MOTHER				All ages 15—44
	15—24	25—34	35—44		
	1	2	3	4	5
6 Ajmer					
TOTAL					
Fertility rate	109.0	187.2	83.3		131.8
1st	63.9	8.5			29.5
2nd	30.1	25.5	20.8		26.4
3rd	7.5	38.3	6.9		18.6
4th	7.5	25.5			12.4
5th		4.3	13.9		4.6
6th		29.8	13.9		13.9
7th and above		55.3	27.8		26.4
Group proportion per 100	41.3	36.4	22.3		100.0
total married women 15—44					
RURAL					
Fertility rate	75.8	280.7	138.9		163.5
1st	43.5	17.6			11.2
2nd	15.2	32.6	27.8		31.4
3rd	15.1	52.6	27.8		31.4
4th		32.6			18.9
5th					
6th		17.6			6.3
7th and above		87.7	83.3		50.3
Group proportion per 100	41.5	33.9	2.6		100.0
total married women 15—44					
URBAN					
Fertility rate	120.0	157.3	64.8		121.4
1st	70.0	5.6			30.9
2nd	35.0	16.9	18.5		24.7
3rd	5.0	33.7			14.4
4th	10.0	16.9			10.3
5th		5.6	18.5		6.2
6th		33.7	18.5		16.4
7th and above		44.9	9.3		18.5
Group proportion per 100	41.2	36.6	22.2		100.0
total married women 15—44					
OTHER COUNTRIES					
1 Japan (1950)					
Fertility rate	378.4	257.4	88.5		214.2
1st	227.0	42.7	2.8		58.2
2nd	125.9	81.1	5.1		60.1
3rd	22.1	82.1	8.1		35.3
4th	2.6	38.6	12.1		22.7
5th	0.4	19.4	14.6		14.5
6th	0.1	8.5	14.6		9.4
7th and above	0.1	4.9	31.1		13.9
Unknown	0.2	0.1	0.1		0.1
Group proportion per 100	16.5	46.0	37.5		100.0
total married women 15—44					

**Table 18—Fertility Rate and Birth Rate by Birth Order
in the Various Maternal Age Periods—(concl'd)**

(Number of births per 1 000 married women of a h age group dist b t d m ng b th a ders)

Order of birth	AGE OF MOTHER			
	15—19	20—24	25—29	All ages 15—44
	1	2	3	4
2 U S A (1950)				
Fertility rate	96.9	157.1	40.3	146.3
1st	168	29.3	4.0	44.7
2nd	102.1	48.2	6.6	43.2
3rd	40.3	33.4	6.9	24.8
4th	13.3	17.9	5.4	12.2
5th	4.3	9.7	3.8	6.4
6th	1.3	5.7	1.1	3.8
7th and above	0.6	7.6	9.4	6.9
Unknown	7.7	5.3	1.4	4.3
Group proportion per 100 total married women 15—44	19.6	4.6	37.8	100.0
3 England and Wales (1951)				
Fertility rate	259.5	135.5	34.5	105.2
1st	164.9	40.0	4.6	39.8
2nd	69.6	48.8	8.2	32.9
3rd	19.3	26.3	7.5	16.9
4th	4.1	11.4	4.9	7.5
5th	0.9	4.9	3.1	3.6
6th	0.1	2.1	2.1	1.8
7th and above	0.1	1.7	4.0	2.5
Unknown	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.2
Group proportion per 100 total married women 15—44	12.7	41.7	45.6	100.0

Table 19—Death Rates

(For computation of death rate by the Census Actuary see Census of India Paper No 6 1954—
List motion for the death rates in India during 1941—50—1951 Census)

State		Death rate (registered)		Number of un- registered deaths per 100 registered as ascertained at the Sample Census	Death rate (registered) corrected for omissions shown in column 4	Death rate (Sample Census)	Death rate (Census Actuary) 1941—50	
		Year	Rate					
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	
I—North India—								
1	Uttar Pradesh (1953)	T R U	— 1953 —	— 10.1 —	— 40.5 —	— 14.2 —	— 16.6 —	27.2 — —
II—East India—								
1	Bihar	T R U	1952 1952 1952	10.8 10.3 4.7	614.2 501.8 1 873.3	71.4† 62.0† 92.7†	15.3 13.8 23.6	26.6 — —
2	Assam	T R U	1952 1952 1952	7.2 7.2 6.7	52.9 53.4 38.5	11.0 11.0 9.3	17.8 21.5 2.9	31.8† — —
3	Manipur	T R U	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	20.4 20.6 —	31.8† — —
4	Tripura	T R U	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	21.5 25.5 10.8	N.A. — —
III—South India—								
1	Madras	T R U	1951-52 1951-52 1951-52	15.9 15.0 19.8	15.7 16.5 14.2	18.4 17.5 22.6	11.6 11.9 11.1	22.8* (19.1) —
	Tamil Nadu	T R U	1952 1952 1952	6.2 5.8 9.6	374.2 420.4 200.0	29.4 30.2 28.8	11.9 12.4 9.5	18.0* (13.7) —
3	Coorg	T R U	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	3.2 4.1 —	18.6 — —
IV—West India—								
1	Bombay	T R U	1952 1952 1952	16.8 17.5 15.3	16.4 14.5 30.3	19.6 20.0 19.9	13.2 13.4 12.1	24.9* (21.3) —
	Saurashtra	T R U	— — —	— — —	101.4 64.1 17.9	— — —	14.3 14.7 13.9	24.9* (18.5) —
3	Kutch	T R U	— — —	— — —	47.2 60.9 23.1	— — —	19.4 23.3 13.7	24.9* (18.5) —

†Ratios are for the high birth rates of the population registered deaths ascertained at the Sample Census

†Incl. M.P.

†Incl. M.P.

†Incl. M.P.

†Incl. M.P.

Calculated on other basis explained in Paras (4-10) to (4-13) of Census of India Paper No 6 1954

Table 19—Death Rates—(concl'd)

(For computation of death rate by the Census Actuary see Census of India Part No 6 1954—
Estimate of birth and death rates India 1941-50 1951 Census)

State		Death Rate (estimated)		Number of un- registered deaths per 100 estimated at the Sample Census	Death rate (estimated) corrected for omission shown in column 4	Death rate (Sample Census)	Death rate (Census) 1941-50
		Year	Rate				
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
V—Central India—							
1 Madhya Pradesh	T	1952	24.8	14.2	28.3	21.9	38.5
	R	1952	25.7	10.1	28.3	23.8	—
	U	1952	19.8	37.4	27.2	16.4	—
2 Madhya Bharat (1952)	T	1952	6.5	194.0	19.1	18.0	35.8
	R	1952	5.5	320.0	23.1	27.7	—
	U	1952	11.3	43.4	16.2	12.4	—
Madhya Bharat (1953)	T	—	—	153.0	—	15.5	35.8
	R	—	—	167.4	—	18.9	—
	U	—	—	105.6	—	7	—
3 Vindhya Pradesh	T	—	—	232.0	—	18.1	38.5
	R	—	—	249.3	—	17.3	—
	U	—	—	169.0	—	22.7	—
VI—North West India—							
1 Rajasthan	T	—	—	22.0	—	27.3	27.2
	R	—	—	351.7	—	22.3	—
	U	—	—	42.9	—	2.5	—
2 Punjab	T	1952	17.3	24.4	21.5	19.0	26.3*
	R	1952	18.7	13.2	21.9	18.5	(18.2)
	U	1952	11.1	48.0	16.4	8.6	—
3 P E P S U	T	—	—	73.3	—	12.3	31.37
	R	—	—	62.5	—	14.9	—
	U	—	—	116.7	—	8.0	—
4 Bilpur	T	1952	17.4	—	17.4	9.7	31.3
	R	1952	17.7	—	17.7	10.0	—
	U	1952	10.4	—	10.4	—	—
5 Himachal Pradesh	T	1952	9.8	31.3	12.9	11.0	31.3
	R	1952	10.0	18.8	11.9	10.3	—
	U	1952	5.3	100.0	10.6	19.2	—
6 Ajmer	T	1952	17.3	33.3	23.1	10.6	33.0
	R	1952	19.4	50.0	9.1	7.9	—
	U	1952	14.3	9.4	18.5	11.4	—

*Including Vindhya Pradesh and Bhilpur

*Including Madhya Bharat and Bhilpur

*Including Bilaspur and Himachal Pradesh

*Including P E P S U and Himachal Pradesh

*Including P E P S U and Bilpur

Calculated on other basis except in (4 10) to (4 13) FCNU of India Part No 6 (1) :

Table 20—Death Rate Specific for Age

State		All ages	Under 1 year	1—4	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—4	25—29
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
TOTAL									
I—North India—									
1 Uttar Pradesh	Persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Males	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
II—East India—									
1 Bihar	P	15.3	100.5	28.6	8.6	5.1	2.5	4.9	4.3
	M	15.4	102.2	28.2	8.6	4.6	2.5	4.1	3.5
	F	15.3	98.6	29.0	8.5	5.6	2.5	5.6	5
2 Assam	P	17.8	10.8	24.9	10.3	7.2	8.8	11.3	10.3
	M	17.3	9.8	25.5	12.8	7.7	5.0	6.1	10.3
	F	18.3	11.8	24.3	7.6	6.6	12.5	16.1	10.2
3 Manipur	P	0.4	19.3	36.5	13.9	13.4	6.8	10.1	8.2
	M	20.7	17.3	31.4	15.9	8.0	9.9	11.4	7.2
	F	20.1	27.4	41.7	11.7	18.2	4.1	9.1	9.3
4 Tripura	P	21.5		34.4	15.2	7.4	9.8	7.0	20.3
	M	21.1		40.8	12.6	12.3	8.6	9.3	13.1
	F	0.8		27.6	18.1	2.2	11.0	5.1	29.0
III—South India—									
1 Madras	P	11.6	39.0	22.1	6.9	2.6	4.0	4.9	3.1
	M	11.9	51.6	23.1	7.2	2.0	2.7	3.1	4.0
	F	11.3	26.4	21.2	6.6	3.1	5.3	6.3	6.1
2 Travancore Cochin	P	11.9	63.0	24.2	3.5	1.5	2.0	4.2	7.3
	M	13.1	63.4	30.4	1.2	2.2	3.8	3.3	1.9
	F	10.8	6.5	17.9	5.8	0.7	2.1	5.0	2.6
3 Coorg	P	3.2							20.0
	M	2.8							
	F	3.7							40.0
IV—West India—									
1 Bombay	P	13.2	85.0	25.5	4.2	1.6	4.4	6.0	4.7
	M	13.2	86.6	23.3	3.4	1.3	3.9	5.5	3.9
	F	13.2	83.4	27.7	5.1	2.0	4.9	6.4	5.5
2 Maharashtra	P	14.3	108.7	39.2	6.8	2.7	3.7	3.7	4.5
	M	10.8	131.9	42.6	10.2	3.0	2.6	3.2	5.3
	F	11.7	84.9	35.9	3.1	2.4	4.5	4.1	3.8
3 Kathiawar	P	19.4	103.9	57.3	12.5	6.5	2.3	8.5	6.2
	M	19.8	135.3	57.6	12.7	3.6		6.0	3.5
	F	19.0	75.3	57.0	12.4	9.6	4.5	10.7	8.4

and Sex at the Sample Census

30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75 and over	Inf ant mortality
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7 3	5 4	6 4	11 6	15 9	17 8	43 3	78 4	65 5	1 9 6	103 6
6 6	6 2	5 8	14 2	18 8	14 6	41 4	100 5	60 3	176 5	99 4
8 0	4 7	7 2	8 6	11 9	21 2	43 4	57 1	70 7	130 6	108 7
11 9	16 9	11 0	26 2	38 4	47 7	77 7	96 1	136 1	243 0	11 6
11 9	11 2	9 0	24 7	31 6	46 7	81 6	94 5	102 2	236 1	10 5
11 8	25 6	13 6	28 7	48 3	43 5	72 6	98 0	115 8	181 8	17 8
18 2	11 9	12 0	26 0	23 0	23 0	74 5	55 6	78 3	236 1	20 2
19 5	18 7	10 8	25 4	20 2	35 1	76 9	74 1	122 4	250 0	12 8
17 1	6 3	13 1	26 5	25 9	13 6	71 4	37 0	45 5	227 3	28 4
20 5	19 2	34 2	26 5	21 9	50 8	60 6	55 6	150 9	212 8	
13 7	12 7	20 3	12 4	53 8	31 3	81 4	111 1	211 4	241 4	
28 5	27 9	51 9	48 5	7 9	74 1	38 0		41 7	166 7	
7 1	6 6	9 1	13 1	14 5	23 0	36 6	49 9	50 1	148 7	38 8
6 0	6 5	9 5	15 2	17 2	26 3	44 6	49 9	48 2	154 8	51 0
8 3	6 8	8 6	10 8	11 9	19 4	9 0	49 9	51 9	143 8	26 5
3 0	10 1	10 3	11 2	9 8	11 0	23 7	50 0	77 3	135 1	59 2
6 1	11 2	9 1	19 1	15 7	15 5	44 6	41 0	48 4	170 0	59 6
	9 1	11 6	3 9	4 2	7 5	12 7	57 0	110 1	106 6	58 8
			41 7							
			8 8							
5 5	5 5	6 3	7 8	13 3	16 9	26 7	50 6	61 7	192 0	81 7
4 1	4 7	8 0	10 1	17 4	21 6	31 7	67 2	66 7	182 4	82 9
6 8	6	4 7	5 4	8 8	11 7	22 4	35 5	57 4	200 4	80 5
2 3	6 0	7 6	14 9	12 4	8 1	17 2	48 4	58 8	164 9	101 6
3 0	8 3	7 1	16 1	14 0	15 2	28 0	38 5	87 7	229 2	119 8
1 6	3 6	8 2	13 4	10 8		7 3	61 0	38 0	10 0	81 8
4 8	17 0	13 8	7 3	19 3	5 5	36 8	27 9	71 4	87	96 7
6 8	15 7	16	7 6	24 7	19 5	56 1	20 4	80 0		122 4
3 0	18 2	11 3	7 0	14 9		24 2	33 9	66 7	140 0	71 3

Table 20—Death Rate Specific for Age

State		All ages	Under 1 year	1—4	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—29
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
TOTAL									
V—Central India—									
1 Madhya Pradesh	P	21.9	111.3	46.9	1.9	4.0	8.0	10.0	8.6
	M	21.9	123.0	46.8	10.6	4.7	5.2	7.4	5.4
	F	22.0	99.8	47.1	7.9	3.2	11.2	14.4	11.8
2 Madhya Bharat(1952)	P	18.8	91.0	47.8	11.8	3.1	6.0	7.4	9.1
	M	19.1	107.0	44.6	14.6	0.7	4.6	6.0	9.0
	F	18.4	71.7	51.2	8.6	0.0	7.5	8.8	9.1
Madhya Bharat(1953)	P	15.5	62.8	48.9	9.0	3.7	4.2	4.6	6.0
	M	15.0	64.7	50.1	9.1	2.7	3.6	3.2	5.0
	F	16.0	60.8	47.7	10.5	4.8	4.8	5.9	6.9
3 Vindhya Pradesh	P	18.1	60.8	28.7	14.6	6.5	6.7	7.2	8.9
	M	19.5	57.9	28.5	15.1	6.9	5.7	6.5	7.6
	F	16.6	64.7	29.0	14.0	6.0	7.9	7.9	10.5
VI—North-West India—									
1 Rajasthan	P	22.3	45.9	60.2	11.7	3.8	9.3	11.4	7.2
	M	24.2	42.2	48.4	15.9	3.4	7.2	15.6	9.7
	F	20.3	49.7	73.3	7.6	4.5	11.8	7.8	4.7
2 Punjab	P	13.0	96.5	28.8	7.4		2.5	2.7	4.6
	M	12.6	71.9	27.2	7.8		2.3	2.9	5.3
	F	13.5	125.0	30.4	6.9		2.7	2.5	3.9
3 P. E. P. S. U.	P	12.3	21.9	20.5	4.9	4.1	6.7	7.7	
	M	9.2	21.3	14.9	2.9		4.2		
	F	16.1	22.5	26.1	7.4	9.7	9.5	15.6	
4 Bikaner	P	9.7		13.0				11.6	12.7
	M	15.8		20.8				23.8	23.8
	F	2.6							
5 Himachal Pradesh	P	11.0	30.8	21.3	7.9		12.7	5.3	12.0
	M	12.1	29.4	25.2	8.3		8.6		1.9
	F	9.8	32.3	17.2	7.5		16.7	9.7	12.2
6 Jammu	P	10.6	76.0	37.1	4.5		3.1	3.2	3.7
	M	10.9	93.0	33.0	4.3				7.1
	F	10.3	55.6	41.7	4.7		6.1	6.7	

and Sex at the Sample Census—(contd)

30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75 and over	Inf ant m tal ty
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
—(contd)										
9 6	10 6	13 4	13 0	27 9	27 2	59 4	58 4	94 9	182 3	100 1
7 6	9 7	13 6	15 7	33 7	34 0	63 6	68 2	123 6	204 3	109 5
11 6	11 6	13 2	9 9	21 9	21 0	56 1	50 2	76 3	164 5	90 8
8 5	8 3	9 8	14 0	23 7	34 6	36 8	71 8	74 8	150 8	80 2
8 5	6 8	13 3	15 8	31 4	26 9	50 6	85 1	39 0	197 3	91 8
6 4	10 3	5 4	11 4	14 4	42 1	0	59 4	114 3	121 6	65 2
5 8	5 3	11 5	13 7	16 5	28 5	42 5	29 4	50 4	120 1	59 4
2 8	6 3	1 2	16 4	18 9	29 8	43 2	24 6	57 6	147 1	61 2
9 2	4 1	10 7	10	13 6	26 9	42 0	34 0	43 1	99 0	57 6
10 0	12 6	17 6	23 8	23 3	22 1	40 1	18 6	59 4	64 5	7 6
9 9	14 0	20 8	30 2	23 5	24 3	33 5	26 8	81 4	87 9	55 1
10 0	11 0	14 2	16 8	23	19 3	40 7	10 3	40 3	41 5	61 0
12 9	15 4	21 0	25 7	23 8	63 0	80 4	14 9	12 0	233 3	44 4
8 0	16 4	27 9	34 5	35 3	132 1	96 8	27 0	160 0	600 0	39 5
18 6	13 9	13 3	14 6	12 1	13 5	66 0		8 0	50 0	49 7
	6 9	7 2	6 4	12 9	23 5	35 1	11 1	55 6	80 0	96 5
	4 0	9 1	5 7	16 2	32 6	44 1	19 2	61 2	33 3	71 9
	10 9	5 2	7 3	8 0	12 8	21 7		43 5	150 0	12 0
3 1	12 5	5 3	29 4	19 1	12 0	54 3	60 6	21 3	156 3	21 9
	6 8		21 5	11 9	25 0	64 9		32 3	166 7	21 3
6 6	21 5	12 5	46 5	7 4		38 5	166 7		149 9	2 5
				25 6		32 3		200 0	76 9	
				40 0		59 6		333 3	175 0	
								142 9		
7 2	6 9	19 6		12 0	20 8				100 0	30 8
13 7	12 8	37 6		25 6	39 3				90 9	29 4
									111 1	3 3
4 5		4 8	8 4		35 7		37 0			70 6
9 3		8 6	13 7		30 3		90 9	34 5	125 0	8 1
					43 5			76 9	100 0	52 6

Table 20—Death Rate Specific for Age

State			All ages	Under 1 year	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
RURAL										
I—North India—										
1	Uttar Pradesh*	Person	19.0	70.6	45.4	11.3	6.4	9.1	8.2	8.9
		Males	17.4	66.9	41.8	10.9	5.2	5.7	5.9	6.4
		Females	0.9	75.4	49.3	11.7	8.0	14.1	10.6	11.8
II—East India—										
1	Bihar	P	13.9	95.4	22.6	7.1	5.0	2.7	4.4	4.2
		M	15.0	99.2	23.4	7.0	5.1	2.5	3.9	3.9
		F	12.8	91.4	1.7	7.2	4.3	2.8	5.6	4.6
2	Assam	P	21.5	12.0	29.3	12.1	9.0	11.9	13.5	13.6
		M	21.2	10.9	30.2	14.7	9.5	6.9	7.5	14.2
		F	21.9	13.2	28.5	9.2	8.4	16.5	18.6	12.9
3	Manipur	P	20.6	19.5	37.3	14.0	13.4	6.8	10.2	8.3
		M	20.9	12.3	31.9	16.2	8.0	10.1	11.5	7.3
		F	20.3	27.5	47.7	11.7	18.3	4.2	9.2	9.4
4	Tripura	P	25.5		38.8	19.1	7.7	14.8	10.0	10.8
		M	26.6		44.0	16.7	11.8	13.3	14.6	14.1
		F	24.2		33.1	21.8	3.2	16.2	6.0	24.2
III—South India—										
1	Madras	P	11.9	36.1	21.8	7.6	3.1	3.9	4.9	5.3
		M	12.4	48.6	23.8	8.0	2.4	2.6	3.1	4.3
		F	11.5	23.4	19.9	7.1	3.8	5.2	6.5	6.2
	Travancore Cochin	P	12.4	71.2	25.1	4.2	1.3	2.5	4.6	1.6
		M	13.8	69.5	32.3	1.5	1.7	3.6	3.0	1.1
		F	11.0	72.8	17.8	7.1	0.9	1.6	5.9	2.1
3	Coorg	P	4.1							22.7
		M	3.8							
		F	4.5							41.7
IV—West India—										
1	Bombay	P	13.4	83.9	26.1	4.3	1.7	4.5	6.1	4.7
		M	13.5	81.1	24.8	3.6	1.2	3.7	5.6	4.4
		F	13.4	83.6	27.4	5.1	2.4	5.3	6.6	5.1
2	Saurashtra	P	14.7	100.0	41.3	5.6	2.2	3.6	4.1	3.9
		M	17.9	130.9	53.4	7.9	1.4	3.7	4.1	7.5
		F	11.4	67.0	30.1	2.9	3.0	3.6	4.1	
3	Kutch	P	23.3	190.7	62.2	8.8	8.2	4.1	13.1	5.4
		M	23.7	164.7	63.0	8.8	3.2		11.4	
		F	23.0	78.7	61.5	8.7	13.6	7.9	14.5	9.7

*34 Selected districts

and Sex at the Sample Census—(contd)

30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75 and over	Infant mortality
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
9 6	10 5	12 3	16 7	23 6	31 8	48 1	53 2	85 5	139 9	66 6
7 4	9 5	11 6	17 8	24 7	33 8	46 7	55 1	83 3	151 8	63 3
12 0	11 8	13 1	15 4	22 2	27 2	49 8	51 1	87 5	127 5	70 7
7 9	5 9	7 0	11 2	16 0	11 7	33 8	68 0	54 8	154 0	97 3
7 4	6 6	6 0	13 7	21 6	15 8	41 5	101 7	55 0	187 5	96 3
8 5	5 1	8 1	8 4	9 1	7 4	26 1	35 4	54 6	122 5	98 5
15 0	20 7	13 2	31 3	49 4	58 0	89 4	110 5	152 2	258 6	12 9
16 1	14 4	11 8	29 5	39 8	60 6	91 7	119 2	169 2	283 6	11 6
13 6	30 1	15 0	34 0	64 1	54 1	86 7	108 4	137 0	224 5	14 3
18 4	12 0	12 1	26 0	23 3	23 1	74 9	55 6	78 3	239 4	20 2
19 9	19 0	10 9	25 4	20 4	35 4	77 7	74 1	122 4	250 0	12 8
17 2	6 3	13 2	26 5	26 3	13 6	71 4	37 0	45 5	282 6	28 4
25 6	25 5	34 5	32 4	26 0	44 4	79 4	73 2	235 3	189 2	
14 2	16 5	20 7	16 1	38 8	19 6	107 7	157 9	368 4	260 9	
38 9	37 9	51 7	65 6	11 2	76 9	49 2		66 7	71 4	
8 6	7 4	9 2	14 0	14 8	23 7	34 2	50 4	50 7	143 4	35 8
7 2	7 4	11 1	17 3	15 0	26 9	38 9	54 8	45 3	136 5	47 6
10 0	7 5	7 2	10 3	14 6	20 1	29 4	45 4	55 8	149 8	23 5
3 6	9 6	11 5	10 7	11 6	9 7	28 5	51 9	71 8	120 9	66 4
	10 0	11 2	19 7	18 9	14 4	41 7	43 8	56 1	177	63 0
7 4	9 2	11 8	2 3	5 0	5 8	15 3	62 0	90 9	77 7	67 9
			59 6							
			76 9							
5 5	6 1	6 5	7 9	12 1	17 8	27 9	47 2	61 8	197 2	80 7
3 8	5 3	8 9	9 7	16 2	22 8	3 4	60 4	73 9	180 1	80 7
7 1	6 9	4 3	5 9	7 7	17 3	23 8	34 9	51 4	21 4	80 8
4 5	6 6	3 7	13 8	14 2	10 2	14 4	71 4	79 4	176 5	93 7
5 8	9 9	3 7	14 4	11 4	18 5	31 5	44 4	130 4	95 2	117 9
3 1	3 3	3 7	12 9	16 9		7 6	10 6	50 0	307 7	65 6
8 1	22 6	17 2	6 0	28 9	8 9	47 1	51 7	113 6	131 6	111 1
11 8	28 6	15 6		35 4	18 5	75 8	34 5	111 1		144 3
5 0	17 6	18 5	11 0	23 3		28 8	69 0	115 4	200 0	71 1

Table 20—Death Rate Specific for Age

Stat		All ages	Under 1 year	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29
1		2	3	4		6	7	8	9
RURAL									
V—Central India—									
1 Madhya Pradesh	P	3.8	134.4	49.2	9.9	3.7	8.1	11.5	11.1
	M	24.3	149.3	47.3	11.1	4.9	6.0	8.8	3.8
	F	23.2	120.2	51.0	7.6	2.4	10.5	14.1	12.3
2 Madhya Bharat (1957)	P	22.7	97.5	62.4	14.6	3.1	5.4	6.7	9.8
	M	23.8	118.3	60.1	17.8	1.1	4.5	6.8	11.6
	F	21.5	71.4	64.8	11.1	5.6	6.4	6.6	8.1
Madhya Bharat (1953)	P	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 Vindhya Pradesh	P	17.3	55.3	23.9	14.4	6.7	5.9	5.3	8.6
	M	19.3	55.2	25.5	15.2	7.5	6.0	4.8	8.1
	F	15	55.3	22.4	13.4	7	5.8	5.8	9.2
VI—North West India—									
1 Rajasthan	P	22.3	41.7	5.8	10.7	4.5	9.7	14.7	8.4
	M	24.5	47.3	45.7	14.5	3.9	8.9	19.5	11.6
	F	19.8	35.7	67.2	7.0	5.3	10.7	9.8	5.4
2 Punjab	P	18.5	141.8	37.3	6.5		5.9	3.2	11.5
	M	18.6	12.0	36.6	7.8		5.2		13.6
	F	18.3	163.9	38.5	5.0		6.8	5.8	8.7
3 P. E. P. S. U.	P	14.9	22.9	20.3	7.2	7.1	10.6	4.1	
	M	11.8	15.2	22.5	4.2		6.8		
	F	18.7	30.8	18.1	11.3	16.4	14.7	9.0	
4 Bilaspur	P	10.0		13.3				11.8	13.2
	M	16.3		0.8				23.8	23.8
	F	2.7							
5 Himachal Pradesh	P	10.3	34.5	18.5	4.3		13.8	5.7	13.0
	M	11.2	32.3	18.7	8.8		9.8		12.5
	F	9.5	37.0	18.3			17.4	10.5	13.5
6 Ajmer	P	7.9		31.3				14.7	
	M	12.6		65.2					
	F	2.7						37.0	

and Sex at the Sample Census—(contd)

30—34	35—39	40—44	45—49	50—54	55—59	60—64	65—69	70—74	75 and over	Infant mortality
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
(contd)										
9 3	11 5	13 9	13 4	28 3	26 5	61 0	63 5	107 0	202 6	118 5
7 5	12 2	15 9	16 5	39 4	33 9	70 0	69 9	150 9	205 5	129 9
11 0	10 7	12 0	10 0	17 9	20 2	54 2	58 5	74 1	200 0	107 3
8 1	9 6	12 9	18 6	23 8	39 8	39 3	107 1	117 6	175 0	85 5
8 5	11 1	16 3	22 2	35 2	26 5	53 0	113 2	71 4	200 0	100 0
7 7	10 1	8 7	13 5	10 4	53 1	28 9	101 7	162 11	155 6	65 11
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 4	13 2	17 8	24 8	25 7	23 0	38 7	18 6	61 2	64 2	52 4
9 9	14 1	22 3	34 2	25 4	25 4	37 3	27 7	111 1	88 5	52 3
10 9	12 2	13 2	14 5	26 1	20 4	39 9	9 4	35 8	39 4	59 4
15 1	18 1	25 6	19 2	29 5	54 5	80 2	18 5	157 9	173 9	40 3
9 3	19 4	34 7	20 7	42 6	108 7	109 6	31 3	222 2	428 7	41 0
22 0	16 4	15 9	17 4	15 4	15 6	56 2		100 0	62 5	75 4
	13 8	5 2	15 9	14 5	56 3	28 0	24 1	113 3	111 7	111 11
	8 1	9 6	12 6	22 5	93 8	1 4	4 4	125 0	111 11	111 11
	21 1		18 9	25 6	25 6	47 6			111 11	111 11
5 1	13 3	9 3	5 3	18 9	20 0	74 1	100 11	27 0	111 11	4 11
9 9	11 0		19 2	16 9	35 7	71 4		31	111 11	11 11
	16 9	23 8	37 0	21 3		66 7	285 7		111 11	11 11
				26 3		33 3		200 0	111 11	
				40 0		52 6		333 3	111 11	
								142 0		
7 8		22 0		12 8	22 7				111 11	31 5
14 7		40 11		28 6	37 0				111 11	3 3
						71 4			111 11	37 0
					166 7				111 11	

Table 20—Death Rate Specific for Age

State		All ages	Under 15 a	1—4	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—29
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
URBAN									
I—North India—									
1 Uttar Pradesh	Persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Males	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
II—East India—									
1 Bihar	P	23.6	131.6	58.4	15.7	5.4	1.1	5.8	4.9
	M	17.9	120.9	55.5	17.7	2.9	2.8	5.6	
	F	29.9	142.1	60.8	14.1	9.9		5.9	9.2
2 Assam	P	2.9		1.5	1.2			4.2	
	M	2.5			2.5			2.5	
	F	3.5		2.9				6.3	
3 Manipur	P								
	M								
	F								
4 Tripura	P	10.8		19.6	3.7	6.8			25.0
	M	10.2		29.4		13.5			10.2
	F	11.5		9.8	7.6				48.4
III—South India—									
1 Madras	P	11.1	44.9	22.7	5.6	1.7	4.3	4.8	4.7
	M	11.1	58.0	22.0	5.6	1.4	3.0	3.0	3.6
	F	11.0	32.4	23.5	5.6	2.0	5.6	6.4	5.9
2 Travancore Cochin	P	11.5	14.5	19.8		2.2	4.7	2.5	8.9
	M	9.4	18.6	21.6		4.1	0	5.3	6.2
	F	9.6		17.9			4.4		5.6
3 Coorg	P								
	M								
	F								
IV—West India—									
1 Bombay	P	12.1	82.8	21.7	3.4	1.1	3.8	5.4	4.6
	M	11.8	103.7	13.3	2.0	2.1	4.7	5.5	1.2
	F	12.3	82.1	29.6	4.9		2.9	5.4	7.8
2 Saurashtra	P	13.9	120.4	36.7	8.3	3.3	3.7	3.2	5.2
	M	15.6	133.3	30.1	13.1	4.8	1.8	2.2	2.9
	F	1.2	107.9	44.0	3.4	1.7	5.6	4.2	7.0
3 Kutch	P	13.7	76.2	49.7	18.5	4.4		3.1	7.3
	M	14.3	83.3	49.7	19.0	4.3			8.3
	F	13.1	70.2	49.7	17.9	4.4		6.0	6.5

and Sex at the Sample Census—(contd.)

30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75 and ov	Infant mortality
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 4	2 7	3 8	14 0	15 5	62 2	132 6	185 7	214 3	193 3	145 9
2 2	2 9	4 8	16 0	7 9	7 3	40 4	88 2	125 0	118 7	118 7
4 8	2 5	2 8	10 1	36 8	147 7	243 9	277 8	333 3	222 2	183 5
1 8	2 7	3 0	4 7		9 7	21 7	41 7	64 5	93 8	
4 8	7 2	7 9	6 8		29 4	37 0	34 5	111 1	133 3	
							52 6	45 5	58 8	
6 8		33 3	12 7	12 2	71 4				300 0	
12 5		19 2		22 2	76 9				166 7	
		52 6	23 8		66 7				500 0	
4 7	5 2	8 9	11 3	14 1	21 8	40 8	48 9	49 0	157 1	45 1
4 2	5 0	6 9	11 5	20 9	25 1	55 9	39 6	53 1	184 7	58 1
5 2	5 5	11 1	11 5	7 2	18 3	28 3	56 7	44 9	134 7	32 6
	12 8	4 5	14 2		19 2		39 2	105 3	200 0	14 3
	17 9		15 6		21 7		41 3		142 9	27 8
	8 2	10 5	13 0		17 2		34 5	190 5	263 2	
5 4	2 1	5 0	7 6	20 5	11 2	19 5	73 9	61 5	162 5	88 2
5 9	1 3	3 2	12 5	25 0	14 1	26 8	116 5	30 3	197 0	97 7
5 0	3 0	7 0	2 3	15 4	7 9	13 9	39 4	93 8	138 3	78 5
	5 4	11 7	16 2	10 7	5 7	15 0	29 4	41 1	158 7	112 7
	6 6	10 1	18 3	16 6	11 1	24 4	33 9	8 8	333 3	122 4
	4 0	13 8	13 9	5 2		7 0	23 3	25 6	27 8	162 0
	9 2	9 1	9 3			19 6			47 6	72 1
	19 2	17 4	17 5			24 4			80 0	80 0
						16 4				65 6

Table 20—Death Rate Specific for Age

State		All ages	Under 1 y ar	1—4	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—29
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
URBAN									
V—Central India—									
1 Madhy Pradesh	P	16.4	26.8	40.6	7.3	4.9	7.8	9.3	7.2
	M	14.7	32.0	45.2	8.9	4.2	3.3	3.8	4.7
	F	18.1	21.3	36.3	5.7	5.7	12.9	15.2	10.3
2 Madhya Bharat(1957)	P	12.4	73.9	22.7	6.7	3.0	7.0	8.5	7.9
	M	11.5	75.3	18.1	3.0		4.7	4.9	5.1
	F	13.3	72.3	27.6	4.1	6.7	9.2	12.0	11.0
Madhya Bh at(1953)	P	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 V ndhya Pradesh	P	22.7	92.8	57.8	14.8	5.6	12.1	18.5	10.7
	M	20.4	74.1	45.6	14.2	3.6	3.9	17.5	4.1
	F	24.9	116.3	71.1	17.5	7.6	20.8	19.4	17.6
VI—North West India—									
1 Rajasthan	P	22.5	76.9	83.9	18.0		7.5		
	M	22.5		64.1	25.3				
	F	22.6	142.9	103.9	11.4		17.5		
2 Punjab	P	8.6	42.4	20.8	8.2			2.3	
	M	7.6		18.6	7.8			4.8	
	F	9.7	84.7	23.2	8.6				
3 P E P S U	P	8.0	19.2	20.7				13.2	
	M	4.6	35.7						
	F	12.0		39.2				24.7	
4 B laspur	P								
	M								
	F								
5 Himachal Pradesh	P	19.2		52.6	52.6				
	M	23.5		83.3					
	F	14.1			33.3				
6 Ajmer	P	11.4	113.2	39.0	3.6		4.0		4.5
	M	10.4	133.3	24.1	5.3				8.5
	F	12.6	87.0	56.3	3.9		8.3		

[illegible]

APPENDICES

effort involved) is reasonable and justified by the value of the data secured thereby. While the proposals set out in Annexure I are devised with this consideration prominently in view and it is hoped that experience will justify the expectations on which they are framed, it is essential that they should be regarded at this stage as tentative and experimental. They have to be tried out in practice before firm decisions are taken on a permanent basis. Hence the operative recommendations for the year 1932-53 have been limited to those set out in a separate statement (Annexure II). I am to request that the State Government may be moved to accept these recommendations and give effect to them. These recommendations call for two main decisions on the part of State Governments which are explained in the next two paragraphs.

5. The first decision is that the Superintendent of Census Operations should be appointed as Officer on Special Duty for performing certain tasks specified in Annexure II. The Superintendent of Census Operations has been specifically proposed for the following reasons —

- (i) For purposes of writing his Census Report he is required to study the Vital Statistics of the State and correlate them with Census data relating to growth of population. This work will dovetail easily with the work proposed for him in Annexure II.
- (ii) The work proposed as item D in Annexure II will have to be organised with the help of the National Register on much the same lines as census enumeration and tabulation of census data. The Superintendent of Census Operations and his staff are in the best position to do this work. (If however the Officer is required to be employed otherwise or for any other reason the State Government wish to entrust this special duty to some other officer there will be no serious objection to alternative arrangements being made in a suitable manner.)

I am also to make it quite clear that this proposal is expressly limited to the financial year 1932-53 and does not involve in any way the nature of the permanent arrangements to be made for handling the work relating to movement of population data from 1933-54 onwards. This will be one of the matters to be decided by the State Government, after considering the report of the Officer on Special Duty and it is very likely that the decision on this subject will have to be taken in relation to the type of organisation maintained in the State for central co-ordination of statistics generally. I am to add that if the State Government decide to appoint the Superintendent of Census Operations as their Officer on Special Duty and to utilise his staff for purposes of this special duty, the Government of India will also retain the officer and the staff as part of the Census of India Organisation for such extended period as may be necessary (during the financial year 1932-33). They remain that case willing that the expenditure involved in such extension should be shared equally between the State Government and the Central Government. On this assumption provision has already been

made on these establishments if they accept the proposals therein to the equivalent of 3 months financial year 1932-53.

6. The other decision to be taken by the Government would be selection of approximately one in five among the directions concerned that an experimental and migratory should be held selected at the rate of hundred households in each of the scale of enquiry will be hundred households in the whole.

It is not without some interest of India are invited to undertake such enquiries. They are aware of the administrative machinery within the last twelve decennial population elections. They are, if anything in the nature of be postponed without the State Governments, during the year 1932 in view of basic population by the general in the national interest they are also moved considerations which

- (i) It is his responsibility as a responsible electoral officer of the Government of India during the year 1932-53. They will ground detailed of the is in with may enquiry.

on that the duration of the expenditure of the

APPENDIX A

COPY OF LETTER NO 4/22/52 RG DATED THE 3RD MARCH 1952 FROM THE REGISTRAR GENERAL, INDIA MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS NEW DELHI TO THE CHIEF SECRETARIES OF ALL PART A AND PART B STATES (EXCEPT JAMMU AND KASHMIR) AND CHIEF COMMISSIONERS OF ALL PART C STATES

SUBJECT *Improvement of Population Data*

I am directed by the Government of India to address the State Governments on measures to be taken for improvement of population data

As early as May 1949 the Government of India decided that they should initiate steps for developing and improving the systematic collection of statistics bearing upon the size and growth of population and created the post of Registrar General and *ex officio* Census Commissioner to deal with population statistics and census. On account of pre-occupation with the 1951 Census Operations consideration could not be given until recently to the general problem of improvement of population data. As part of the census operations however one important step has been taken with the co-operation of all State Governments which has a bearing on the arrangements to be made in future for improvement of population data. This is the preparation of the National Register of Citizens. The contents of the Register and the uses to which it could be put are described in my letter No 290/50 RG dated the 11th April 1950 and I have also stated in that letter that the question of the maintenance of the Register could be considered later as the maintenance is connected with the improvement of Vital Statistics as well as the procedure for the maintenance of Electoral Rolls.

2 The scope of measures necessary for improvement of population data is very wide. The most important part of this subject relates to three basic factors which determine the size and growth of population viz. births, deaths and migration. A detailed examination of the problem of improvement of population data so far as it is limited to these basic factors was recently carried out by me in close consultation with the Population Advisory Committee set up by the Government of India. The result of this examination is briefly set out in a statement of conclusions submitted to the Government of India. I am directed to forward a copy of this statement (Annexure I) and request that the State Government may be moved to consider it and take such steps in accordance therewith as they consider appropriate for improvement of population data relating to the State.

3 I am to invite your attention specially to the more important aspects of the proposals embodied in the statement of conclusions as below

First The Bhoré Committee (and following it the Vital Statistics Committee set up by the Second Health Ministers Conference) had already studied the subject and

made a number of recommendations. The present proposals take full account of them and where there are differences they are clearly specified in para 12 of the Statement of Conclusions. It will be observed that there is a material departure in respect of one major recommendation about the setting up of a whole time district Vital Statistics Organisation. The present proposals proceed on the view that the work connected with registration of births and deaths must necessarily continue to be organised as a minor addition to the main duties of staff maintained primarily for other purposes. It would be uneconomical to employ whole time staff merely for registration of births and deaths.

Secondly It is proposed that systematic arrangements should be instituted so as to secure that approximately one household out of every hundred households in all districts would be visited once a year and specific enquiries about births and deaths and migrations should be made in such households. It is further proposed that these households should be selected on a random sample basis thereby enabling a double purpose to be served. One purpose is to ensure that measures taken to improve registration of births and deaths are being put into effect properly and to provide an estimate of the errors and omissions present in data secured thereby. The other purpose is to supplement the data procurable by registration and provide a substitute for such data in those places where (and for so long as) they continue to be too defective.

Thirdly It is proposed in order to reduce expense and administrative effort to the minimum that the house to house visits and enquiries to be made for the foregoing purposes should be carried out as part of the visits and enquiries which will have to be made for the purpose of maintaining electoral rolls up-to-date that the staff engaged on these duties should as far as possible, be the same and that the National Register of Citizens should be used to facilitate both operations.

4 It is not easy to devise arrangements of a permanent nature which can be relied upon to yield a continuous supply of basic population data of satisfactory quality and in sufficient detail to meet the requirements not only of the Central Government but also of the State Governments and the district administrative agencies of the State Government. The difficulty is not technical but making sure that the cost of such arrangements (measured not merely in terms of money but also the administrative

effort involved) is reasonable and justified by the value of the data secured thereby. While the proposals set out in Annexure I are devised with this consideration prominently in view and it is hoped that experience will justify the expectations on which they are framed it is essential that they should be regarded at this stage as tentative and experimental. They have to be tried out in practice before firm decisions are taken on a permanent basis. Hence the operative recommendations for the year 1952-53 have been limited to those set out in a separate statement (Annexure II). I am to request that the State Government may be moved to accept these recommendations and give effect to them. These recommendations call for two main decisions on the part of State Governments which are explained in the next two paragraphs.

5 The first decision is that the Superintendent of Census Operations should be appointed as Officer on Special Duty for performing certain tasks specified in Annexure II. The Superintendent of Census Operations has been specifically proposed for the following reasons—

- (a) For purposes of writing his Census Report he is required to study the Vital Statistics of the State and correlate them with Census data relating to growth of population. This work will dovetail easily with the work proposed for him in Annexure II.
- (ii) The work proposed as item D in Annexure II will have to be organised with the help of the National Register on much the same lines as census enumeration and tabulation of census data. The Superintendent of Census Operations and his staff are in the best position to do this work. (If however the Officer is required to be employed otherwise or for any other reason the State Government wish to entrust this special duty to some other officer there will be no serious objection to alternative arrangements being made in a suitable manner).

I am also to make it quite clear that this proposal is expressly limited to the financial year 1952-53 and does not prejudice in any way the nature of the permanent arrangements to be made for handling the work relating to improvement of population data from 1953-54 onwards. That will be one of the matters to be decided by the State Government after considering the report of the Officer on Special Duty and it is very likely that the decision on this subject will have to be taken in relation to the type of organisation maintained in the State for central co-ordination of statistics generally. I am to add that if the State Government decide to appoint the Superintendent of Census Operations as their Officer on Special Duty and to utilise his staff for purposes of this special duty the Government of India will also retain the officer and the staff as part of the Census of India Organisation for such extended period as may be necessary (during the financial year 1952-53). They are in that case willing that the expenditure involved in such extension should be shared equally between the State Government and the Central Government. On this assumption provision has already been made in the Census budget for 3 months' expenditure

on these establishments. If the State Government accept the proposals then financial liability will be limited to the equivalent of 3 months' expenditure during the financial year 1952-53.

6 The other decision to be taken by the State Government would be selection of a few districts (approximately one in five) among the districts of the State and the issue of directions to the district authorities concerned that an experimental census of births, deaths and migrations should be carried out in sample households selected at the rate of approximately one per hundred households in each of the selected districts. Thus the scale of enquiry will be approximately one in five hundred households in the State Government as a whole.

It is not without some hesitation that the Government of India are inviting the State Governments to undertake such enquiries—even on such limited scale. They are aware of the great strain to which the district administrative machinery in all States has been subjected within the last twelve months as a result first of the decennial population census and then of the general elections. They are therefore most reluctant to suggest anything in the nature of new work where such work may be postponed without serious inconvenience. In inviting the State Governments nevertheless to make a beginning during the year 1952 in the effort to bring about improvement of basic population data they are not merely guided by the general consideration that such an effort is necessary in the national interest and is in fact long over due but they are also moved more immediately by two specific considerations which are explained below.

- (i) It is understood that the Election Commission has examined the manner in which statutory responsibilities regarding the maintenance of electoral rolls are to be discharged. State Governments are likely to be required by the Commission to institute arrangements whereby during each of the five years—1952 to 1956—they would cover every year one fifth of the ground in which area they will have to hold detailed house-to-house enquiries. In respect of the other four fifths of the area the intention is in each year to follow the less ambitious method of proceeding on the existing rolls with such minor amendments of the lists as may be worked out without such detailed enquiries e.g. by reference to the National Register and the records of deaths and lists of amendments to be made which come to the notice of the Electoral Registration Officers otherwise. The Government of India feel that if it becomes necessary in any event to carry out house-to-house visits and enquiries during 1952 for discharging statutory responsibilities in respect of the maintenance of electoral rolls it would be a mistake not to commence the arrangements for improvement of population data in conjunction with them. Experience has already indicated that if the preparation of electoral rolls could have been synchronised with the writing up of the National Register, the resulting gain in efficiency

and economy would have been considerable. For various reasons such synchronisation was not possible in the past. It is necessary at least in the future to secure that advantages of co-ordination of these operations are not lost.

- (ii) As explained already, the services of Superintendents of Census Operations and the staff recently trained by them would be very useful for initiating the work specified in Annexure II. In ordinary course this staff must be disbanded during the next six months as and when the work relating to the 1951 Census

including the preparation of State Census Reports is concluded. If the staff is dispersed during 1952 and the work specified in Annexure II is postponed to 1953, it will be more difficult and more expensive to reassemble new staff in 1953 and induct them in their duties.

7. I am to request that the State Government may be moved to take their decisions on the proposals set out in Annexure II in the light of the explanation furnished in paragraphs 5 and 6 above and that the decisions may be communicated to me as early as possible.

ANNEXURE I TO APPENDIX A

IMPROVEMENT OF REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS

(Statement of Conclusions)

1 *Compulsory registration in all areas*—In large parts of the country registration of births and deaths is not compulsory. It is necessary that compulsory registration should be extended throughout the country as soon as possible. But before compulsion is actually introduced for the first time in any locality it is necessary to make sure that an officer (who may be authorised and required to receive and register reports of births and deaths) is available in that locality near enough to the houses of the citizens who are to report to him.

2 *Registrars and Additional Registrars*—It would be uneconomical to employ whole-time officers merely for registration of births and deaths. Registrars must be appointed on an *ex officio* basis and the work relating to registration should normally represent only a minor addition to their main duties. Where there is more than one post the incumbent of which can be appointed *ex officio* as Registrar that post should be chosen the incumbent of which is most favourably placed for securing efficient registration. In urban areas the Registrar is usually an employee borne on the sanitary or other health establishments of Municipalities. This is generally the most suitable arrangement. There is need for changes in rural areas in many States. The following four types of villages should be distinguished among different States and sometimes between different parts of the same State—

- (a) Rayatwari villages
- (b) Non Rayatwari villages with Patwari (or other village officer)
- (c) Non Rayatwari villages without Patwari (or other village officer but with chowkidars)
- (d) Non Rayatwari villages without any village officer or chowkidar

In the case of villages of type (a) the Registrar is usually a responsible officer located in or near the village or villages in his charge. The existing arrangements are therefore likely to be the most suitable among possible arrangements. As regards type (b) the Patwari may be substituted where at present the officer in-charge of the Police Station is the Registrar. It is possible that in some areas the Patwari's charge may also be too extensive. In that case the utilisation of village panchayat staff (where it exists) as Additional Registrars may be considered. The provision of suitable agency in type (c) villages is more difficult. A permanent solution of the problems is likely to be deferred until the land reform schemes (now

under consideration or implementation) are carried out and the villages are thereby converted to type (a). Meanwhile improvement of a temporary character may be possible by utilising village school teachers (or other personnel similar to those used for census enumeration). Such possibilities should be considered with reference to local conditions. Type (d) villages (they cannot be very numerous) will continue to remain an even more intractable problem. Even temporary improvement may have to await the development of rudimentary forms of administration.

3 *Registration Supervisors*—It is necessary that responsibility should be clearly located for the supervision of the work of Registrars and Additional Registrars. An appropriate officer should be designated as Registration Supervisor and made responsible for a definite territorial area which may be called the Registration Circle. Supervision of Registration cannot also be full-time work so these appointments should also be made on an *ex officio* basis. As far as possible Registration Supervisors should be permanent employees of the State Government even in areas where Registrars are employees of Municipalities or Panchayats or other local bodies.

4 *Chief Registration Officer*—It is necessary to locate responsibility in an administrative officer for putting into effect all the orders of the State Government relating to improvement of the Registration of Births and Deaths. This officer should exercise general superintendence and control over Registration Supervisors, Registrars and Additional Registrars (without reference to differences in the departments from which these officials may be drawn). These officers may be designated as Chief Registration Officer. It is recommended that they should be the same as the Electoral Registration Officer appointed under Section 22 of the Representation of the People Act 1950. (The purpose of this recommendation is to ensure that population records are used to the fullest extent in maintaining Electoral Rolls up-to-date and whenever house to house enquiries are made for purposes of revising the Electoral Rolls, the occasion is utilised also for purposes of improvement of basic population data.)

5 *Standardisation of Forms*—There should be a common form throughout the country for registration of births and deaths. The Registrar will be required to enter only simple details which it will be possible for him to enquire and record. The Vital Statistics Committee have made some recommendations in regard to recording of community particulars, order of births and age of mother at confinement, cause of death etc. at the time of registration. These should be taken into consideration when the forms are finalised.

6 P 21 10 Records and Registration—For every village and every town there should be three Registers, viz. the National Register of Citizens compiled at the 1901 Census, the Register of Births and the Register of Deaths. These are referred to collectively as the "Village or Town Records." The Registrar of the town or village should have custody of these Records and the responsibility of maintaining them in accordance with the instructions. The maintenance consists in entering the birth or death reported to him by the persons particulars in the Register of Births or in the Register of Deaths respectively and in noting the birth or death of the entry relating to a deceased person in the household in question in the National Register of Citizens.

[illegible]

7 *Annulment of Population Records*—It is necessary once in a while to make arrangements for ensuring that the census of householders is prominently drawn to their statutory obligation to report births and death. As large a proportion as possible of unregistered births and deaths should be brought to light and registered. It is suggested that such arrangement should be combined with the celebration of the Health Week and carried out preferably during the week ending Diwali day. Any other week may however be fixed for any district (e.g. week ending Pongal in Madras) if the State Government consider it more suitable for such district.

[Note:-It is not contemplated that these arrangements should include any to-be-had enquiries relating to birth and death reports in the circumstances specified in the next paragraph.]

■ **Electoral Roll Revision Operations**—In areas where house-to-house visits and enquiries are carried out in order to revise Electoral Rolls advantage should be taken of these visits to make enquiries about all members of the household and not merely of adults. As a result of such enquiries the entries contained in the National Register should be revised as found necessary and brought up to date.

[NOTE—It is understood from the Electoral Commission that the minimum requirements for the Electoral Rolls would be used in the basis of his to be used inquires in respect of one fifth of the population of the district every year.]

9 *Annual Census of Sample Households*—Once every year an Annual Census of Sample Households should be held in conjunction with the Annual Review of Population Records referred to in para 7 above. One household out of every hundred households in the district should be chosen as the sample. The District Census Handbook and the National Register of Citizens should be used in order to ensure that the selection of households is made on a strictly random basis. (Where Electoral Roll Revision Operations are carried out as described in para 11 above the selection of sample households for the Annual Census should be made from within the areas where the operations are carried out. The Annual Census of Sample Households will then be part of the quinquennial necessary

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The Vital Statistics Committee have made certain recommendations in regard to the standardisation of forms as well as the use of machines in tabulation. These recommendations should be considered when the organisation described above is sanctioned.

11 *Annual Population Reports*—It is necessary to ensure that the foregoing arrangements work properly. To this end, as well as in order to enable the fullest use being made of the results of official analysis and study of population data, a system of publication of Annual Population Reports should be established. There should be one report for each State and one for India as a whole. The report should contain all the tables compiled from the Registration data as well as the tables showing data referred to in para 9 above. The Report should include a detailed commentary on the foregoing tables explaining how the statistics were secured, the extent to which measures taken for extending their coverage and increasing their accuracy are achieving their purpose, drawing attention to the differences in the trend of births, deaths and migration and net resultant growth in respect of different territorial, social and economic groups and whenever possible, assessing their significance.

12 *Conclusions related to the recommendations of the Bhoré Committee and the Vital Statistics Committee*—The Bhoré Committee made a series of inter-related recommendations for the improvement of Registration of Births and Deaths. These recommendations were reviewed by the Vital Statistics Committee.

(i) Some of the recommendations made by the Bhoré Committee and the Vital Statistics Committee have already been implemented. They are

(a) Vital Statistics including Registration of Births and Deaths has been included in the field of concurrent legislation.

(b) The office of the Registrar General India has been created.

(ii) It is suggested that certain recommendations need not be accepted and the consideration of some others may be postponed.

(a) *Legislation*—The Bhoré Committee and the Vital Statistics Committee recommended that an Indian Vital Statistics Act should be enacted as a piece of central legislation. It is proposed that action on this recommendation should be postponed for two more years. The State Governments are no less interested in the Registration of Births and Deaths than the Central Government. It is by no means clear that the necessary degree of uniformity cannot be brought about by agreed action based on legislation already available or to be undertaken by each State Government separately. If after giving effect to the measures for improvement of registration now suggested, practical experience shows that central legislation is required, necessary steps may be taken to that end in due course. The position may be reviewed after two years.

(b) *Registration of marriages*—The Bhoré Committee and the Vital Statistics Committee have recommended that all marriages in the country should be registered. This is not considered essential merely in order to secure improvement of population data. If however for other reasons all marriages are registered, the relevant records should be used as a source of statistical information relating to the population.

(c) *District Vital Statistics Organisation*—The most important amongst the recommendations of the Bhoré Committee related to the setting up of a large District Vital Statistics Organisation consisting of (a) District Registrar of Vital Statistics, (b) a certain number of Assistant District Registrars and (c) a Village Registrar for groups of villages, all of them being visualised as whole time officers. It is recommended that this proposal may be abandoned as it is likely to prove much too costly.

(iii) All other recommendations of the Bhoré Committee and the Vital Statistics Committee are taken into account and embodied in the recommendations made in paras 1 to 10.

ANNEXURE II TO APPENDIX A

IMPROVEMENT OF REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS

(Operative proposals for the year 1952-53)

A Every State Government should be invited to appoint the Superintendent of Census Operations concerned as an Officer on Special Duty during the year 1952-53. He should complete the work relating to the 1951 Census and in addition perform the duties specified in items **B** to **F** below.

B He should review the existing organisation and methods of registration of births and deaths as well as the submission of returns and compilation of statistics based thereon. He should consult the Heads of District and the Director of Public Health on the proposals for changes made by the Registrar General, formulate specific proposals and submit them together with the comments of the Registrar General for orders of the State Government.

C Every State Government should be invited to agree in principle that a combined review of the National Register of Citizens and the Electoral Rolls should be tried out for one year in the manner recommended by the Registrar General with the concurrence of the Election Commission. The trial should be limited to a few selected districts in each State to be specified by the State Government. The Officer on Special Duty should be required (in consultation with the Chief Electoral Officer) to draw a plan of operations for carrying out the combined Review in selected districts. After approval of the Plan by the State Government (with the concurrence of the Election Commission) in respect of those parts which relate to Electoral Rolls, the Officer on Special Duty

should perform such duties as may be allotted to him implementing the plan of operations.

D Every State Government should be invited to accept in principle that as part of the arrangements for the combined review mentioned above a census of births and deaths and migration should be carried out above in approximately one out of every 100 households in the selected districts in the manner recommended by the Registrar General. The Superintendent of Census Operations should prepare the plan of operations for this census and implement it with the concurrence of the Registrar General and the approval of the State Government.

E As early as may be after the completion of the foregoing operations and not later than the 31st March 1953 a Report detailing the results of these operations should be submitted:

(i) to each State Government by the Superintendent of Census Operations and Officer on Special Duty

(ii) to the Central Government by the Registrar General

F If during 1952-53 the Backward Classes Commission is appointed, it will be the duty of the Officer on Special Duty to supply such information as may be needed by the Commission if it is procurable either from the National Register of Citizens or the Census Records.

APPENDIX B

HOUSEHOLD VERIFICATION SLIP BIRTH SLIP AND DEATH SLIP

HOUSEHOLD VERIFICATION SLIP

Form 1

(To be filled in respect of every Sample Household)

- 1 Location Code Number*
- 2 Social Group*
- 3 Economic Group*
- 4 Number of members of Household at the end of the prescribed twelve month period by sex, civil condition and age groups

Males

Females

Age Group	Number	
	Married	Others†
Under 1 year		
1—4 years		
5—9 years		
10—14 years		
15—19 years		
20—24 years		
25—29 years		
30—34 years		
35—39 years		
40—44 years		
45—49 years		
50—54 years		
55—59 years		
60—64 years		
65—69 years		
70—74 years		
75 and over		
Total		

Age Group	Number	
	Married	Others†
Under 1 year		
1—4 years		
5—9 years		
10—14 years		
15—19 years		
20—24 years		
25—29 years		
30—34 years		
35—39 years		
40—44 years		
45—49 years		
50—54 years		
55—59 years		
60—64 years		
65—69 years		
70—74 years		
75 and over		
Total		

() Location Code Number in 1951 Census

() The age group and the number of persons of every household will be determined to be different from the total of the head of the household

() Scheduled Caste will be included in the population below —

1. Non-Brahmin Caste 2. Scheduled Caste

3. Un-scheduled Caste 4. Scheduled Tribe

() Final census during the 1951 Census by the Government of India and the Government of Madras (the Government of Madras)

(b) Final census by the Government of Madras and the Government of India (the Government of Madras)

A—Agricultural labourers and tenants (I, II, III & IV)

B—Agricultural labourers (I, II, III & IV)

C—Non-agricultural labourers (I, II, III & IV)

† Others include all persons (unmarried) who were not included

BIRTH SLIP

Form 2

[To be filled up in respect of each birth (if any) in the Sample Household during the prescribed twelve month period]

- 1 Description of Sample Household
 - (a) Location Code Number
 - (b) Social Group
 - (c) Economic Group
- 2 Name (and husband's name) of mother
- 3 Date of Birth
- 4 Place of Birth
- 5 Whether (a) Live Birth/Still Birth
 - (b) Single/Multiple Birth
- 6 Sex of Child
- 7 Age of mother when the child was born
- 8 Number of children born alive to mother (including present birth)
 - (a) Number alive at present and
 - (i) now resident in the household
 - (ii) now living elsewhere
 - (b) Number of those who have died
- 9 Whether Birth was registered

DEATH SLIP

Form 3

[To be filled up in respect of each death (if any) in the Sample Household during the prescribed twelve-month period]

- 1 Description of household
 - (a) Location Code Number
 - (b) Social Group
 - (c) Economic Group
- 2 Name (and father's/husband's name) of the deceased
- 3 Date of death
- 4 Place of death
- 5 Age
- 6 Sex
- 7 Marital Status
- 8 Cause of death
- 9 Whether death was registered

